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# IRST

# EXHIBITION AND FAIR

OF THE

# MASSACHUSETTS

# Charitable Mechanic Association,

AT FANEUIL AND QUINCY HALLS,

IN THE CITY OF BOSTON,

September 18, 1837.

BE JUST AND FEAR NOT.

Boston:
PUBLISHED BY DUTTON AND WENTWORTH,
FOR THE ASSOCIATION.
1837.

☆ MASS. HIST. SOC.

# FIRST

# EXHIBITION AND FAIR

OF THE

# MASSACHUSETTS

# CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION,

AT

FANEUIL AND QUINCY HALLS,

IN THE CITY OF BOSTON,

NEW YORK
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

SEPTEMBER 18, 1837.

Boston:
PUBLISHED BY DUTTON AND WENTWORTH,
FOR THE ASSOCIATION.
1837.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
100379
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.
1898.

# BOARD OF MANAGERS.

**STEPHEN FAIRBANKS,**

PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION AND CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

JOHN RAYNER,
WILLIAM ADAMS,
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EPHRAIM HARRINGTON,
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HENRY W. DUTTON, RECORDING SECRETARY.

# REPORT.

The Board of Managers, appointed by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, to superintend their First Exhibition and Fair, beg leave to submit the following Report to the Association :—

Much interest having been excited among many members of the Association, in consequence of the beneficial effects known to have been produced by Mechanic Exhibitions and Fairs in neighboring cities, the following order was passed at a meeting held September 22d, 1836.

> " *Voted,* That a Committee be appointed to enquire and report on the expediency of establishing in this city, an Annual Exhibition and Fair for the encouragement of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, and the awarding of Premiums."

The Committee having been appointed, after due examination and frequent consultations, concluded in favor of the measure; and their Report was presented on the 5th of January, 1837, as follows :

> "The Special Committee, appointed at the last quarterly meeting of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, to 'inquire into the expediency of establishing an Annual Fair in Boston—under the direction of the Association—and of awarding premiums,' &c., have attended to the duty assigned them, and beg leave to report, as they do *unanimously,* IN FAVOUR OF THE PROJECT UNDER CONSIDERATION.
>
> "The attention of your Committee has been directed to Philadelphia and New-York, where, for many years past, Fairs have been held annually, with the greatest success—affording not only very general satisfaction to the intelligent and enterprising communities of those cities, and all others who have witnessed them, but a source of considerable profit to the Societies by which they were introduced to the notice and patronage of the public.
>
> "The Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, your Committee learn, has for a long period added two or three thousand dollars to its funds annually, by a fair; and the same remark will apply to the American Institute of New York. At the ninth Annual Fair of the latter, which was held in October last, the receipts were nearly *seven thousand dollars,* and the expenses about

half that sum. The number of articles exhibited was over 12,000, and it is believed that 70,000, people—including the families of the members of the Institute, who were admitted gratis—visited this Fair. It was open ten days and afforded a most interesting, delightful, thrilling sight. Two of your committee were present at this Fair—examined it with great attention for the best part of three days, and in their opinion there is nothing to prevent the mechanics of Boston from getting up an exhibition that shall equal it—brilliant and interesting as it was—in every point of view.

"Your committee are strongly impressed with the importance of exhibitions of this nature, where native talent is drawn forth—the first opening bud or genius indicated, and encouraged. They enable mechanics to become better acquainted with each other, and make them—what they always should be—a band of brothers, all striving by honorable competition to excel each other in their respective works. In an especial manner do they make mechanics and their products better known to the public, to whom they are beholden for patronage and encouragement. Your committee contend that it is for the interest of every individual of this Association, in *dollars and cents*, to establish and encourage an Annual Fair in Boston. Why are many of our mechanics, artisans and manufacturers, compelled to send their productions to New York and Philadelphia for exhibition? It is because competition is there encouraged, and superiority rewarded, by premiums, and diplomas, while at home they are afforded no encouragement in this way. Our Association numbers between 6 and 700 members, embracing mechanics of every profession—many of them of great wealth, and of a high order of talent. There is wealth enough; power enough, physical and intellectual; ingenuity enough—to plan, arrange, open and present to the public an Exhibition that will rival—and may we not hope, if spiritedly commenced, excel—any former display of the kind in this country! All we require is a little of that ENTERPRIZE for which the good people of Boston have so long and so justly been celebrated. We are confident the public will sustain us, if we but assume the responsibility of offering premiums. Unless the experience of New York and Philadelphia is fallacious, whatever may be taken from the funds of the Association will be more than repaid by the sale of tickets on the days of exhibition. If properly and liberally commenced, your committee predict that the project under consideration cannot fail of success, surrounded as we are by a dense mechanical and manufacturing population.

"It has been spoken of as a reproach to New England—and Boston has had her share of the censure—that nothing has been done by her leading men to indicate the pride we all profess for Yankee ingenuity and skill, two qualities of which we are very tenacious, and of which we are always ready to boast. Let us do something to wipe away this reproach. Fairs, wherever they are exhibited, attract thousands of admiring spectators; and it cannot be doubted that the whole country is sensibly benefitted by the concentration of inventive talent and mechanical skill annually found at them, Let us make one experiment, at least; and the day of the Fair, your committee predict, will be a proud one for Boston and her Mechanics.

"Judge Baldwin of Pennsylvania, whose name is identified with the great manufacturing interests of our country, and whose early exertions in favor of 'HOME INDUSTRY,' by affording it a just and reasonable protection from foreign competition, will long be remembered by the great body of American mechanics, thus speaks of Fairs and their beneficial consequences, in an address which he delivered before the New York American Institute a few years since. It affords the committee great pleasure to be able to quote language so forcible—so pertinent to the occasion—from a source that all will consider highly respectable, and deserving of their respectful consideration:—

> 'Fairs are interesting as an exhibition of the products of human labor, in those arts which are alike indispensable to private comfort and national prosperity. The experience of all nations, which have held them, has, through all time, attested their good effects, in the incentives which public admiration never fails to excite in the artisan and mechanic, to renewed zeal, and to stretch every faculty of his mind and body to their utmost capacity, in the fabrication of what gives pleasure to every one, and profit to himself.
>
> 'The premiums distributed are, to the successful competitor, the public testimonials that he has made some useful contribution to the common stock, worthy of the token of public gratitude earned by his labor and skill.
>
> 'The effects of a display and public exhibition of the various specimens of the articles of consumption, in the wide circle of society, promote that competition between the fabricator and seller which never fails to benefit the consumer and purchaser.
>
> 'To the young mechanic. who desires to avail himself of improvements in the practical sciences, or mechanical arts, they are the sources of profit and instruction, in taking from the labor of others, to his own appropriate occupation, the means of usefulness to the public and his own interest.
>
> 'Mere spectators admire them as a splendid pageant, which captivates the eye by the brilliant effect of an exhibition in one view of the numerous and choicest productions of the useful and ornamental arts; presenting in the aggregate a condensed display of the fruits of the native industry and skill of our countrymen and women, at the fireside, in the workshop, or the manufactory; exemplifying the wants of society, with their means of supply from domestic sources.
>
> 'They view with equal admiration its component items in detail, whether formed by the hands of the man, the child, or the woman, by the machinery of a cambric needle, or the mighty power of the steam engine, conducted by the science of the engineer and the labor of the hardy fireman; the materials of its composition, the skill with which they have been fabricated, the combined effect of both, in beauty of appearance, and substantial value for utility or ornament, equally strike the view, and impress the mind with pleasure.
>
> 'Fairs are also the practical illustrations of the operations of government, the nature of its institutions, and the course of legislation upon those interests which have been the favored objects of its guardianship; testing their adaptation to the products of the soil, and the inclination of the people, in the results of labor and the material afforded.
>
> 'They are also epochs which denote the state of the arts, and the nation, at the different periods of its history; affording authentic historical facts recorded in its annals, handed down by tradition, or evidenced by some relic of former times, preserved to show how their ancestors lived, and the relative condition of the country during the lapse of time.
>
> 'And as every nation in the civilized world has some rival in the arts, institutions of government, and systems of policy, each is emulous to excel the other, and to make the most favorable display of its resources, so as to impress upon all who witness them. their wisdom and successful results. All these considerations combine to give to the Fairs and Exhibitions of the products of labor and skill a high degree of interest, pleasure and utility.'

With the truth and importance of the remarks of Judge Baldwin, in the extracts here given, your committee are fully impressed; and they would therefore recommend that the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association hold a Fair in the fall of 1837, in some central and convenient place in the city of Boston; that the Government, with twelve additional members, to be added from the Association at large, constitute a committee, with full power to make the necessary arrangements for the same; that there be appointed such sums of money as may be required to defray the necessary expenses—and to pay for premiums and diplomas to be awarded for the best specimens of American ingenuity and skill, in every branch of mechanics; rare and valuable domestic productions, natural and artificial; labor saving machines, implements of husbandry, and models of machinery, in all their variety—and for superior workmanship in all useful and ornamental branches of the arts, including the beautiful and delicate handi- of females in every department of industry.

"Your Committee are unanimously of the opinion, that an Annual Fair may be established in the metropolis of New England, which shall excite as much successful and honorable competition as exists in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities—be an honor to our Association—a pride to our city—worthy the patronage of a liberal and discriminating public—and a permanent benefit to the whole body of the mechanics of Boston. The members of our Association alone have the power to make a brilliant and glorious display, by the products of their own workshops; but in addition to their own efforts, hundreds, nay thousands, of the ingenious minds and industrious hands of the daughters and sons of New England, will contribute liberally to increase the interest and value of the exhibition.

All which is respectfully submitted.

STEPHEN FAIRBANKS,
JOHN RAYNER,
JOS. T. BUCKINGHAM,
JAMES CLARK,
JAMES L. HOMER,
HENRY W. DUTTON.
} COMMITTEE."

This Report was printed and distributed; and, on the 19th of January, it was unanimously accepted; and the sum of five thousand dollars was appropriated to pay the necessary expenses. The Government—consisting of thirteen members,—with twelve members to be added by the Government, were constituted a Board of Managers—with power to increase their numbers—to carry into effect the intent of the Association.

January 26th, 1837, the Board held their first meeting and adopted a plan of organization, the result of which may be seen in the list hereto annexed, comprising the names of the various Committees. A circular was prepared and distributed, inviting contributions, and stating the requisite Rules and Regulations, as follows:—

## "(CIRCULAR.)

*Boston, February* 24, 1837.

"The First Annual Fair and Exhibition for Premiums of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, will be held in this city in September next, commencing on Monday, the 18th; and we take the liberty to call your attention to the rules and regulations which have been adopted by the Board of Managers. The Association has, by an unanimous vote, appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars, to enable the Managers to conduct the Fair upon a scale of liberality worthy the character of our city; and they promise that no exertions shall be wanting on their part, to render satisfaction to all who may feel disposed to offer articles for exhibition.

"Medals or Diplomas will be awarded to the owners of all articles that may be deemed worthy of such distinction; and the Managers intend that the strictest impartiality and fairness shall be observed in the distribution of Premiums.

"The Managers cannot but hope that the experiment about to be made, of holding an Annual Fair in Boston, will be crowned with success, and give very general satisfaction. They invite your attention to the subject, and trust that you will not only contribute towards the exhibition yourself, but induce such of your friends to enter the field of competition as are especially interested in the success of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts.

"Fairs similar to that contemplated by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, have been eminently successful in New York and Philadelphia, and their advantages have been extensively felt by the Mechanics, Artisans, and Manufacturers of our whole country. It is believed that a Fair held in the capital of Massachusetts, in the very 'heart of New England,' and in the midst of innumerable manufacturing establishments, will be equally successful, popular, and advantageous. Let the experiment have a fair trial, and we have no fears for the result. To adopt the language used on another occasion—'we have wealth enough; power enough, physical and intellectual; ingenuity enough to plan, arrange, open, and present to the public, an Exhibitition that will, we trust, equal any former display of the kind in this country.'

"We again respectfully call your attention to the rules and regulations, the names of the different committees, &c. The Managers, in furtherance of the object they have in view, invite contributions of articles from every department of industry—of choice specimens of American ingenuity and skill —rare and valuable domestic productions, natural or artificial—the delicate and beautiful handiwork of females—useful labor saving machines, implements of husbandry, and new models for machinery, in all their varieties.

### " *Rules and Regulations to be observed at the First Annual Fair and Exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, to be held in Boston, commencing September* 18, 1837.

1.—Articles intended for Exhibition, must be delivered on or before Wednesday, September 13th.

2.—Owners or Agents, offering articles for Premium or Exhibition, will receive Tickets of Admission, gratis, but not transferable.

3.—All persons presenting articles to the Fair, must attend to have them registered in their turns, by the Receiving Clerk, who will give a Check for the same, which Check must be presented when the articles are returned.

4.—Judges will be appointed to view all articles presented, and the Board of Managers will award Premiums on such articles as the Judges shall declare most worthy, which will be delivered as soon as they can be prepared.

5.—Articles may be offered by Apprentices, (by permission of their Masters, who, if required, must give their names, ages, and the time they have served as Apprentices,) which will be registered, but will be judged as the productions of Apprentices.

6.—The morning of each day, until 9 o'clock, will be appropriated to the Judges, and no other persons will be admitted during the time thus appropriated, except at the special request of the Judges.

7.—In case of any misunderstanding, application may be made to the Managers of the day, who will at all times be in attendance.

8.—Articles intended for Sale, will be labelled accordingly, but cannot be removed until the close of the Fair, except by written permission of the Committee of Arrangements.

9.—Arrangements will be made to exhibit, *in operation*, any working models that may be offered, which will render the Exhibition useful and interesting, and the Managers respectfully invite contributions in this branch. A careful and competent Superintendent will be appointed to take charge of all models sent for this purpose.

10.—Proof of origin must be furnished, if required, for every specimen offered for Premium.

11.—Mechanics, Artisans, and Manufacturers, who may wish to present Machines, Models, or Goods, for Premium, are requested to address JAMES L. HOMER, Corresponding Secretary, or either of the Board of Managers, *(post paid)* which will meet with immediate attention, and every facility within the means of the Managers will be given to exhibit their several productions to the best advantage.

12.—All articles deposited at the Fair will be at the risk of the owners, who are invited to be present during the hours of Exhibition. In the intervals of the Exhibition, the Board of Managers will cause the most efficient measures to be taken for the protection of the property.

13.—Each member of the Association will be furnished by the Committee of Arrangements with a Free Ticket, to admit himself, during the continuance of the Fair, but not transferable."

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

[To nominate Judges—Issue Circulars, Notices, and Advertisements—Give instructions to the several Committees, &c. &c.]

STEPHEN FAIRBANKS, *Chairman.*
JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM,
JAMES BARRY,
CHARLES A. WELLS,
WILLIAM ADAMS,
JAMES CLARK,
JAMES L. HOMER,
ENOCH HOBART,
THEOPHILUS R. MARVIN.

## COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS,

[To select and procure a Building to hold the Fair—attend to the fixtures—arrange the Fair—cause all articles presented to be registered—see that all rules are strictly enforced—appoint Receivers of articles, Police, Watch, Door-keepers, &c.—have the disposal of tickets, &c.]

GEORGE DARRACOTT, *Chairman.*
JOHN RAYNER,
JOHN G. ROGERS,
HENRY W. DUTTON,
HENRY BAILEY,
THOMAS J. SHELTON,
JONAS CHICKERING,
GARDNER GREENLEAF,
WALTER FROST,
THOMAS BOYD,
GEORGE G. SMITH,
JOHN GREEN, JR.

## COMMITTEE ON PREMIUMS,

[To receive the Reports from the Judges—Report to Board of Managers a list for which Premiums or Diplomas shall be awarded—Deliver premiums, &c. as awarded.]

STEPHEN FAIRBANKS, *Chairman.*
JOHN RAYNER,
JAMES CLARK,
JAMES L. HOMER,
J. T. BUCKINGHAM,
GEORGE G. SMITH,
JOSEPH LEWIS,
THEODORE WASHBURN.

## COMMITTEE ON FINANCE,

[To receive all moneys—audit and pay all bills.]

URIEL CROCKER, *Treasurer.*
JOSEPH LEWIS, *Chairman.*
JAMES CLARK,
EPHRAIM HARRINGTON.

## COMMITTEE ON MEDAL AND DIPLOMA,

[To procure a device for Medals, with inscription—and a design for a Diploma.]

WM. S. PENDLETON, *Chairman.*
CHARLES A. WELLS,
GEORGE G. SMITH,
THOMAS BOYD.

THOMAS BOYD, *General Superintendent.*

In consequence of an advertisement, seven designs of diplomas were offered to the board, without the names, or any other knowledge of the artists; and that of THOMAS BOYD was selected as the best. It will be engraved on steel in the most finished style, by George G. Smith, and will shortly be ready for delivery. The design selected as the best for a medal was by Mr. C. GOBRECHT, of the United States mint, at Philadelphia; and the die will be executed by him in season for the delivery of the medals in December next.

The managers were determined to proceed with vigor; and in August augmented the Board by the addition of eleven members. Weekly meetings were held, from the first, and committees were appointed to visit various districts of New England, to explain the objects of the Association, and solicit contributions from all branches of manufacturing and mechanic art, together with such productions in the fine arts, and in works of ingenuity, as would yield elegance and interest to the exhibition. The result is known. The managers congratulate the

Association—and may they not with much propriety congratulate themselves?—upon a degree of success exceeding the most sanguine expectations of the projectors—tending directly to the benefit of thousands of individuals; and producing permanent advantage to the whole community.

On the 18th of September, the Exhibition and Fair commenced, and the doors of Faneuil Hall were thrown open. Faneuil Hall!—which has echoed the shouts of multitudes struggling for liberty, whose reverberations, we trust, will reverse the law of nature, and continue increasing forever!—Faneuil Hall presented a new scene. The multitude, indeed, was there, but in peaceful and triumphant admiration of those productions of industry and genius for which the past has been a mighty preparation; and in silent contemplation of the munificent gifts of the Creator, among all which, the best is, the skill bestowed upon man, to render all things subservient to his comfort and happiness.

The expansive floor was covered with tables all laden with the most delicate fabrics, wrought from the deep-dug mine, or the cultivated field. The ample galleries were filled with cabinet wares, cut from the forest trees of every clime; and were hung with the most elegant productions of the loom and of the artist. The walls were covered with beautiful pictures in gorgeous frames—and the entire west end was adorned with woman's tasteful work, equalled only by her own loveliness. The city and the country had poured forth their people to walk through the long aisles; and amid all this elegant array, to be surprised at every step at each new wonder of art; and puzzled and bewildered in contemplation of the whole—but manifesting unqualified pleasure and honest exultation.

After leaving this exhibition of the results and productions of art the visiters crossed the bridge which had been thrown over the square between Faneuil and Quincy Halls, and viewed the fine array of machinery and tools—the helps and means of the mechanic—displayed upon either side in Quincy Hall, and extending 225 feet. Here were sources of protracted enjoyment to all who could fathom the mysterious applications of wheels and screws and levers. The steam engine was busily at work in forcing other machinery to accomplish, in a few moments, the most tedious and difficult hand labor:—while other machines, worked by hand, showed the facility with which modern ingenuity could supplant the more simple but time-exhausting processes of previous ages. Some of these were too complicated to admit of ready comprehension—others had demanded the utmost stretch of invention to produce simplicity. All were interesting, as evidence of talent exerted for the benefit of mankind. If accuracy and perfection of workmanship were sought, they were to be found, not only in the machinery, but also in the tools displayed in every part of the hall—all bearing testimony to the most satisfactory progress in mechanical construction and manipulation.

The Board has the satisfaction to announce, not merely that the scientific, intelligent, and refined of our own vicinity, attended the Exhibition, but that the Association was especially honored, by similar Associations in Philadelphia, New York, Providence, New Bedford, Salem, Lowell, Portsmouth, Portland, and Bangor, each of which appointed and sent highly respectable Delegations to observe our progress and bear testimony to the result of our efforts. We have felt much pleasure in receiving the several Delegates, and the Government has already shown its desire to reciprocate such favors, by appointing a Delegation to visit the Fair of the American Institute at New York.

While the Board of Managers thus bear witness to the valuable contributions of our artisans, they are aware of many errors and deficiencies in the arrangement and conducting of the Exhibition and Fair, which were, in some measure, attributable to inexperience, but mostly to the embarrassment attending the peculiar condition of the community. They do not know, however, of any cause for serious regret. Perhaps a better arrangement might have been made, had time allowed, in some parts of the halls; and many articles might have been more advantageously displayed—but perfection is hard to attain, and experience is not lost.

It is also proper to remark, that while many branches of industry have been so fully and favorably represented in their works, others have fallen short of every just expectation. The manufacture of shoes, in which our community is prolific, beyond any other in the country, was exhibited in but few specimens; and we cannot account for the fact, that no more of the intelligent and skilful boot and shoe makers in this vicinity should have manifested their proficiency in this honorable competition. We trust the result of this Exhibition will excite their enterprise and ambition. The samples of cotton manufactures were also limited in quantity and variety. From so many cotton mills and printing establishments, there might have been expected specimens of every quality, style and pattern. Whatever may have been the causes of this deficiency, it is to be hoped they will pass away with this disastrous season.

In awarding the premiums, the Board do not expect wholly to escape censure, nor to avoid giving more or less dissatisfaction. Many contributors will think more highly of their works than they ought, in comparison with the productions of more skilful mechanics. Some will have sent most valuable and well wrought contributions, in the confident belief that they cannot be excelled among us; and yet, some one, in a very slight respect, may have proved a better workman. Others, too, may have really furnished the best articles in their branch, but the superiority may not have been obvious to the judges; or, they may, in fact, have erred in their decision. Such must always be, in a greater or less degree, the fate of all similar attempts; but the Board cannot believe, that if complaints do arise, they will be numerous, or generally just. Fortunately, in such a community as ours, it is easy to select competent judges of each branch of manufactures, as independent, disinterested and impartial, as falls to the lot of human imperfection. Such judges have been readily obtained upon the present occasion; and having submitted their several reports, as appears hereafter, the Committee on Premiums has been governed thereby.

The amount received during the Exhibition, for admissions, was twelve thousand five hundred and seven dollars and seventy-seven cents; and, including the tickets to members of the Association and their families, and the admission of contributors, more than seventy thousand persons must have visited the Fair. The throng of spectators continued nearly equal from the first moment to the last. In due season the Committee on Finance will present, in detail, an account of the receipts and expenditures.

The experiment has been, as we trust, entirely satisfactory; but the Managers believe, notwithstanding, that a full exhibition of the inventive powers and mechanical skill of New England has not yet been made in all its branches; and they therefore recommend that early preparation be made for an Exhibition and Fair the next season, which they are confident may be even more interesting and successful than the one they have recently had the honor to superintend.

For the Board of Managers,

STEPHEN FAIRBANKS, Chairman.

# REPORTS OF THE JUDGES.

*The Board of Managers here present the Reports of the Judges upon the various articles in the Fair, classified under proper heads, with the Awards of the Committee on Premiums, and the names of the Judges, upon whose reports the awards were founded.*

---

## PENMANSHIP.

John Pierpont, John Hartshorn,
Wm. Hayden, Jr. *Judges.*

The Committee, appointed by the Managers of the Mechanics' Fair, as Judges of Penmanship,

Report, That some doubt has been entertained whether there has any thing been exhibited at this Fair, which, in strictness of construction, ought to be considered as falling within the province of Judges of Penmanship; or whether the several specimens of drawing,—of letters, flourishes, and the figures of men and inferior animals, which are stated and verily believed to have been executed with a pen, and are framed and glazed, and hung up for exhibition in the neighborhood of other pictures, done in oil and water colors, do not more properly fall under the cognizance of the Committee on Paintings and the Fine Arts.

Inasmuch, however, as several,—we believe not all,—of these have the word "Penmanship" upon the face of them, which seems to indicate the opinion of the artists themselves, as to the department to which they belong, although this Committee are by no means clear that that opinion is the true one; they will proceed to speak of them, wishing it, however, to be constantly understood, that the opinion which they express is *conditional;* that is, that these works of art, *if* penmanship, are one thing,—if drawings, etchings, or paintings done in ink, another.

The Committee recognize in most,—may they not say in all,—of these works of art, several features which they possess in common. They indicate great care, and a degree of patience, and a steadiness of hand, which are worthy of all praise. The hair strokes are admirably fine, and the heavier ones as admirably smooth. And having spoken thus of the qualities which the several pieces have in common, the Committee will now proceed to speak of some which are peculiar to each.

No. 345. The specimens produced by B. Whitney, evince a lively conception in the mind of the author of the beautiful and graceful in writing,—of the flowing stroke, the easy curve, and the well balanced flourish. They certainly are beautiful proofs of skill and taste in drawing and painting letters, and the outlines of figures, with a pen and ink. Had the lines in these specimens been produced, each by a single stroke of the pen, as, in the opinion of this Committee, they ought to be, and as, by a master in the art, strokes like these, if not equal to them, are produced, your Committee would neither have doubted whether they fall legitimately within their province, nor hesitated to award them the testimony of their most unqualified commendation.

The Committee believe that no man among us has equalled Mr. B. Whitney, in the beauty with which he executes works of art like those here exhibited. It is known, indeed, to a part of the Committee, that this gentleman, who may now be regarded as the father of this department of art among us, *can* make beautiful letters at a single stroke of the pen. But so, are not executed many of the letters in the specimens before the Committee; and it is of these only that the judgment of the Committee is asked,—and is *thus* given. Specimens like these are in themselves beautiful, and, hung up at the entrance of a writing school, are striking, and attractive to the passer-by. But if nothing *but such* "penmanship" is taught up stairs, is that a school to which we would go ourselves, or send our sons to be qualified for the place of a book-keeper in a counting-room, or a secretary in an insurance office, or a clerk in a bank? This Committee think it is not.

The specimens bearing the name of S. WHITNEY, (same No.) are not equal, in the opinion of this Committee, to those of Mr. B. Whitney. They lack the ease, lightness and grace of the latter, and have far less the appearance of what this Committee understand by "penmanship."

No. 449. Numerous specimens by "MR. BRISTOW." The Committee are unanimously of opinion, that, had it been practicable, these specimens should have been referred to a Joint Committee, made up of the Committee on *Penmanship*, and that on the *fine arts;* for many, if not most of them, combine the efforts of the artist in each of these departments. But as they have all been referred to this Committee, their judgment will be pronounced upon them with reference to their "composite order." We should say, then, that the figures of animals, whether copied from nature, fancy, or other works of art, *i. e.* etchings, or engravings, or paintings,—the vignettes, landscapes and drapery, together with the "half-length" likeness of the artist himself, most or all of which, we are informed in a marginal note, were "executed with a pen," are certainly very creditable to the skill, still more so to the patience, of the artist. They would be nothing to be wondered at, had they been so "done" with a pencil,—lead or hair,—as to produce precisely the same effect upon the spectator at the same point of view. The head of "Mr. Bristow" himself, which, as we have often seen it at the door, we had *mistaken* for a lithographic work, we had *taken* for a tolerable, though quite an ordinary specimen of lithography. But now that we see that it was done with a pen, we really think it wonderful that such a work could be done with such an implement. There is a question behind, to be sure, with which this Committee have nothing to do, viz., whether it were worth while to attempt such a work with such a tool? But if an artist will exhibit drawings, etchings, or paintings, we suppose that a judge has nothing to do but to pass his judgment upon them as such, without inquiring what instrument the artist used in "executing" them. When one hears ordinary —certainly not more than ordinary—music, in a field, he may, indeed, be astonished at the skill of the performer, but must he also profess to be ravished by the music, when he is told that it is "done" on an oaten straw, a pumpkin-leaf trumpet, or a corn-stalk violin? Or, when a marble statue is exhibited, like those which ordinarily grace a gentleman's garden or ornamental grounds, this Committee do not think it necessary for them to start into an ecstacy, on seeing, cut on the pedestal, "executed with only a penknife and a gimlet." By all which similitudes, we mean nothing more than to illustrate one thought, that the goodness of a work of art does not depend upon the badness of the tool that it was done with, and, therefore, that Mr. Bristow's or Mr. S. Whitney's paintings, which, as paintings, we think nothing extraordinary, are not made one whit the more worthy of our or the public's admiration, by the circumstance of their having been "executed with a pen."

In respect to the lettering, or *scrip* of Mr. Bristow, we have no doubt that, in our judgment, we shall depart widely from that of the artist himself; and we have some misgivings, lest we should differ from that of the public. But, as the Managers have not asked us for the public's opinion, or for Mr. Bristow's, we must give our own; wishing in our hearts, the while, that he were not a foreigner, so that we might say what we think, without exposing ourselves to the charge of inhospitality to strangers, or of bigotry in favor of what is "domestic," or of prejudice against foreign wares. But we all admired the specimens of "Groves's saws, cutlery, &c." exhibited at the Fair, and that not the less, because it was executed in America by a branch of a Sheffield concern,—because we thought that they were beautiful. We do not admire Mr. Bristow's chirography, because we all think that it is not beautiful. With the exception of two specimens, enclosed in one frame,— "Gentlemen's running hand, and Ladies' fashionable hand,"—which are both pretty, though the capitals in both are painted, and the small letters of one, the ladies, are any thing but "anti-angular,"—we think the style is heavy, uneasy, and essentially graceless. It is exceedingly labored, most patiently painted, touched and retouched with true Flemish diligence; bold, indeed, as cast-iron letters need be, and as smooth as *they* could be filed, we do not say, as stiff as *they* could stand. These specimens have the advantage of beautiful paper and excellent ink, and the pen was evidently one of various capabilities; but we cannot bring ourselves to approve, still less to admire, the general effect of Mr. Bristow's management of it. To this general remark, however, we have great pleasure in making one exception: we refer to the "black letter" lines. These are beautiful. We know not where we have seen this form of letter executed in better style. There is, here, no grace, and there should be none. The strokes should be massy, black and smooth, and they are so. We know not, indeed, that they could be improved. Would, that fidelity to our office, and our wish to do all that we may to prevent corruption of the public taste in the matter of chirography, would permit us to say the same of all of Mr. Bristow's specimens!

Of No. 1054, by N. D. Gould, this Committee will only remark, that it is evidently a very labored performance, showing a good deal of care and pains-taking, and that it is very well worthy of being kept by the artist, or by his children, as a proof of a resolute purpose to go through with a difficult enterprise, and of great diligence in executing it. But it wants that freedom and grace which are indispensable to elegant penmanship,—a defect which, in the opinion of this Committee, is common to *all* the specimens, without exception, which have been brought under their notice. We would gladly have seen, at this exhibition, less of the merely ornamental, and more of the useful, in the specimens presented. We should have preferred such samples of bills, letters and invoices, as some dozen or two clerks of our acquaintance could have furnished from their port-folios, written in the discharge of the ordinary duties of their vocation, and, in addition to their intrinsic beauty, bearing upon their face the still higher charm of their utility. At some future Fair, we hope either that such may be presented, or that the judges' robes may fall upon other shoulders than ours.

If, in conclusion, we are asked, to which of the specimens before us we think the preference should be given, we say, without hesitation, that we think that, as specimens of graceful and beautiful writing,—leaving out of the account the time requisite to produce them,—those of Mr. Barnabas Whitney, No. 345, are the best. *A Diploma.*

## JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, WOOD AND BRASS CLOCKS, AND MILITARY GOODS.

Charles Bond,
John Bigelow,
N. C. Poor,
Julius A. Palmer,
William Reed,
*Judges.*

535. Jones, Lows and Ball, *Boston.* The Webster Vase, manufactured, under their direction, by Obadiah Rich. This article, from its size, design and execution, is supposed to be superior to any specimen of silver ware before made in this city. Also, a silver Hunting Pitcher is worthy of notice, as a fine specimen of chasing, executed in a superior manner—and a piece of rich, beautiful Plate—from the manufactory of Jones, Lows and Ball. Also, a rich silver Tea Set, and two Pitchers, from the same, are of handsome patterns and well made. *A Silver Medal.*

724. **Newell Harding**, *Boston.* A case of Silver Table Ware, comprising spoons, forks, ladles, sugar-tongs, fish and butter knives, making in all, ninety-four pieces,—all made in a finished, superior, massy manner. *A Silver Medal.*

328. **Farrington & Hunnewell**, *Boston.* A case of Spoons and Butter Knives, containing in all, twenty-four pieces, of fine silver, and well made.

802. **Ebed Whiton**, *Boston.* One dozen fine Silver Forks, well made.

All these articles of Table Ware are polished, which is a better method than the common practice of burnishing.

775. **Clark & Curry**, *Boston.* A case of Enamelled Jewelry,—an art but recently practised, and little understood in this city. For the introduction of this beautiful style, as well as for the variety and finish of the articles, the contributors deserve favorable notice. *A Silver Medal.*

564. **N. P. Ames**, *Springfield, Mass.* Swords, of various patterns and qualities, wholly of American manufacture,—rich, elegant, and very superior; supposed equal to any imported, of a similar description. Also, a large Steel Plate, as a fine specimen of etching, and a high finished and beautiful Pruning Hatchet. *A Gold Medal.*

249. **John Sawin**, *Boston.* Two Gallery Clocks, with improved regulators to avoid the necessity of removing the dial,—the best clocks exhibited. *A Diploma.*

1055. **William Pratt**, *Boston.* One Striking Clock, and two plain Timepieces.

484. **J. Frost**, *Reading, Mass.* One Wooden Clock.

455. **P. Rice**, *Boston.* One Watchmaker's Pin Vice,—well made.

246. **Joseph McCarty**, *Boston.* One case of Watch Glasses, of assorted kinds, of very superior quality, particularly the Lunette Glasses. *A Diploma.*

1027. **Joseph R. Brown**, *Providence, R. I.* One Gold Chronometer,—appears to be well made and finished. No reason is to be seen why it should not prove a good timekeeper, but the Committee had no opportunity to test its accuracy. *A Diploma.*

584. **L. Babcock**, *Ware, Mass.* One Silver Watch.

1050. **Avery Neale**, *New York.* A dozen of German Silver Tea Spoons, well made, and closely resembling fine silver, though they contain none.

1070. **L. Ensor**, *Boston.* A card of German Silver Pencil Cases.

1061. **J. E. Strong**, *Boston.* A Spool Stand, with cushion, bronze and gilt,—a neat and convenient article.

The Judges bear strong testimony to the excellence with which nearly all the articles in this department are manufactured, both as respects their substance and finish.

## STOVES, GRATES, COOKING RANGES, MARBLE FIRE-PLACES, AND FURNACES.

| | |
|---|---|
| James Page, | Alpheus Cary, |
| James Blake, | Joseph Tilden, |
| John P. Thorndike, | Walter Cornell, *Judges.* |

122. E. Barrows, *Boston.* Heat Distributor Cooking Stove, two patterns of different sizes, very neat and small, with an oven door and damper; simple and very good.

138. Chilson & Co., *Boston.* Cooking Stoves, for wood or coal, of different patterns and sizes, and a Franklin Parlor Coal Stove, arrangement very simple, castings neat,—excellent for wood, and pretty good for coal. *A Diploma.*

178. Leavitt & Bates, *Boston.* Olmstead's Patent Cylinder Parlor Stove,—upon a well known good principle.

337. Harlow & Roberts, *Boston.* Egyptian Marble Chimney Piece, fair work. *A Diploma.*

394. M. Ketchum, *Boston.* Stevens's Cooking Stove, for anthracite, with two fires; an improved Rotary Stove, and Wilcox's improvement on Stanley's Patent Parlor Stove, coal burnt in clay cylinders.

458. H. & F. Stimson, *Boston.* Improved Radiating Stove, by Andrews upon Olmstead's,—the air introduced from abroad,—good. Also, a neat and efficient Cooking Range; the air from abroad is heated, and taken off to chambers or parlor. *A Diploma.*

515. Bryant & Hermann, *Boston.* Fire-places and Grates, for parlors or counting rooms. Also, a Cooking Range, with furnace and Rumford oven,—a good arrangement. *A Diploma.*

247. Bates & Co., *Boston.* Minerva Fire-place, for anthracite,—very good. *A Diploma.*

810. T. Woolson, *Milford, N. H.* Small Parlor Stove,—quite pretty.

1102. Blaney, *Boston.* Portable Hot Air Furnace, for lower rooms and cellars,—very good. *A Diploma.*

29. Rice & Revere, *Boston.* Potter's Cooking Stove for anthracite, the coal burnt in fire bricks,—good. *A Diploma.*

21. Sylvester Davis, *Lexington, Mass.* Tin and sheet iron Baker, &c.

34. W. W. Parrott, *Boston.* Cooking Range, for anthracite.

151. John P. Melvin, *Boston.* Improved Cooking Range.

204. Moses Fuller, *Boston.* Two Stoves and a Fire-place.

206. W. Arnold & Co., *Northampton, Mass.* Franklin Cooking Stove, for wood.

220. Badger & Butler, *Boston.* Granger's Cooking Stove, for wood; a Union Stove, Gothic; and Elevated Oven Rotary Stove.

257. J. C. Nichols, *Reading, Mass.* Marble Chimney Piece.

259. Whitson & Pratt, *Roxbury, Mass.* A Reflecting Grate.

268. W. B. Kimball, *Peterborough, N. H.* Open Fire-place Cooking Stove, for wood or coal,—the oven of sheet iron.

277. Prouty & Mears, *Boston.* One Cooking Stove for coal, another for wood.

284. W. B. Lawrence, *Boston.* Cooking Stove.

398. E. W. Perry, *Boston.* Parlor Grates, various specimens.

402. T. Woolson, *Milford, N. H.* Cooking Stove for wood, with a model, by D. Fenno, of Boston.

447. Sullivan & Adams, *Boston.* Cooking Stove, grate raised by a crank.

478. J. Fleming, *Boston.* Two Marble Chimney Pieces.

516. M. Morse & Son, *Litchfield, Conn.* Cooking Stove, for wood.

521. W. B. Walsh, *Boston.* Temple Chimney Pieces, ornamented.

565. J. M. Dearborn, *Boston.* Anthracite Grate and Fire-place.

637. L. Drake, *Chelmsford, Mass.* Cooking Stove, for wood.

720. Hersey & Churchill, *Boston.* Two Lane's Fire-places, for anthracite.

787. J. Hays, *Boston.* Irish Marble Chimney Piece.

129. T. G. Fessenden, *Boston.* Portable Apparatus, for warming apartments by steam and hot water.

28. James Robinson, *Boston.* Patterns of Ionic Fire-places.

1004. Alfred Crossman, *Huntington, L. I.* A Brick, one side a little concave; the principle is good, and might be advantageously extended to both sides and one end; by which the edge joint might be closer, with a sufficient quantity of mortar.

98. E. Pratt, *Boston.* Soap stone Bureau and Box.

594. Rice & Revere, *Boston.* Sheet iron Fire-place.

632. J. Hutchinson, *Lynn, Mass.* Cooking Stove.

Upon these several contributions it may be remarked, that those Parlor and Cooking Stoves have been preferred, in which some preparation of clay or soap stone is used, instead of allowing the heat to come in contact with iron, for various well known reasons; but many of the other articles are of great beauty, and ingeniously contrived. They are creditable to the manufacturers in a high degree, both for the inventive power and mechanical skill of which they afford satisfactory proof. The consumption of anthracite coal is a subject of interest, and though great improvements have been made, since its introduction to use, in the construction of grates and stoves, still it is thought that much remains to be done, which may advantageously engage the attention of scientific and mechanical minds.

## CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND FLANNELS, METAL AND OTHER BUTTONS.

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|---|---|
| ELIJAH MEARS, | ABRAHAM CALL, |
| EZRA DYER, | BENJAMIN JACOBS, |
| ENOCH HOBART, | *Judges.* |

211. **ROBERT APPLETON & Co.**, *Boston.* Extra Superfine Black Broadcloths, manufactured at Oxford, Mass., of stock superior to any exhibited—they are of firm texture, fast and good color, and of beautiful lustre. Also, two pieces of dark Mixed Cloths, of a superior fabric, which are a perfect specimen of that style and quality. *A Gold Medal.*

873. **W. & S. LAWRENCE & STONE**, *Boston.* Samples from the Middlesex Company, in Lowell, of Black, Blue, and a variety of Colored and Mixed Cassimeres, embracing every shade of mixture. They are remarkable for firmness of texture, great width and superior finish, and are superior to any foreign goods made from the same quality of wool. The colored Cloths are beautiful; the fabric is firm, and the finish excellent; and they are every way a superior article of medium quality cloths. There are also in the lot several pieces of Black Twilled Cloths, of uncommonly firm texture and superior finish—a new article, deserving high commendation. These goods were selected promiscuously from large quantities in their warehouse, and deserve higher credit than if manufactured expressly for exhibition.

*A Gold Medal.*

845. **R. W. DICKENSON**, *East Greenwich, R. I.* Black and Drab Cloths of a good quality, particularly the finish and color of the Drabs, are from the Steam Mill Company, R. I.

739. **BLASHFIELD & DE WITT**, *Boston.* Three pieces of Black Cloths, of good stock and fair finish—one of superior wool and fine, even thread. These are from the Beecher Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn.

298. **H. BARTLETT**, *Boston.* A bale of Black and Colored Cloths in very good style, from the Hampshire Manufacturing Company.

740. **BLASHFIELD & DE WITT**, *Boston.* One case very superior Black and Mixed Satinets, from De Forest & Co.'s manufactory at Naugatuck—and may be considered No 1. *A Silver Medal.*

177. **A. PETTIBONE**, *Oxford, Mass.* Black Satinets—a good article, very little inferior to 740.

597. **J. MARLAND**, *Andover, Mass.* White Flannels, from the Ballard

Vale Company, and probably superior to any flannels manufactured in the United States, and goods of equal excellence are seldom imported. They exhibit a very high degree of excellence in every part of the manufacturing process. Also Scarlet and Yellow Flannels, that are equally fine.

*A Gold Medal.*

613. **George Hodges**, *North Andover, Mass.* A bale of Swan Skin Flannels—a very good article.

1035. **I. Derrick**, *Buffalo, N. Y.* A pair of ten quarter Milled and Twilled Blankets, manufactured by the Buffalo Woollen Manufactory, of the finest wool—an excellent specimen of workmanship, superior to any article of the kind imported into this market. They were made from raw wool since the 8th instant. *A Silver Medal.*

1043. **Stephen Hoyt**, *Salem, Mass.* A case of White Woollen Knitting Yarn, of a very superior quality. *A Diploma.*

59. **H. S. Brooks**, *Scituate, Mass.* One pair of household manufactured Blankets—a very good article.

692. **R. & W. Robinson**, *Attleborough, Mass.* An assortment of samples of coat and vest Gilt Buttons, in various styles and patterns. They are considered the best produced in the United States, and equal to any imported, in the same style and cost. *A Diploma.*

799. **R. Hall**, *Boston.* A card of Pearl Buttons—worthy of commendation. *A Diploma.*

208. **Joseph Hayden**, *Williamsburg, Mass.* A card of Japanned Buttons, of excellent quality, well finished, and fully equal to similar imported articles.

941. **L. D. Clift**, *Carmel, N. Y.* Samples of Wool from a flock of 500 sheep, of a long fibre, very silky and soft, and altogether a very superior article.

941. **Samuel Lawrence**, *Boston.* Saxony Wool. The stock was imported from Germany in 1825 by the Messrs. Searles, and the quality of wool now exhibited is fully equal in fineness to the importations at that time.

*A Diploma.*

## BRASS, COPPER, TIN AND BRITTANIA WARES AND WIRE-WORK.

**Isaac Babbitt**, **Nathaniel Waterman, Jr.**,
**Benj'n Beal**, *Judges.*

504. **William C. Hunneman**, *Boston.* Four pairs of brass Andirons—good common work.

96. **William F. Tuckerman**, *Boston.* One large and two miniature copper Tea Kettles—fine work and worthy of notice.

150. **Levi Hawkes, Jr.**, *Boston.* One Bathing Tub—very good work.

771. **Hammond Strater**, *Boston.* A brass Wash Bowl, and a brass and copper Pump—good common work.

27. **Holmes & Hemmenway**, *Boston.* A patent Torch—a good contrivance, with good workmanship.

549. **J. G. Loring & Co.**, *Boston.* Two Pumps and one Cesspool, by an apprentice—very good work. Also, one Boiler, and two Moulds for Gutters—good substantial work.

630. **Gould & Hazlett**, *Boston.* Two Pumps—very good; with one Mould for Gutter—well finished.

893. **Asa White**, *Boston.* Four Pumps, and two Roller Moulds—very good work, but light materials; and one well constructed Force Pump.

35. **A. Peterson**, *Worcester, Mass.* One Tea Pot, Urn and Egg Boiler—well wrought.

354. **R. Gleason**, *Dorchester, Mass.* A variety of Block Tin Wares, wrought and finished in the very best manner; and without competition. *A Silver Medal.*

171. **S. W. Cotton**, [18 years of age.] Small copper Tea Kettle—well finished, but not formed in good proportions.

383. **James Sharp**, *Boston.* Various patterns of Wire Window Shades—very fine work, and worthy of notice. *A Diploma.*

72. **William B. Oliver**, *Boston.* A Slop Pail, Coffee Pot and Shaving Pot—common work.

642. **William Blackmore**, *Boston.* Fine Specimens of Japanned Wares—worthy of notice. *A Diploma.*

65. **William Howe**, *Cambridgeport, Mass.* A variety of Lamps for ships' uses, heating water, Students' Lamps, &c.—convenient articles, and well finished. *A Diploma.*

368. **W. Gray**, [17 years old.] Six brass Cocks—very well made. *A Diploma.*

751. **Henry N. Hooper**, [for Wm. Redfurn, his apprentice.] Hose Screws—highly finished. *A Diploma.*

795. **A. Moore**, *Boston.* Nine Bird Cages—very well made.

154. **I. S. Tompkins**, *Boston.* Candle Moulds—very good.

651. **Daniel Williams**, *Boston.* Wire-work of various patterns—well wrought, but with too heavy mouldings. *A Diploma.*

573. **William J. Seaver**, *Boston.* Two large, and two miniature brass Tea Kettles—somewhat better than common work.

## CARPETINGS, RUGS, BOCKING, CENTRE AND OTHER TABLE COVERINGS.

SAMUEL DOGGETT, ARTHUR SCHOLFIELD,
CHARLES A. PRINCE, *Judges.*

177. **LOWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY**, *Lowell, Mass.* Carpeting and Rugs. The Superfine Ingrain Carpeting is all of good, and some of superior fabric, and of handsome, fashionable colors and patterns. It is considered by the Committee the best exhibited. One piece of Brussels Stair Carpeting is of very fair quality and colors—the only piece of the kind in the Exhibition.

Worsted Tufted Rugs are very handsome, and well made, of good texture and brilliant colors, and are considered the best rugs offered.

Yarn Tufted Rugs are well made and substantial, of good colors and style; no others of the kind are exhibited. *A Gold Medal.*

338. Wilton Rugs, by the same company, are a beautiful article—very handsome patterns and brilliant colors—well made and desirable. No others presented.

585. **NEW ENGLAND CARPET COMPANY**, by Livermore & Kendall. *Boston.* Superfine Ingrain Carpeting—handsome, well manufactured goods; some of them, in point of fabric, equal to any exhibited.

Worsted Tufted Rugs, from the same Company, are of beautiful patterns, and excellent fabric. *A Silver Medal.*

387. **NEW ENGLAND PAINTED FLOOR CLOTH COMPANY**, *Roxbury, Mass.* Painted Floor Cloths, which, for elegance of pattern, fulness of color, and excellent fabric, may be considered the best exhibited. A Persian pattern on a durable white ground is worthy of special notice for its beauty and superior quality. *A Gold Medal.*

31. **GEORGE D. WYMAN**, *Boston.* Painted Floor Cloth—several specimens of good quality, and well manufactured; the patterns and colors good, fashionable and handsome. *A Silver Medal.*

871. **WILEY & COOPER**, *Brooklyn, N. Y.* Samples of Painted Floor Cloths, in very handsome style of patterns and colors, and of excellent quality and manufacture.

## PICTURE FRAMES AND GILDING.

CHARLES HUBBARD, W. G. SOMERBY,
WILLIAM BITTLE, *Judges.*

395. **SAMUEL CURTIS**, *Boston.* Gilt Frames—showy composition frames, and well gilt.

400. **Warren Lincoln**, *Boston.* Three Portrait Frames—rich patterns of deep gold, finished in a workmanlike manner. One is richly ornamented, of the first quality of work, and is highly creditable to the manufacturer. *A Diploma.*

525. **Charles B. Lloyd**, *Boston.* A large composition Gilt Frame, of a handsome pattern.

871. **John Doggett and Co.**, *Boston.* A number of Frames,—large looking-glass, portrait, picture and miniature frames. These are of decidedly the best work in the exhibition, being in handsome style, and of the best gilding. The large Mirror Frames, and one enclosing a picture by Fisher, are worthy of high commendation. *A Silver Medal.*

1089. **F. S. McGirr**, *Boston.* A specimen of Gold Leaf, of deep shade and fair quality.

## HANGING, ASTRAL, AND MANTEL LAMPS.

John B. Jones, Henry Robinson,
Thomas A. Davis, *Judges.*

421. **Henry N. Hooper & Co.**, *Boston.* A set of Lamps, consisting of Mantel and Astral, finished in *or molu;* the mantel with glass fountains,—all in good taste. Rapid improvement has been made in the finish, and it is believed this manufacture will soon equal the English. A German Silver Astral Lamp, in good taste and well finished. A Chemical Lamp, invented by Dr. C. T. Jackson, adapted for oil or gas, for chemical purposes,—a valuable article. A twelve-light Chandelier; a Hall Lantern, and a variety of Astral, Mantel and Study Lamps, all of bronze, well got up, and, in respect to pattern, bronzing and workmanship, equal, and, in some respects, superior to any imported. *A Gold Medal.*

1013. **J. Wilder**, *Boston.* One Suction Lamp; this article had been removed or taken away, and was not seen by the Committee.

877. **N. Perkins**, *Boston.* One Lamp.

## CONFECTIONARY AND SUGAR.

William Underwood, Martial Duroy,
Thos. J. Vinton, *Judges.*

405. **Agricultulal Warehouse**, *Boston.* A sample of Beet Root Sugar. The excellence of this sugar induces the Committee to notice it, though it is of foreign manufacture, in order that they may express their regret that none of domestic manufacture was presented.

533. **A. Bowditch**, *Boston.* A very large Plum Cake; also, some excel-

lent specimens of stick and braided Candy—the two last are of good quality, decidedly the best in the hall. *A Diploma.*

554. Brewer, Stevens & Cushing, *Boston.* Mixed and medicated Lozenges, of good quality and well made. The accurate proportion of ingredients in each of the medicated lozenges, may be depended upon; and they may be recommended as of great convenience for use. *A Diploma.*

874. East Boston Sugar Refinery. Samples of refined white and purified Muscovado Sugar; the loaves marked "extra," are of a beautiful white, fine grain, and equal to any the Committee have seen. The crushed and powdered white, is from loaves broken for more convenience in use. The Muscovado is a clean grained sugar, and the Committee express their gratification at the great improvement made, and the high perfection attained in this manufacture. *A Silver Medal.*

1024. J. Bradshaw, *Boston.* A sample of Lobster Candy, in a very large roll, the best specimen of candy in the Fair,—well made of good materials.

1105. William Lee, *Boston.* Samples of Lobster and Stick Candy, and Peppermints; the lobster candy is very good, the stick candy is excellent, and one sample of peppermint is of decidedly superior materials to any the Committee have seen. They are entitled to credit, though not of superior manufacture, or great variety. Mr. Lee also presented a large Plum Cake. *A Diploma.*

1106. Lawrence Nichols, *Boston.* A large Plum Cake, by far the best that has been presented. It is of the usual kind made by this manufacturer; well made of excellent materials, neatly ornamented, and entitled to notice. *A Diploma.*

924. N. Daniels, *Boston.* One loaf of Brown Bread—quite a mammoth, charmingly made and baked.

## GLASS, EARTHEN, AND STONE WARES.

Samuel B. Pierce, John Q. A. Conkey,
John Collamore, *Judges.*

140. Boston and Sandwich Glass Co., Deming Jarvis, Agent, *Boston.* Glass Ware, comprising a very general assortment of rich cut and steel-pressed articles. The Committee think the following deserving of notice: pitchers; salt cellars, tulip shaped; mirror dishes; decanters, quart and pint; claret wines; amber, or London green hock glasses, and hock decanters, of three different shapes, and candlesticks with star pans; and three astral lamp shades. All these articles are richly cut, and of elegant patterns. Two dozen six-flute tumblers, made by machinery, by which mode of manufacturing about one fifth of the expense is saved. One astral lamp, with a

very rich cut pedestal, of superior workmanship and finish. One large, rich cut hall or entry lantern, with an argand burner; eight cut India shades, made for exportation; and steel-pressed salt cellars, and dishes of various forms. These specimens of pressed ware are very perfect, and superior to any thing of the kind of English manufacture.

One copper mounted Signal Lantern, with an argand burner. The application of the argand lamp to the signal lantern, has just been completed by this company, and promises to be an article of great utility in steam and canal boats, or in any exposed situation, where a strong, steady light is required.

It appears from a note sent with these articles, by the manufacturers, that they were not made expressly for exhibition, but taken from the shelves in their warehouse, as specimens of the quality of their daily manufacture.

The Committee have pleasure in saying, that the Glass exhibited by this company is excellent in color, cutting and polishing, and as specimens daily made by them to order and for sale, are equal to those of any other manufactory in the United States. *A Silver Medal.*

814. New England Glass Company, *East Cambridge, Mass.*, Henry Whitney, Agent. Glass Ware, consisting of a great variety of rich cut, plain flint, and steel-pressed articles. The following the Committee think worthy of particular notice.

A set of Lustres, containing one of three lights, and four of one light, very rich and elegant; probably superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in this country. One set of very rich cut five-flute ware, of superior color, workmanship and finish, consisting of (two dozen each) goblets, clarets, wines, jellies and champaigns; with two sugars, two celeries, one centre bowl, two butter tubs, eight decanters, ten dishes, one pitcher and two dozen green hocks, to match.

It is the opinion of the Committee, that the above named set of Glass has not been surpassed by any other manufactory in this country.

Two pair of green hock and claret decanters; one pair of green cologne bottles; one very rich hall or entry lamp, exceedingly well cut; two India cut shades, of good workmanship; two dozen each of four and six flute tumblers, made by machinery, both of which are very perfect in all respects. Samples of straw-stem clarets and wines, of superior quality.

A large and excellent variety of rich cut and roughed astral lamp shades, and lamp glasses, showing both good taste in the design, and skill in the manufacture; collectively, they have never been excelled by any other manufactory in this country.

A variety of steel-pressed dishes and salts, both excellent in quality and style,—are entirely beyond any thing of the kind of English manufacture.

Glass phials, from a quarter of an ounce to two ounce sizes, a superior article by the same company. *A Gold Medal.*

377. *By the same Company.* One glass bird cage, of curious and delicate workmanship.

The Committee feel it their duty to state, that all the glass exhibited by this company is excellent in color and cuttings, and would mention the set of rich lustres, and also the set of five-flute ware, named in the foregoing, as being exceedingly perfect and handsome.

333. **MICHAEL MCKENNA**, *Sandwich, Mass.* A Glass Money Box, the product of a good workman, and rather a neat affair.

179. **LYMAN & CLARKE**, *Gardiner, Me.* A Stone Churn; the quality of this article is good, and probably the form is such as would be approved by the practical dairy-maid. *A Diploma.*

933. **BY A LADY.** One dozen China Plates, gilt and painted; the gilding and burnishing is very good, and would be a respectable performance for a more experienced gilder. The painting is handsome, but not being fired, will probably deface easily by use.

145. **NOAMI KENDALL**, *Chelsea, Mass.* Three urn-shaped stone Flower Pots, of fair quality; the form and proportions are exceedingly good for an article of the kind.

1069. **COOK, LANE & CO.**, *Troy N. Y.* Crown Glass, from the Redford works. The quality is excellent, well made and good specimens.

**JOSEPH S. HASTINGS**, *Boston.* Crown Glass, from the New England Crown Glass Company, not made expressly for exhibition,—ten sheets, (of very large size,) exhibited; are of superior color, and very perfect specimens. *A Diploma.*

1075. **E. JONES**, *Boston.* Glass Ship and Case.

1081. **W. I. SEAVER**, *Boston.* Wash Bowls.

650. **E. WHITE**, *Weymouth, Mass.* Looking-Glasses.

## PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.

GEO. B. EMERSON,
SOLO. P. MILES,
PROF. ANDREWS,
AARON BREED,
EBEN. BAILEY,
*Judges.*

568. **CLAXTON & WIGHTMAN**, *Boston.* Sectional model of a Steam Engine; Pneumatic Apparatus, for schools; Table Air-Pump and apparatus; large Air-Pump and apparatus; Orreries, (manufactured by D. C. and A. Murdock, of West Boylston, Mass.) These articles are thoroughly made and well finished.

The sectional model illustrates the mechanism of the high and low pressure engines.

The pneumatic apparatus, for schools, furnishes the means of performing, in a satisfactory manner, all the common experiments in this branch of natural philosophy, at a small expense.

The table air-pump is simple in construction. It has a single barrel, which is worked upon its piston in a vertical direction, by means of a lever. This arrangement is thought to give the instrument several advantages over that of the common construction. This pump is also easily kept in repair, and, for general use, is considered superior to any that has fallen under the notice of the Committee.

The large air-pump is similar in construction to the table pump, and designed for experiments on a larger scale.

The orreries are well made, and sold at a moderate price.

Claxton & Wightman deserve great credit for the improvements they have introduced in the manufacture of Philosophical Apparatus. Many of their articles have been either invented, or greatly improved by them.

*A Silver Medal.*

940. DR. WILLIAM KING, *Boston.* Two Electrical Machines,—highly finished and powerful instruments. One is the most beautiful machine that the Committee have seen; the manner in which it is mounted, and the arrangement of the battery, are ingenious, and render it a very *convenient*, as well as beautiful instrument. To secure a more perfect insulation, Dr. King places his plates without the supports, and employs no metal except for those parts in which its use is absolutely necessary. *A Silver Medal.*

942. N. B. CHAMBERLAIN, *Boston.* One double-barrel Table Air-Pump; three single barrel Air-Pumps; one Electrical Machine, and one Orrery.

Mr. Chamberlain's air-pumps are neat and cheap instruments; one is readily converted into a condenser, and, with its accompanying apparatus, furnishes the means of performing a variety of experiments. The electrical machine is an unfinished, but powerful instrument, and sold at a moderate price. The orrery is put in motion by a spring, which, by a peculiar construction in the machinery, is made to act constantly with the same degree of force, and thus to produce uniform motion.

Besides the foregoing instruments, Mr. Chamberlain exhibited two working models of high-pressure Steam Engines. These will probably be noticed by another Committee; but, as very neat and cheap articles of school apparatus, it is thought not improper to allude to them in this report.

*A Silver Medal.*

598. DAVIS & TEMPLE, *Boston.* A single barrel Air-Pump; accompanying Apparatus, and Richie's Rotary Magnet.

The air-pump of Mr. Temple resembles the hydraulic pump of M. de la Hire. It has a double action, works easily, is readily converted into a condenser, and, as a specimen of beautiful workmanship, is inferior to no instrument of the kind in the collection. Mr. Davis's apparatus comprises several neat and useful articles. *A Silver Medal.*

666 D. Davis, *Boston.* An Electrical Machine,—a well finished and beautiful machine.

1019 and 1041. Frederick Pool, *Boston.* Double barrel Air-Pump; Thermometers; and Spirit Levels.

This air-pump is of the usual construction, thoroughly made, and, in point of finish, one of the most beautiful instruments of the kind exhibited. The thermometers are also beautiful and accurate. *A Diploma.*

1005. C. F. Durant, *Jersey City, N. J.* One Durant's improved Mountain Barometer; two Durant's improved Marine Barometers, and various Thermometers.

The barometers, (made by Thomas Pool, New York,) are beautiful instruments, and do great credit to the mechanical skill of Mr. Pool. They are understood to have been made expressly for the use of the South Sea Exploring Expedition. The improvements are due to Mr. Charles F. Durant, who has already given the public a description of his barometer, in an article published some time since in Silliman's Journal of Science.

The Committee have had no opportunity to test Mr. Durant's instrument, but, from its peculiar construction, they are disposed to think, that it possesses decided advantages over the common instrument. Mr. Pool's thermometers are good articles. To C. F. Durant, *a Silver Medal.*
To T. Pool, *a Diploma.*

628. Browne & Francis, *New York.* Double barrel Air-Pump; Mechanical Powers, and an Electrical Machine. Useful, but not first rate articles. By means of a very simple contrivance, the air-pump is readily converted into a condenser.

623. Josiah Loring, *Boston.* One set eighteen inch Globes, and one set twelve inch Globes. These are, in all respects, excellent articles; the plates are accurately drawn and neatly engraved; the globes well balanced and strong, and mounted on firm and handsome frames. They do honor to the maker, and deserve every encouragement that can be extended to them. The double meridian is an improvement in the mode of hanging them. *A Silver Medal.*

255. J. & H. M. Pool, *Easton, Mass.* Six Spirit Levels. These are neatly made articles.

93. Hayward & Humphries, *Woburn, Mass.* One Life Preserver.

195. H. Cotterell, *Boston.* Two Drawing Boards.

462. D. Davis, *Boston.* Two Drawing Boards.

490. T. Thorp, *West Cambridge, Mass.* Philosophical Cottage.

726. Thaxter & Son, *Hingham, Mass.* Spectacles—good articles.

842. John Pierce, *Boston.* Spectacles.

682. E. Waters, *Boston.* Submarine Telescope.

1096. David Pearson, *Newburyport, Mass.* Compound horse-shoe Magnet—neatly made, and powerful.

1078. **John R. Parker**, *Boston.* Semaphoric Telegraph. Of the utility of Mr. Parker's telegraph, the public has had long and ample experience.

**Wm. Creed**, *Boston.* A cast steel Ball, 2 1-2 inches in diameter, and proof ring. This curious and admirable piece of workmanship was offered as a specimen of a *perfect sphere.* It.was proved to be one by means of the air pump. The ball fitted the ring, which was of a smaller diameter, so perfectly, that the junction was air tight in every position. *A Silver Medal.*

947. **Gedney King & Son**, *Boston.* A mariner's Compass.

## CANNONS, FIRE-ARMS, RIFLES, RIFLE PISTOLS, AND SPORTSMEN'S APPARATUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| George Lane, | A. B. Fairbanks, |
| Wm. Bishop, | *Judges.* |

409. **D. H. Chamberlain**, *Boston.* A patent Rifle, on a new construction; it is simple and safe, and a specimen of good workmanship in all its parts. By adopting a rectilinear slide, at right angles with the butt of the barrel, Mr Chamberlain has avoided the danger of igniting the charges in different chambers by discharging that in one, and it is believed to be almost as secure as the common rifle. It is a cheap and convenient article.
*A Diploma.*

834. **S. B. Allen**, *Shrewsbury, Mass.* Cochran's patent Rifle; this construction, with a revolving cylinder, has hitherto been considered the best for rapid discharging, and is entitled to great credit. The one exhibited is of small size, but excellent workmanship, and the invention has obtained credit from the governments of this and foreign countries; but the price set upon them is above their value, and will prevent their coming into common use.

318. **E. A. Bennett**, *Waterville, Me.* Revolving chain many-chambered Rifle—each chamber separate, and connected with joints. It has some objections, being intricate, and somewhat awkward in its construction, which the inventor (not experienced in gun making) intends to obviate. Should he succeed, it may be discharged with as much rapidity as any other.

699. **P. W. Whittier**, *Enfield, Ct.* A many-chambered rifle—a handsome, well made article, similar to the rifle made in London, called Colyear's rifle.

576. **Henry Pratt**, *Roxbury, Mass.* A Rifle, with a cast steel barrel, silver mounted, and well finished, on the plain percussion principle—a safe, substantial, serviceable gun. *A Diploma.*

213. **James Eaton**, *Concord, N. H.* Twelve portable Rifles—they may be unscrewed between the butt and the barrel, and packed in a common

trunk; they are highly ornamented, and of good workmanship, but hardly to be depended upon for accurate shooting.

929. **B. T. Edmands**, (for Joel Richardson, *Boston.)* Specimen of the Musket adopted by the Boston Light Infantry—finished in superior style, and is a convenient, substantial piece for army service. The form of the stock is new, and meets approbation.

791. **Isaac Davis**, *of Boston*, (for Rufus Nichols, *Conway, Mass.)* A revolving cylinder, many-chambered Rifle—intended to be used with percussion powder, instead of caps—the mode of revolving the chamber is new, and if adapted for caps, it would be second to none of the inventions for rapid firing.

723. **A. Waters**, *Millbury, Mass.*, (for Levi Hitchcock.) A pair of double barrels, for a fowling piece—they are of iron and steel united, supposed to be as good as English twisted barrels—well bored and polished, but unfinished on the outside. *A Diploma.*

248. **Morrill, Mossman & Blair**, *Amherst, Mass.* A Rifle, of superior workmanship, highly finished and polished—a beautiful specimen of work for exhibition, but the polished barrel is objectionable for use. Also, two Bowie Knife Pistols, of excellent workmanship, made to be carried in a sheath at the side, with broad blades projecting below and beyond the barrels—they will bear minute examination, and are destructive instruments.

*A Silver Medal.*

147. **B. & B. M. Darling**, *Bellingham.* A patent rotary Pistol, with six barrels, made from a solid piece of cast steel, which turn by the act of cocking. They are neat specimens of ingenuity and mechanical skill, well adapted for many uses. *A Diploma.*

921. **Andrews & Osborne**, *Canton, Ct.* A brace of Pistols—called Ruggles' patent—they are well finished specimens of this manufacture.

**Cyrus Alger**, *South Boston.* Two iron and one brass pieces of heavy ordnance—remarkably clear and perfect castings for their size—without fault. *A Silver Medal.*

564. **N. P. Ames**, *Springfield, Mass.* One heavy brass Cannon—no imperfection is perceptible in the founding or finishing. *A Diploma.*

111. **Thomas W. Lyon**, *Northborough, Mass.* A small portable Rifle—a light, handy, well finished article, in good proportion.

1100. **A. Clark**, *Boston.* An Air Gun on a new construction—the whole contents of the air chamber are exploded at each discharge, and the ball is propelled with great force.

952. **H. C. Fay**, *Lancaster, Mass.* A rifled Pistol.

1046. **J. L. Clendennin**, *Boston.* A Powder Horn—a neat, well finished article of the kind, doing great credit to the industry of the maker.

275. **Francis & Lovel**, *Boston.* A small brass Cannon.

## SILK GOODS, SEWING SILK, COCOONS AND THREAD.

HENRY EDWARDS, LEVI B. HASKELL,
JOHN LAMSON, JAMES LEACH, *Judges.*

301. **NORTHAMPTON SILK COMPANY**, *Northampton, Mass.*, by S. Whitmarsh. Sewing Silks—29 1-2 lbs. of a quality deserving the highest commendation for the perfection attained in its manufacture, the evenness of thread, beauty of color, and its peculiar resemblance to the manufactures of Italy, where the experience of centuries has been brought into practice. *A Silver Medal.*

644. G. W. & B. F. **SIMONDS**, *Boston*, for the Dedham Silk Company. Sewing Silks—48 bundles of 300 skeins each, of very superior quality, and in some respects fully equal to lot 301. Should improvements continue to be made as rapidly as they have been by these two companies, we may soon dispense with sewing silk of foreign fabric. *A Diploma.*

570. J. **STEVENS**, *Newburyport, Mass.* Sewing Silk—a small sample, made in the private family of the contributor—a beautiful specimen, showing the success that may attend such cultivation and manufacture in families. *A Diploma.*

59. **MR. & MRS. A. BROOKS**, *South Scituate, Mass.* Samples of sewing and knitting Silk, made from cocoons of her own raising, and reeled and twisted by one process, by a machine of his own invention, deserving of particular notice. It exhibits a model for efforts in private families, worthy of imitation. The Committee would notice with commendation the untiring exertions of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, during the whole exhibition, to interest and instruct all who approached them, in the process of reeling and twisting silk from the cocoon, by their machine, suitable for sewing or other purposes. *A Silver Medal.*

582. **JOHN SULLIVAN**, *Quincy, Mass.* Sewing Silk—good specimens of household manufacture. *A Diploma.*

301. **NORTHAMPTON SILK COMPANY**, *Mass.* Silk Twist—it does credit to the manufacturers, though there is room for improvement.

582. **JOHN SULLIVAN**, *Quincy, Mass.* Silk Twist of family manufacture.

117. **ATLANTIC SILK COMPANY**, *Nantucket, Mass.* Printed Silk Handkerchiefs—47 pieces—and four pieces of printed Foulards—of superior quality in firmness of texture, presenting a beautiful specimen of what American enterprise may accomplish. *A Gold Medal.*

62. **ADAM BROOKS**, *South Scituate, Mass.* Silk Handkerchiefs, 43 in number, printed by J. W. Halliday, Lynn, Mass., were well worthy of particular notice—in regularity of texture, softness and gloss, they were superior, but light in weight.

301. **NORTHAMPTON SILK COMPANY**, *Mass.* Silk Vestings—plain Satin, and plain and ribbed Florentine—favorable specimens of a first attempt in the manufacture of these articles.

117. **Atlantic Silk Company,** *Nantucket, Mass.* Silk and cotton stuffs—of firm and good fabric—the mixing of these materials is carried to a great extent in Europe, producing showy and durable articles, which we may hope our manufacturers will soon be able to equal.

124. **E. Harrington,** *Boston.* Silk half Hose—43 pairs are a favorable specimen of the progress in this branch of silk manufacture; by the use of the improved machinery, it may soon become an important branch of business.
*A Diploma.*

467. **Essex Printing Company,** *Lynn, Mass.* Silk Handkerchiefs—a specimen of printing on Chinese silk, which exhibits the progress made in this country in printing silks, and is creditable to the company. *A Diploma.*

582. **John Sullivan,** *Quincy, Mass.* A basket of Cocoons grown by him, which excited much attention.

967. **Timothy Smith,** *Amherst, Mass.* Raw Silk—the only specimen exhibited. Mr. Smith states that he has raised two hundred pounds of cocoons by the labor of his own family, during the present season, and has reeled twenty-three pounds of sewing silk. He thinks the labor of feeding the worms and reeling the silk will be paid by the bounty offered by the state. Mr. Smith's success may afford encouragement to efforts in private families, for in this manner all the European raw silk is produced. *A Silver Medal.*

346. **Charles F. Durant,** *Jersey City, N. J.* Specimens of Asiatic and American Silk Worms, with their cocoons, and raw silk and sewing silk from the former, were objects of particular interest. *A Silver Medal.*

137. **Ellis & Gay,** *West Dedham, Mass.* Spool Cotton. *A Diploma.*

165. **Blashfield & De Witt,** *Oxford, Mass.* Spool Cotton.
*A Diploma.*

The Committee cannot give a preference to either of the specimens of spool cotton; both are good in the quality and beauty of the thread, and in the neatness of the spools.

671. **E. J. W. Morse,** *Easton, Mass.* Sewing Cotton—a superior article.
*A Diploma.*

The Committee would express their satisfaction at the proofs presented of the progress made in the culture and manufacture of silk within this state; which, under further perseverance, bids fair, ere long, to supersede the necessity of resorting to foreign climes, for many kinds of silk goods.

## COACH LACE, WEBBINGS, FRINGES, UPHOLSTERY GOODS AND PAPER HANGINGS.

John Rayner, Henry Burditt,
Henry P. Fairbanks, Nath'l Williams, *Judges.*

11. **Henry Wood,** *Boston.* Paper Hangings.

198. **Spear & Merriam**, *Boston.* Paper Hangings.

483. **Joseph M. Barry**, *Worcester, Mass.* Paper Hangings.

562. *(Maker unknown.)* Paper Hangings—fifteen rolls.

953. **T. Christy & Co.**, *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.* Paper Hangings.
*A Diploma.*

The Committee generally remark upon the articles of Paper Hangings, that they do not consider any of the specimens of a very superior quality, but they give the preference to those manufactured by T. Christy & Co., as being better than any of the others. Those made by Henry Wood are ranked next in order, and very fair specimens were presented by an unknown maker. The remainder were colored with taste, but not made in so workmanlike a manner.

176. **Peter C. Jones**, *Boston.* Carpet Paper—a very good article.

49. **Institution for the Blind**, *Boston.* A Mattrass and Mat—exhibited evidence of the skill of the pupils, being substantial and well made articles.

415. **Sumner Flagg**, *Boston.* A Mattrass—a very good article.

813. **James Paul**, *Boston.* A Mattrass—the best exhibited. Also, a Window Curtain and Blind—a very convenient article. *A Diploma.*

1065. **H. Lawson**, *Boston.* A Model of Window and Shade—the best of the kind at the Fair. *A Diploma.*

61. **Eliza Mingus**, *Boston.* Window Shades.

769. **W. Kramp**, *Boston.* Blinds and Fireboard.

804. **H. Boardman.** *Boston.* A Screen.

931. **Mrs. Turner**, *Boston.* Window Shades.

476. **Baker & Lincoln**, *Hingham, Mass.* Samples of Fringes, Tassels, Bell-pulls, Gimps, Drapery Ropes, Military Tassels, Coach Lace, &c.—fine specimens, tastefully and well made. The manufacturers deserve much credit for the quantity and variety exhibited, as well as for taste in arrangement and manufacture. *A Silver Medal.*

267. **P. A. Lacoste**, *Boston.* Specimens of Fringes and Tassels—very fine; also of Gimps, Bell Laces, &c.—very superior. Mr. Lacoste is entitled to much praise for his ingenuity in the construction of a Loom for weaving Silk Bell Lace, which was exhibited in operation; and also for some beautiful specimens of Coach Lace. *A Silver Medal.*

948. **H. N. Bigelow & Co.**, *Shirley, Mass.* A specimen of Coach Lace, made by water power—a very perfect piece of work. The invention which produced this article is destined, if successful, to make a great improvement in the manufacture of Coach Lace, and to supersede the use of hand looms.

The Drapery Curtain, by **James Paul**, *of Boston*, in the centre of the west end, was one of the chief ornaments of the hall—a chaste and beautiful specimen of the arts, and very tastefully and neatly arranged. *A Silver Medal.*

## COOPERS' WORK, BOATS, AND PUMP AND BLOCKMAKERS' TOOLS.

J. B. Wells,
James Clark,
Isaac Dupee,
John Wade,
E. H. Little,
*Judges.*

344. R. Barker, *East Cambridge, Mass.* Several Provision Barrels, half and quarter barrels, and an Oil Barrel, made and finished in a workmanlike manner, superior to casks usually made of this description—from the cooperage of E. A. & W. Winchester. *A Diploma.*

840. Samuel Nicolson, *Boston.* White oak, wooden bound, forty gallon Casks, made by F. McManers and Charles Gilson, one each—a white oak, iron bound barrel, by Warren Lund—three white oak, iron bound half barrels, by Calvin Shed—all from Nicolson's Patent Machine Stave Factory at South Boston. These are fair specimens of good work and high finish—one cask, by Warren Lund, is a first rate piece of work, superior to the others; and the manner of dressing the staves is decidedly the best for casks of all descriptions. *A Diploma.*

43. James Spear, *Boston.* Ten white oak, iron bound beer barrels and kegs of different sizes, and two harness casks—good specimens of common work, made in a workmanlike manner. *A Diploma.*

917. Benjamin Clapp, *Boston.* A small cask, with four glass heads, and three apartments, containing one pint each.

234. S. Kate, *Boston.* Two small casks, with fanciful heads.

482. Charles Pook, Jr., *Boston.* Two miniature casks, with dime heads, various woods united, and full hooped with rattan—displaying considerable ingenuity and skill.

749. R. Whitton, *Hingham, Mass.* Six covered and six toy Buckets—a very neat, well made sample.

750. C. Wilder, *Hingham, Mass.* A nest of Pails, brass hooped and bailed—a first rate article. *A Diploma.*

281. John Lang, *Boston.* A small oval Harness Cask.

271. Dalrymple & Goldwaite, *Salem, Mass.* An oval Harness Cask—first rate work, and, though not polished and varnished, it deserves notice. *A Diploma.*

790. S. E. Warner, *Boston.* An oval Harness Cask—mahogany top and brass hoops—complete workmanship in every respect, reflecting high credit upon the maker. *A Silver Medal.*

917. E. W. Goddard, *Boston.* An oval Harness Cask, bird's eye maple, with copper hoops, and an improvement of a screw set, for screwing it to the vessel's deck—a beautiful specimen of skill in this manufacture, and must be highly approved for strength, beauty and durability—fit to ornament any ship. *A Silver Medal.*

492. **Aaron Hall**, *Boston.* Coopers' Tools—Levelee, Howell and Croze, of cast iron—a patent article, recently introduced, and not yet much in practical use.

142. **Henry N. Hooper & Co.**, *Boston*, for Ebenezer Tappan, Jr., *Manchester, Mass.* Two ships' Steering Wheels—on the plan commonly in use—the workmanship and finish are of the highest order, surpassing all others presented. *A Silver Medal.*

897. **Enos Wilder**, *Boston.* A metal ship's Pump—a highly finished and ornamented machine, applicable as a fire engine, or suction and forcing pump for domestic purposes—it is highly creditable to the maker. *A Diploma.*

286. **Ebenezer Jenkins**, *Boston.* Three bakers' Peels.

134. **William Darton**, *Charlestown, Mass.* Model and draught of a ship of six hundred and ninety tons, designed for a fast sailing packet. They were executed during evenings and leisure hours, in the intervals of daily labor, as a journeyman, and deserve the highest praise and commendation, both for the neatness and skill displayed in their execution, and for the persevering industry of the mechanic. *A Diploma.*

505. **John T. Wheelwright**, *Newton, Mass* A model and skeleton of the brig Rob Roy, which was built at South Boston. All the parts are made separate, and in proportion, and, as the deck is removable, the whole can be examined—the timbers are of mahogany, and the fastenings finished of wire. *A Diploma.*

502. **E. N. Morse**, *Boston.* A double and a treble fifteen inch purchase block, with brass plates, and turned, polished pins—they are probably the best specimens of this article exhibited—they are of strong, neat workmanship and high finish, and reflect credit on the manufacturer. *A Diploma.*

987. **Owen Huff**, *Boston.* Three miniature Blocks, with gold straps, made from wood of the Constitution—curious specimens of patience and skill.

629. **Henry Fowle**, *Boston.* Three single and one double purchase Blocks, with roller cogs—a good specimen of common blocks—would not suffer in comparison with any not made for exhibition.

721. **William Bickford**, *Boston.* Three improved iron bound Snatch Blocks—upon a plan recently introduced, but approved upon trial—of good proportions, well made, and the iron straps will compare with the best work.

353. **Charles V. Card**, *New Bedford, Mass.* A frictionless Pump. A bag, about two feet long, smaller than the bore of the pump, made of canvas or leather, draws up the water; the top is open, and is fastened to an air tight box, which plays in the pump; and a butterfly value in the bottom allows it to fill—the piston rod is attached, at the lower end, to the box con-

taining the valves at the bottom of the bag. The wear is changed from the valve box to the box at the top of the bag, which is easily repaired, and the construction is simple and not liable to be choaked. The Committee think the idea in part new and worthy of notice; and believe it may be advantageously used in ships, or wells of about thirty feet depth. *A Diploma.*

47. **Sanford Adams**, *Concord, Mass.* A common wood suction and lifting Pump, with a lever attached to the lower valve, so that, by raising the handle to its utmost height, the lower valve will be raised and allow the water to escape, to prevent freezing—though not new, it is a useful contrivance.

792. **E. Thompson**, *Boston.* A self-acting Pump, an ingenious contrivance, which acts well in the model, though doubts are entertained if it will operate advantageously in actual use. It is designed for a ship's pump, and is worthy of notice and trial. *A Diploma.*

974. **Jesse Reed**, *Marshfield, Mass.* A square metal Pump; the interior is square, and one side of the upper valve is attached to one side of the pump, while the opposite side is worked up and down by the piston, dispensing with the motion of the box. This is not believed to be better than the old plan.

1012. **Leonard French**, *Boston.* Specimens of Sarle's rotary Beer Pumps; a neat article, which operates well.

135. **David T. Harris**, *New York.* Barton's patent Suction and Forcing Pumps, made principally of cast iron; an effective machine, calculated to be used as a pump or engine—compact, strong, durable, and operates well. *A Diploma.*

990. **T. C. Barton**, *New York.* An Engine Pump of larger size, intended for ship's use, in freeing the ship of water, washing the decks, wetting the sails, &c. For simplicity, utility and strength, these are considered the best specimens of the kind exhibited.

949. A Beer Pump, by the same inventor—of metal, highly finished, and is not surpassed for workmanship by any in the exhibition. *A Diploma.*

768. **R. A. Newell**, *Boston.* A small Capstan Pump; the workmanship is creditable to the maker, but it is not deemed a valuable improvement on the pumps now in use.

316. **Ebenezer Leman**, *Boston.* A model of a patent four cylinder Rotary Pump—an ingenious invention, which is thought valuable for ships of war, where many hands can operate, and great quantities of water must be raised. It can also be used in the common way, if desired. *A Diploma.*

405. **Joseph Breck & Co.**, *Boston.* One of Hale's Rotary Pumps,—a compact, neatly finished metal Pump, used for sucking and forcing water; it is in common use, and generally approved. Also, one Farman's double acting Pump, the pistons moving horizontally, but possessing no peculiar advantage.

152. **Isaac Fowle & Co.,** *Boston.* Figure heads and mouldings for ships, well carved in wood.

450. **J. L. Dimmock,** *Boston.* Specimens of worm-eaten wood, with one of the worms, taken from ships' bottoms.

1088. **W. Buffington,** *Boston.* A model of a whale boat.

**Whittemore & Holbrook,** *Boston.* The row boat Tiger, built for the Tiger Boat Club of this city, is a beautiful specimen of the art. She is an eight-oared barge, of thirty-five feet in length; her model and proportions are calculated for a fast boat; the materials are carefully selected for lightness, strength and durability. The workmanship and finish are complete in every respect, and will reflect great credit upon the builders. It is worthy of particular notice. *A Silver Medal.*

## BOOTS, SHOES, SHOE-DEALERS' TOOLS, LEATHER AND MOROCCO OF ALL KINDS, AND POCKET-BOOKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles A. Wells, | Isaac Williams, |
| Thomas Gaffield, | E. V. Ashton, |
| Edward Haynes, Jr. | Nath'l Faxon, *Judges.* |

831. **Morgridge & Patten,** *Philadelphia.* Sides of russet Bridle Leather, very good; bright, living Hides and bag Hides, six of each; superior, well tanned and finished. *A Silver Medal.*

131. **Roxbury Patent Leather Company,** Samuel Jackson, Agent. Hide of Japanned Leather; white Japanned Belt Leather; Japanned Collar Leather, and Japanned Calf Skin, superior; rolls of Japanned Cloth, beautiful samples of the best style. *A Silver Medal.*

620. **Joseph Nahor & Co.,** *Nashua, N. H.* Japanned Goat Skin, and Neats Leather, of most beautiful manufacture. *A Diploma.*

169. **A. Thompson & Co.,** *Woburn, Mass.* Grained Neats Leather, for shoes, very superior; Wax Calf Skins, very fair; boarded Neats Leather, for chaise tops, good. *A Diploma.*

173. **Guild, White & Co.,** *Boston.* Buff Seal Skins; buff Goat Skins, and wax Calf Skins—tanning and finish excellent; all very superior, and the best offered. *A Diploma.*

357. **A. P. Batchelder,** *Danvers, Mass.* Wax Calf Skins, Russia, good.

412. **Josiah Brackett,** *Boston.* Bark tanned Skivers, very superior tanned and finished. *A Diploma.*

356. **Pool & Jacobs,** *Danvers, Mass.* White Linings and Skivers, very superior. *A Diploma.*

264. **J. Cummings & Son,** *Woburn, Mass.* Boarded Neats Leather, for chaise tops, very good. *A Diploma.*

385. Rufus Brackett, *Boston.* Morocco Skins, green, maroon, red and bronze; superior, the best colored morocco exhibited. *A Diploma.*

890. N. R. Leman, *Charlestown, Mass.* Deer Skin Bindings, very superior.

600. C. Solis, *Charlestown, Mass.* Morocco Skins, black—superior tan and finish; bronze and green, good. *A Diploma.*

261. John Hunt, *Boston.* South American Kid Skins—tanning and finish very superior; black Morocco Skins and Goat Bindings, excellent. *A Diploma.*

830. J. W. Patten & Co., *Philadelphia.* Sides of Sole Leather, superior tanning, and very handsome. *A Diploma.*

1059. H. A. Gay, *Quincy, Mass.* Red Sole Leather, very good,—well tanned.

1090. W. & M. Black, *Danvers, Mass.* Black Morocco Skins and sheep skin bindings.

575. Charles White, *Boston.* One pair grained goat Boots.

965. H. B. Coining, *Weymouth, Mass.* Calf sewed Boots, superior stock and work; the cutting remarkably good. *A Diploma.*

210. T. Pope, *Quincy, Mass.* Calf sewed Boots, superior stock and work. Entered by N. Faxon, Boston. *A Diploma.*

210. J. Hastings, *Weston, Mass.* Cow hide pegged Boots, very superior. Entered by N. Faxon, Boston. *A Diploma.*

694. Oliver Ayers, *Boston.* Calf Boots, imp. French; cut and style excellent—work very fair.

431. E. T. Blanchard, *Boston.* Calf Boots, yellow fringed tops, superior fitting, cut and style common.

875. Abel Baker, *Boston.* Calf Boots, fine stitchings; and gentlemen's Pumps, &c., common stock and work.

1008. D. Field, *Bridgewater, Mass.* (for S. Churchill, Stoughton, Mass.) Gentlemen's calf pump Boots,—the cut, style, stock and work, all very superior. *A Diploma.*

954. E. Coburn, *Dracut, Mass.* Men's Shoes.

413. Robert Knott, *Boston.* Ladies' Shoes and Gaiter Boots, and children's Shoes—all very good stock and work.

639. D. C. Baker, *Lynn, Mass.* Children's Shoes.

658. Lawrence & Driver, *Salem, Mass.* Ladies' Kid Slippers, superior cut and work; stock excellent. *A Diploma.*

18. Salem India Rubber Company. Fur lined ladies' walking Shoes, water proof.

93. Eagle India Rubber Factory, *Woburn, Mass.* Ladies' and gentlemen's India rubber water proof Shoes, over-Shoes and Boots—a new article, and very good of the kind.

824. **John Kimball, 3d**, *Boston.* Ladies' Shoes, very fair work; and children's Shoes, superior.

709. **J. Knott & Son**, *Boston.* Ladies' Shoes and Gaiter Boots, and colored satin Slipper—beautiful specimens of work; altogether the best lot offered for exhibition, and worthy of especial notice. *A Silver Medal.*

1056. **E. S. Davis**, *Lynn, Mass.* Kid Shoes—fair work.

97. **James Hall**, *North Bridgewater, Mass.* Improved Shoulder Sticks, Coults, and an Awl Handle—all very superior.

512. **J. Ames**, *Easton, Mass.* Shoe Knives, a superior article, beautifully finished. *A Diploma.*

**J. Russell & Co.**, *Greenfield, Mass.* Shoe Knives, very good.

773. **S. Cox**, *Malden, Mass.* Lasts, superior; and Boot Trees, very superior. *A Diploma.*

698. **Collins, Stevens & Co.**, *Boston.* Lasts, superior.

520. **Charles Wight**, *Boston.* Lasts, superior; and Last machine. *A Diploma.*

The Committee see no reason for making any distinction in these lots of lasts; they were all in good style, and highly finished.

136. **James Creighton**, *Boston.* Bell's Paste Blacking; very good and well put up.

466. **James Dyer**, *Boston.* Port-folios; Pocket-books and Wallets, of various kinds; Banker's, Travelling, Attorney's and Medal Cases; finger-ring Boxes; Miniature Cases, and a Jewel Box; all of superior work and finish, especially the jewel box, which was well arranged, of superior workmanship, and is entitled to particular notice. *A Silver Medal.*

653. **Samuel J. H. Smith**, *Boston.* Travelling and Miniature Cases; Port-folios for writing, and one Pocket-book,—the last article made by Joshua Thaxter, an apprentice, and very creditable to him. One of the travelling cases rolls up, and is a convenient and good article; the other is a new arrangement, devised by Mr. Smith, and contains an ample writing and shaving apparatus, with a trunk convenient for many small articles. It is worthy of notice. *A Diploma.*

1017. **E. A. Lord**, *Litchfield, Conn.* Embossed calf skin Wallets, well known in the market, and considered the best. *A Diploma.*

915. **F. Williams**, *Boston.* Folded Wallets.

1085. **F. M. Butler**, *New York.* Sealing Wax,—tried and found good.

104. **Charles Emerson**, *Charlestown, Mass.* Razor Strops, well known, and considered the best in the market. *A Diploma.*

717. **C. Whitman**, *Boston.* A Military Table.

## PIANO-FORTES, ORGANS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| SAMUEL A. ELIOT, | T. APPLETON, |
| REV. DR. WAINWRIGHT, | C. BRADLEE, |
| GEO. G. WEBB, | *Judges.* |

The most important instrument, and the only one of which any considerable number was presented, was the Piano-forte; of these, specimens were sent by four manufacturers in this city. The excellence of the best, by each of these makers, was such as to be in the highest degree gratifying: and the Committee believe that the instruments manufactured here, will bear, without disadvantage, a comparison with those of European construction. The qualities desired are a full, rich, brilliant, justly proportioned tone, and a well balanced action, responding promptly to the touch, and enabling the performer to regulate at pleasure the power and volume of sound, and the rapidity of execution.

The instrument which, after repeated trials, the Committee thought deserving of the first rank in all these respects, was made by J. CHICKERING & Co., (No. 903. Seven Piano-fortes,) and was marked Number 6 by the Committee. It stood upon the platform at the west end of Faneuil Hall, and was in a rose wood case. Another instrument, by the same manufacturers, in a mahogany case, which was in the north gallery, was so nearly equal in all respects, that it was not without hesitation the Committee came to their decision.

A third instrument, from the same establishment, claims notice, though of smaller size and price, for the uncommon fulness and brilliancy of its tone, its good proportion, and ready action. It was placed at the easterly end of the north gallery, and was numbered 2 by the Committee. *A Gold Medal.*

The next in merit to the best one of Chickering's, in the opinion of the Committee, was made by WILKINS & NEWHALL, (No. 414. Two Horizontal Piano-fortes.) The proportion of the upper notes to the lower was slightly, and but slightly inferior to that of Chickering's best, while the action was perhaps fully equal. *A Silver Medal.*

The same remark must be made of the instrument which the Committee estimated as the third in rank, which was manufactured by ALLEN HALLET, (No. 916. Three Piano-fortes,) and which stood on the platform.

*A Silver Medal.*

Of the fourth, which was made by GILBERT & Co., (No. 914. Five Piano-fortes,) the opinion of the Committee was, that the tone, though perhaps not quite equal to that of the other three, was still rich, pleasing and well proportioned; but the action seemed to them to require a heavier touch, and to preclude an equal degree of brilliancy of performance. On this account they felt compelled to prefer the other instruments they have mentioned. The one by Gilbert & Co. which was thought the best of that manufacture was at the north end of the platform, and was numbered 1 by the Committee. *A Silver Medal.*

Of the Flutes, which were manufactured by E. G. CHRISTMAN, of *New York*, (No. 348,) the Committee selected one with ten keys, which they considered the best, and which appeared to be a very fine instrument; but, as there was no competition, they had no opportunity to compare it with the productions of any other manufacturer. They have no hesitation, however, in expressing the opinion that the workmanship of these flutes was first rate. *A Silver Medal.*

581. A Double Bass was offered by H. PRENTISS, of *Boston*, which appeared to be an excellent one; but the wiring of the A string was loose, and no bow was sent with the instrument, so that the Committee had little opportunity to judge of its merits.

The Violin of new construction, (No. 584,) by L. BABCOCK, of *Ware, Mass.*, was a specimen of ingenuity, but, the Committee are sorry to be obliged to add, of unsuccessful ingenuity. It is no disparagement of any man's talent, to say he will find it difficult to improve upon the long established construction of the violin. It is not a thing to be lightly undertaken, nor can the Committee think it expedient or desirable that much time should be given to a pursuit so likely to prove unavailing.

An Organ without pipes (No. 526) was offered by J. PLYMPTON, of *Boston*, which was also ingenious, but failed to produce an agreeable effect; and the construction was not perfect enough to allow of rapid movements. A parlor Organ of the common kind was presented by the same artist.

592. A Trombone, without peculiarity, but apparently a good instrument, was offered by HENRY PRENTISS, of *Boston*.

(No. 961.) The Bell, from HOLBROOK's manufactory, *East Medway, Mass.*, which was used at the opening of the Fair each day, was of pleasant tone, but was not remarkable for the length of its vibrations. They might, however, have continued longer, had its situation been more favorable. *A Silver Medal.*

212. BATES & TOLMAN, *Boston*. An invoice of Musical Instruments.

## NECK STOCKS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL, READY MADE LINEN, AND INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GRENVILLE MEARS,
OLIVER HUDSON,
WM. H. WILSON,
HENRY SMITH, *Judges.*

930. H. B. VANS, *Boston*. Neck Stocks—the frames finely wrought, well shaped, and very elastic—their general style and finish altogether of a superior order, showing great perfection in this manufacture—they were the best exhibited. *A Diploma.*

148. **Darwin Chaffin**, *Boston.* Neck Stocks—similar to the above, and in every respect nearly equal in quality. *A Diploma.*

779. **Abraham Call**, *Boston.* Neck Stocks—a very good article in a large quantity—some, of black and white satin, tastefully embroidered with colored silk, by Miss Robbins, and producing altogether a pretty effect.
*A Diploma.*

678. **Benjamin Hathaway**, *Plymouth, Mass.* Neck Stocks—a well finished article, in good taste.

738. **Randolph & Coy**, *Boston.* Neck Stocks—of fair quality.

148. **Darwin Chaffin**, *Boston.* Ready made Linen—got up in a superior style, decidedly creditable to the manufacturer.

1007. **Kilham, Mears & Co.**, *Boston.* A Coat—of creditable cut and workmanship.

850. **W. H. Wilson & Co.**, *Boston.* Specimens of Clothing—creditable to the manufacturer.

708. **W. H. Milton & Co.**, *Boston.* Specimens of Clothing—exhibiting an elaborate display of stitching—rather distinguished for the amount of labor bestowed, than for any mechanical skill or ingenuity.

1009. **J. H. Weed**, *Boston.* A miniature Coat—a neat and well proportioned affair.

823. **E. A. Hobart**, *Boston*, [a lad 17 years of age.] A pair of Pantaloons, in the French gaiter style, exhibiting elegance of shape and beauty of work—highly creditable to the skill of the young artist. *A Diploma.*

822. **Hobart & Kimball**, *Boston.* A child's Embroidered Dress—a beautiful specimen of that most difficult manufacture—well proportioned, and calculated to sustain the reputation of the makers in this branch of their profession. *A Diploma.*

77. **Boston India Rubber Company**, N. P. Mann, *Agent.* A great variety of well manufactured articles—water proof. *A Diploma.*

980. **Chalres Goodhue**, *New York*, by J. R. Newell. India Rubber Goods, shewing a great improvement in the manufacture of that material, which met decided approbation from scientific gentlemen. *A Diploma.*

139. **Roxbury India Rubber Company.** A Life Spar, and Life Preservers, invented by Samuel T. Armstrong, for the company, which are regarded valuable inventions, well calculated to save thousands of lives in the maritime service. *A Silver Medal.*

50. **Edwin Grimston**, *Danvers, Mass.* A patent Measure for Pantaloons.

1003. **Erastus Barber**, *Boston.* A standard Measure for Coats,
*A Diploma.*

The two last are new inventions, which the Committee think will prove useful to the trade.

989. **A. Wiswell**, *Exeter, N. H.* A Tailor's Square, and a book of Drawings.

571. J. H. **Foster**, *Boston.* A Riding Belt—an article in general use—the specimen of fair quality.

124. **Ephraim Harrington**, *Boston.* Woollen Hose and Half Hose—of a fabric well adapted to general use. The Committee regret that so few specimens of this useful and interesting article should have been presented.

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## COTTON AND PRINTED GOODS.

Henry Rice, Robert Waterston,
James Read, *Judges.*

351. A. & A. **Lawrence** & Co., *Boston*, for the Boott Manufacturing Company, Lowell, Mass. Brown and bleached Drillings, of a good substantial fabric; brown and bleached Shirtings, or long cloths, of an excellent quality,—fine, even, and well manufactured in every respect. *A Silver Medal.*

350. A. & A. **Lawrence**, *Boston*, for the Lawrence Manufacturing Company, Lowell, Mass. Fine brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, of a good fabric, and well manufactured.

A. & A. **Lawrence**, *Boston*, for the York Manufacturing Company.—Bleached Jeans, very well manufactured.

205. **Everett & Mather**, for the Sturbridge Manufacturing Company. Printing Cloths, from No. 35 yarn, 29 inches wide. These goods were of a very superior quality. *A Silver Medal.*

610. J. W. **Paige** & Co., *Boston*, for the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Lowell, Mass. Bleached Long Cloths, fine and of an excellent fabric; bleached Sheetings, a stout and good article.

686. **Parker, Blanchard** & Co., *Boston*, for the Phenix Manufacturing Company, Peterboro', N. H. Fine bleached and brown Drillings, very fine, and uncommonly well made. Also, dyed Silesias, a very superior article, good colors and well finished, and the Committee think superior to any goods of the kind they have seen manufactured in this country. Bleached Sheetings, a stout and good article. *A Silver Medal.*

**Parker, Blanchard** & Co., *Boston*, for the Union Manufacturing Company. Fine bleached Shirtings, of a superior style and quality. *A Diploma.*

**Parker, Blanchard** & Co., *Boston*, for the Ware Manufacturing Company, Ware, Mass. Bleached Drillings, of a good quality.

470. J. W. **Paige** & Co., *Boston*, for the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Lowell, Mass. Calicoes. The goods manufactured by that company have acquired a great reputation throughout the country, from their great width, stoutness of fabric and permanence of colors, and the goods exhibited were fair specimens of such as are constantly manufactured by that company. *A Diploma.*

280. **Lemuel Blake**, *Boston*. Colored Damask Table Cloths. The goods exhibited were manufactured in this city, and wove by steam power, and the manufacturer states that this is the first manufactory of the kind established in New England, and he believes in the United States, where the weaving is done by steam or water power. The cloths were very handsome, and the manufacturer is entitled to great praise. *A Silver Medal.*

62. **James W. Halliday**, *Lynn, Mass.* Printed Handkerchiefs, brilliant colors, and fair specimens of printing. *A Diploma.*

1049. **Greensdale Bleaching Co.**, *East Greenwich, R. I.* Cottons.

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## SHELL, PEARL AND IVORY WORK, BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS, AND HAIR WORK.

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|---|---|
| Wm. S. Pendleton, | Elisha Jacobs, |
| J. A. Dickson, | Wm. Underwood, *Judges.* |

327. **J. Fellows**, *Cambridgeport, Mass.* Hair Brushes, of high finish, and fine bristles well set—a superior lot. *A Diploma.*

335. **J. J. Adams**, *Boston.* Hard bristled Cloth Brushes, the best sample; Painters' Tools, well made, handsomely finished, and neatly mounted with brass; with a great variety of soft Cloth Brushes,—flesh, crumb, hair and horse Brushes, comprising a very superior lot, both for workmanship and variety. Also, No. 677, are Floor and Hearth Brushes, of excellent quality. *A Silver Medal.*

107. **Stratton, Coolidge & Co.**, *Boston.* Floor, Hearth and Dusting Brushes, of very excellent quality, and great variety and style; also, Painters' Tools, of good quality. *A Diploma.*

194. **Armistead & Co.**, *Medfield, Mass.* Floor Brushes, of various styles, of a good quality and fair manufacture.

806. **Alexander S. Jordan**, *Boston.* Shell Combs, Bandeaus, Bracelets, &c.—all of beautiful patterns, handsomely carved, and well executed work, both in style and finish. *A Silver Medal.*

649. **Alfred Willard & Co.**, *Boston.* Carved Combs, of very superior quality, and some of original designs. Also, some curious, ingenious, and creditable specimens of Miniature Shell Work. *A Diploma.*

791. **Isaac Davis**, *Boston.* Carved Shell Combs, of excellent workmanship and finish. Also, fancy stained Horn Combs, a capital imitation of real shell. *A Diploma.*

118. **Ellis K. Josselyn**, *Boston.* Two carved Shell Combs, good workmanship.

75. **Cary, Boynton & Woodford**, *Boston.* A case of horn Side Combs, fluted cap, &c.—of fair quality and well made.

695. **Josiah Whitaker**, *Providence, R. I.* Carved and plain twist Horn Combs, a very superior article, and a good imitation of shell. *A Diploma.*

J. **Pratt.** Fine teeth Ivory Combs, a superior article. *A Diploma.*

547. **James Wilson**, *Boston.* Two Ox Horns, for drinking horns; highly polished, silver mounted, and handsome specimens.

1097. W. M. **Hatstatt**, *Boston.* A Silk Reel, of bone—a neat article.

33. W. **Adams**, Jr., *Boston.* Whips, Canes and Busks, of whalebone, curious specimens; and whale teeth.

384. J. W. **Osgood**, *Boston.* A Walking Cane, manufactured from the bone of the whale, inlaid with shell; and whales' teeth and a bone, engraved in a superior manner.

408. A. **Gilbert**, *Boston.* Specimens of Hair Work, of various kinds; considered equal to any that have been imported. *A Silver Medal.*

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## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

J. T. Buckingham,
John Prince,
Samuel Mixter,
Elias Phinney,
Daniel Chandler,
*Judges.*

1. **James S. Draper**, *Wayland, Mass.* A Cornplanter. This machine may be used with great advantage for planting corn in drills, peas, beans, &c. It may be regulated so as to vary the number of seeds to be dropped, and the distances at which they are dropped in the rows. *A Diploma.*

149. **Prouty & Mears**, *Hanover, Mass.* Ploughs. These were of different sizes, and finished with much neatness, exhibiting the taste of the mechanic to advantage. Mr. Prouty, one of the manufacturers, explained to the Committee the particulars in which his plough differed from others, and the reasons which persuaded him that those variations were advantageous—reasons which certainly appeared to be founded on philosophical principles; but, as the Committee had no opportunity of seeing any experiments in the practical use of the ploughs, they cannot, of course, undertake to decide whether they have claims to public favor superior to those of other ploughs in common use.

[Since this examination was made, one of the Committee, who is extensively engaged in farming, has made some experiments with this plough, and is satisfied that it combines important improvements, which render it more perfect than any other plough that has come under his observation, and that it will be found, on trial, to realize all the recommendations of its proprietor.] *A Diploma.*

172. A Corn Husker; was removed from the hall before the Committee made their examination.

635. J. A. **Pitts**, *Winthrop, Me.* A Threshing Machine; horse power ditto ditto.

405. **Joseph Breck & Co.**, *Boston*, Proprietors of the Agricultural Warehouse.

Willis's Improved Cultivator, an implement lately adopted by farmers to a considerable extent, and considered very useful as a labor-saving machine. It is used chiefly on a light and easy soil, and its use dispenses, in a great measure, with that of the hoe.

Willis's Improved Seed Sower, a machine which was imported more than twenty years ago by a gentleman of Roxbury. It was then adapted only to the sowing of turnips, ruta baga, or seed of a similar description. Mr. Willis has made sundry improvements, by which it is now as well adapted to the planting of carrots, mangel wurtzel, peas, beans, or corn, in drills, as it was originally for small garden seeds.

Howard's Plough; an implement which in 1832 obtained a premium from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. It is now in very general use among farmers, and needs no detailed description.

Willis's Hay Cutter; a useful machine for cutting hay or straw to be used as fodder for horses and neat cattle. The Committee would have thought this an invaluable appendage to the furniture of the barn, had not the same gentlemen exhibited

Green's Patent Straw Cutter, which seems to approach nearer to perfection than any thing they have seen, intended for the same or a similar purpose. It may be made to cut hay, straw or cornstalks, at any required length, and at a very rapid rate, with a trifling power. Its operation was truly admirable. *A Diploma.*

The Revolving Horse Rake; a plain and simple machine, much in use among farmers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and partially so in New England; with which one man and horse, with a boy to lead, may rake from ten to fifteen acres a day.

Harrison's Patent Corn Sheller; very simple in its construction; will shell from ten to twelve bushels of corn in an hour. It is a light and portable machine, and may be easily removed from place to place.

Rotary Pumps, of different constructions, and of various sizes, throwing a constant and regular stream of water by the simple operation of a crank.

An Improved Self-governing Cheese Press, so constructed as to govern and regulate itself in pressing a cheese of any size, without weights or screws.

Gault's Patent Churn, said to be the most approved churn now in use. Its motion is produced by a crank.

Hale's Threshing Machine; considered to be the most perfect in its operation for the purpose of threshing grain. It does the work in a most thorough manner, and at a very rapid rate. *A Diploma.*

Farnam's Grater Cider Mill; an improvement on the old fashioned mill, capable, it is said, of grinding sixty bushels of apples in an hour.

Willis's improved Sugar Mill; a very useful machine for grinding the

Havana box sugars—said to grind four hundred pounds in forty minutes, leaving the grain of the sugar entire. It appears to be a great improvement on the old practice of using the shovel.

Homes's Winnowing Machine; appeared to operate in the most perfect manner and with great expedition. There were several other machines for winnowing, but of inferior character.

Cast iron Cider Screws; having more than double the power of the old fashioned wooden screws, and consequently an improvement worthy of the attention of cider makers.

Willis's improved cast steel Manure Fork; a very perfect article, manufactured from a solid piece of cast steel—a good tool for the farm and the stable.

754. A Cheese Press, presented by Mr. Hale, of Hollis, N. H.; very simple in its construction, and operating by the power of levers, in a manner analogous to the Skakers' self governing press.

978. Thomas Holmes, *West Boylston, Mass.* Winnowing Machines,—both useful implements, and well adapted to the saving of labor.

981. E. A. Holton, *Westminster, Mass.* A Vegetable Cutter, for cutting ruta baga, turnips, carrots, beets, &c. for cattle—a very useful machine for the purpose.

1084. Rufus Porter, *Billerica, Mass.* A Rotary Churn, similar in construction and mode of operation, to that before noticed.

446. Azariah Spear, *Braintree, Mass.* A Drawer taken from a patent bee hive, well filled with clear honey in the comb; a convenient mode of robbing the bee.

902. D. Cummings, *Boston, Mass.* Corn Brooms.

63. Office of Mechanic and Farmer, *Bangor, Me.* A stalk of Rye, tall and prolific.

The Committee have thus reviewed very briefly all the articles submitted to their examination. It will appear from this report, that none of them were made expressly for exhibition at the Fair, nor were any of them so strictly *original* in their principles or construction as to entitle them to a premium. Indeed, it must be apparent that, in order to do perfect justice to articles of this nature, they must be seen in operation, and their real value tested by daily practice in the several operations to which they are supposed to be adapted. It is gratifying to perceive how much labor may be saved by the introduction among the agriculturists of our country of improved implements and machinery. Were it required by the Board of Managers, the Committee could present views of the labor performed by farmers thirty or forty years ago, and at the present time, the contrast of which would be striking and agreeable, and be most honorable to the enterprising and improving spirit of the present day. But such an exposition would necessarily lead to a report that might be of repulsive length, and impose upon the Board of Managers the irksome duty of abridgment. They cannot, however, conclude their report without reminding the Board, that a considerable number of the implements mentioned above, have been much improved since they were originally invented. For these improvements the farmer is indebted, chiefly, to Mr. Charles Willis, one of the proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse, whose enterprise and intelligence and persevering industry in aiding the agricultural interest, entitle him to the favorable regard of the public; and the Committee take much pleasure in recommending him to the Board of Managers as deserving of some testimonial of their approbation. *Silver Medal and Diploma.*

## SOAPS, PERFUMERY, MEDICINAL AND OTHER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES,—CHEMICAL APPARATUS,—DENTIST AND SURGICAL ARTICLES.

DR. MARTIN GAY,
A. A. HAYS,
E. V. ASHTON,
JOHN H. BLAKE,
DR. GEO. HAYWARD,
*Judges.*

101. JOSHUA PRESTON. Ink, of excellent quality.

782. B. CALLENDER, *Boston.* Ink, of excellent quality.

763. MAYNARD & NOYES, *Boston.* Ink, first quality. The Committee believe it to be the best in the market. *A Diploma.*

12. DEXTER DANA, *Boston.* Mustard, a good article.

137½. SAMUEL KIDDER, *Charlestown, Mass.* Crystalized Tartaric Acid, powdered do., super-carbonate of Soda, and Rochelle Salts—first quality. *A Diploma.*

236. CLARK BREWER, *Boston.* Cigars; the best kind are well made and of good flavor. Those of an inferior kind, good.

324. GEORGE PHIPPEN, *Boston.* Ethiopian Dye for hair; a specimen of hair well colored by it.

329. R. C. MEGGETT & Co., *Watertown, Mass.*—D. Hastings, Boston, Agent. Watertown Soft Spring Starch; an excellent article, but somewhat inferior to that of the New England Company's. The manufacturer in this case, however, deserves commendation for presenting a specimen of good starch, made during the warm months, and more especially for having made it of a very bad material, that had been wet with salt water.

Also, British Gum, of first quality. *A Diploma.*

273. NEW ENGLAND STARCH COMPANY. Starch, first quality. *A Diploma.*

343. E. A. & W. WINCHESTER, *Boston.* Soaps. The white tallow soap, of first quality; the others, good marketable soaps. *A Diploma.*

426. Charles Henshaw & Co., *Boston.* Saltpetre and Camphor, first quality. *A Diploma.*

453. Eliphalet Davis, *Cambridge, Mass.* Fancy Soaps and Wash Balls, all of first quality. The first are nearly equal to the English; the wash balls are made of excellent soap, and tastefully put up with a variety of colors. They are superior to the English, and deserving of commendation. *A Silver Medal.*

474. L. & N. Crocker, *Barnstable, Mass.* Coarse Salt, a beautiful specimen, first quality. *A Diploma.*

550. J. K. Palmer, *Boston.* Cologne Water, and an assortment of other articles of Perfumery, and of Shaving Soaps. For American articles, of the first quality, and put up in a beautiful manner; the first attempt to manufacture an assortment of them in the city. Deserve much credit. *A Silver Medal.*

634. Ira White, *Boston.* Lead Ore, from Rossie, N. Y.; a handsome specimen, crystalized in cubes.

761. J. P. Williston, *Northampton, Mass.* Indelible Ink.

899. F. Peabody, *Salem, Mass.* White Lead, first quality. *A Diploma.*

174. M. S. Wood, *Bangor, Me.* A lot of Barnard Slate, thirty miles from Bangor.

74. J. R. Mitchell. Cologne Water, an excellent article.

670. Wright & Hacker, *Quincy, Mass.* Specimens of hammered Granite, excellently finished.

892. G. W. F. Mellen, *Boston.* Chemical articles; the aqua ammoniæ of first quality—the other articles good.

75. Cary, Boynton & Woodford, *Boston.* Fancy Soaps, of good quality, with the stamp of the Windsor soap. The Committee object to the placing a foreign mark upon an American article.

189. Francis Draper, *East Cambridge, Mass.* Stomach, Enema and Cupping Pumps. The stomach pump is of the first quality, being equal to the English article—very accurately made in all its parts, and upon the best plan. The other articles also of first quality. *A Diploma.*

200. R. Salisbury, *Providence, R. I.* Trusses, well made.

1053. James McChesney, *New York.* Trusses, a well made article. This would be a very good article for some cases.

252. Isaac Thompson, *Brattleboro', Vt.* A valuable Truss. For some cases it may prove to be the best in use.

485. S. Nolen, Jr., *Boston.* Artificial Teeth, made of porcelain and of sea horse teeth; the porcelain well set upon gold.

605. D. S. Baker, *Boston.* Artificial Teeth, mostly of the sea horse

teeth, which, in the opinion of the Committee, is very inferior to porcelain for this purpose.

991. J. H. Appleton, *Boston.* Artificial Teeth, of sea horse teeth; very well made.

707. Thomas Barnes, *Boston.* Artificial Teeth,—porcelain, and well set upon gold plate. *A Diploma.*

C. J. Houpt, *Boston.* Artificial Teeth, porcelain.

2. Andrew Stone, *Roxbury, Mass.* Rosseau's Cream of Jasmine.

367. Howland & Co., *Brookfield, Mass.* An artificial Leg.

421. Ingell & Co., *Taunton, Mass.*, by H. N. Hooper, Boston. Black lead Crucibles, first quality. *A Diploma.*

768. R. A. Newell, *Boston.* Essence of Rose, of fair quality.

287. Lewis & Haskell, *Boston.* A variety of Pickles—a large assortment, and of excellent quality.

603. William Underwood, *Boston.* Pickles, of various kinds—a large assortment of the first quality, and put up in a perfect manner; they fully sustained the manufacturer's reputation of making the best offered in the market. *A Diploma.*

800. C. Eyre & Co., *New York.* Specimen of glove cleaning.

443. Z. Cook, Jr., *Boston.* Sample of Mansfield Coal.

1028. George H. Gay, *Boston.* Artificial Palate. This palate is of gold, and it has been worn during two years with great comfort to the patient. Its object is to cover a fissure in the bones and soft parts forming the roof of the mouth, and which opens a communication with the nasal cavities. When this malformation is considerable, the consequences are very unpleasant, being a difficulty of swallowing, without a portion of the food and liquids passing into the cavities of the nose, and a great deficiency in the power of articulation. Mr. Gay is not the inventor of this artificial palate, but the fitting of it so that it can be worn, requires much patience and mechanical skill, and for this the Committee think him to be deserving of much commendation. *A Silver Medal.*

314. I. Babbitt, *Boston.* Hydrostatic Blowpipe. This blowpipe, which is of great use in several of the arts, as well as to the chemist, is well contrived both for permanency and convenience in all its parts. Mr. Babbitt deserves high commendation for his ingenuity. *A Diploma.*

572. Henry Plympton, *Boston.* Balance for gold. The Committee made a full examination of these balances, and they beg leave to notice the following points in them, in the proper construction of which consists a good balance. 1st. They found the form of the beam a good one, being of steel, and something like the swan-neck beam reversed; it was sufficiently firm and unyielding. 2d. The edges upon which the beam turns, and upon which is the centre of motion of the beam, and which, for the sake of con-

venience, we will call the centre edges; these must be sufficiently sharp, that the balance may be delicate, and sensible to a very small weight when heavily loaded, and they must be sufficiently thick and well tempered that they may not become dull by the pressure of heavy weights. 3d. The points of suspension must be exactly equidistant from the centre edges, and on the same line with them; these points were upon the turned-up ends of the beam, which were ground to a sufficiently sharp edge. There is a convenient urn-shaped apparatus, which may be turned on an axis to the right or left, by means of screws, so as to level the beam, in case it should lose its level by one side of it becoming corroded, or from any other cause. With the arrangement of all these points the Committee were perfectly satisfied. 4. The index—this is a steel rod, extending downward from the centre of the beam, being the best place for it. 5. A weight fixed upon the index rod, so as to be made to slide easily up and down; the object of this is, to raise or depress the centre of gravity of the beam, which centre of gravity should always be below the centre of motion, and the nearer it is raised to it, the more sensible will the balance be. At the same time, however, the time required for weighing, will be longer in proportion as the sensibility of the balance is increased in this way—this sliding weight is on the best plan for producing the above mentioned change, the convenience of having it in our power to make which, will be evident. 6. A very *useful* contrivance in this balance is a lever pallet, immediately below the index rod, one end of which being depressed, the other is pressed against the end of said rod, and thus checks the vibrations of the beam; by this, the process of weighing is much expedited. The beam is supported in such a manner that the centre edges do not rest upon their platforms, excepting when the balance is actually in use, as otherwise they would be liable to injury. It is necessary, therefore, to raise the platforms upon which the centre edges are to rest, when in action; for this purpose there is a lever apparatus at the base of the balance, by which this is easily done, even when the balance is much loaded. The weights to accompany these balances were highly polished and very accurate, and the balances, when loaded with them, were found to be very delicate.

The Committee examined a balance at the manufactory of Mr. Plympton, which, when loaded with 50 lbs. at each end, was sensible to one grain, being $\frac{1}{700,000}$ of the weight it bore. This sensibility is extremely great, balances being very rarely made so delicate. This balance was made for the standard balance of the town of New Bedford.

The Committee will only add, that they were perfectly satisfied with all the above mentioned points, and that they believe these to be the best balances of the kind in use in this country, either of foreign or American manufacture. They have been long known and fully tested, and the manufacturer deserves high commendation for bringing so difficult an art to so great a degree of perfection. *A Silver Medal.*

1006. **Truman Cook**, *New York*. Several models of Electro-Magnetic Machines. These machines were removed before examination by the judges.

944. **Dr. Page**, *Salem, Mass.* 5 models of Electro-Magnetic Machine. In this machine there is an attempt to apply the power of the electro-magnet in such a manner as to propel machinery. The science of electro-magnetism is new, the real discovery of the magnetic properties of an electric current having been discovered in 1819 by M. Versted, of Copenhagen—and the great magnetic power of bars of soft iron while galvanic currents are circulating around them, was not discovered until within ten years. Prof. Henry, of this country, has much of the merit of having by his discoveries greatly increased the power of these magnets; one made by him and Dr. Ten Eyck, of Albany, of a horse-shoe form, and weighing 59 1-2 lbs, when excited by a battery containing only two fifths of a square foot of zinc surface, supported 500 lbs.; and when the battery was increased to contain 4 7-9 square feet of zinc surface, it supported over 2000 lbs.; it was not strange, therefore, that the attention of machinists was soon called to the electro-magnet, as a probable source of power for propelling machinery. But, in adapting this power to this end, there are many difficulties to be overcome, and there is much to be contrived,—all which is very evident to those conversant with these subjects.

As might have been expected, the apparatus of Dr. Page was not in a perfect enough condition, to enable the Committee to decide upon its applicability to the desired purpose. They would state, however, that there is no fact known, why this power may not be applied as a moving one for machinery; and they think Dr. Page to be deserving of great commendation for pursuing investigations, the conclusion of which would be of so great public benefit.

236. **Clark Brown**, *Boston*. Cigars, and fine cut Tobacco.

964. **Dr. Dewar**, *Boston*. Instruments for filling teeth.

1010. **O. Farwell**, *Boston*. A brass Speaking Trumpet.

1051. **S. Hills**, *Plymouth, Vt.* Marble slabs, as specimens of Vermont marble—of finer grain than is usual in American marbles.

## HATS, CAPS, FURS, UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Daniel Messinger**, | **Frederick Lane**, |
| **Robert Bacon**, | **George Bass**, |
| **James Boyd**, | *Judges.* |

Hats were exhibited from eight different manufacturers, and some of these offered three or four different kinds of hat. The Committee, therefore, thought it best to judge of each kind or denomination by itself, believing that there is quite as much merit in making a good low priced article from coarse materials, as in making a *fine* high cost one from fine material.

Of those known as "fine bodies, beaver napp'd," and also "extra plain hat," they adjudge in each the best to be of No. 191, made by BENT & BUSH, *Lowell, Mass.* *A Silver Medal.*

Of those known as "Saxony body, beaver napp'd," "military hat, beaver napp'd," "military silk hat," and "Saxony body, nutria napp'd," they adjudge the best in each to be of No. 809, made by W. N. Fisher, *Boston.*
*A Silver Medal.*

Of "silk hats," they adjudge the best to be of No. 448, made by HENRY BAILEY, *Boston.* *A Silver Medal.*

Of No. 231, by J. DANIELS, *West Roxbury,* Mass,
305, by S. W. OLNEY, *Boston,*
674, by P. & W. MURRAY, *Boston,*
753, by PECK & Co., *Boston,* and
870, by S. & A. H. RHOADES, *Boston,* the Committee take pleasure in speaking in terms of commendation. They were all well made, and creditable to the manufacturers, and many of them, compared with the general run of hats, might have been classed as No. 1.

No. 837. Of Felting, there was but one specimen exhibited, made by ROBERT BACON & SON, *Boston,* the quality of which the Committee adjudge to be very superior.

No. 818. Hat Boxes; made by MARK WORTHLY, *Boston.* For military and round hats. An improved and excellent article.

Of Otter Caps there were specimens from six different manufacturers. The great beauty of the coloring and finish of the fur, and the general neatness of the workmanship in fitting up the caps, shew to what great perfection this branch of manufacture has been brought within a very few years. The most inferior of these specimens, if shewn by itself, would be considered a very fine cap; but some points of excellence enabled the Committee to adjudge one of No. 216, made by J. PRESCOTT & SONS, *Boston,* as the best *extra* superior. *A Silver Medal.*

No. 1071, made by ORREL TOWLE, *Boston,* next best—superior.
654, made by POLLARD & BARRY, *Boston,*
587, made by A. DEXTER, *Boston,* *(A Diploma,)*
1039, made by C. HODGES, *Boston,*
996, made by C. HODGES, *Boston,* and
753, made by PECK & Co., *Boston;* all these they adjudge to take comparatively the same precedence in quality in which they are above arranged.

Of Nutria Caps, there was but one lot—No. 216, by J. PRESCOTT & SONS. The workmanship very good. The color and finish of the fur, very superior.

Dressed Fur Skins, the coloring and finish of which were very superior. The same general remarks made on the caps, apply of course to the skins, and further, the very great perfection to which we find the dressing and coloring of Nutria Skins to have been brought, entitle the manufacturers to special notice. Not many years ago, this fur was almost valueless; now it is dressed to look nearly as well as a fine fur seal skin.

Otter Skins. They rank in quality comparatively as arranged.

No. 216. J. **Prescott & Sons**, *Boston.* 12 skins. Extra superior.
1038. S. **Lewis**, *Boston.* 6 skins.
996. C. **Hodges**, *Boston.* 1 skin.
753. **Peck & Co.**, *Boston.* 1 skin.
No. 216. Nutria Skins. J. **Prescott & Sons**, *Boston.* 12 skins.
No. 1038. S. **Lewis**, *Boston.* 9 skins. *A Diploma.*

In judging of the finish of these Nutria Skins, the Committee think no preference can be given. The one lot was equally beautiful as the other.

587. A. **Dexter**, *Boston.* 1 black Pelerine; 1 black Victoria; 2 Fitch Muffs; 1 Fitch Cape.

872. **Charles Woodman**, *Boston.* 12 boys' Caps, of various patterns—made of cloth.

475. J. E. **Hardy**, *Boston.* Six *white* fox skins, undressed; very beautiful fur, but whether of American growth or not is not known.

*UMBRELLAS.*

349. **Bates & Tolman**, *Boston.* Best quality. *A Silver Medal.*
442. **Binney & Ellis**, *Boston.* Next best. *A Diploma.*
863. J. **Lilley**, *Boston.* Good.

*WALKING STICKS.*

581. H. **Prentiss**, *Boston.* Best quality. *A Diploma.*
411. E. H. **Wade**, *Boston.* Next best.
349. **Bates & Tolman**, *Boston.*
442. **Binney & Ellis**, *Boston.*
848. **George Wheelwright**, *Boston.*
863. J. **Lilley**, *Boston.*
384. J. W. **Osgood**, *Boston.*

191. **Bent & Bush**, *Lowell, Mass.* A model, hatters' planking kettle. An improved plan for saving fuel, well worthy the attention of manufacturers.

313. J. P. **Kettell**, *Worcester, Mass.* Machine for stiffening hats. A well approved article.

306. C. & G. C. **Pierce**, *Salem, Mass.* Sheepskin Mats—good fleece and colors.

## PRINTING, TYPE, STEREOTYPE, HAND AND POWER PRINTING PRESSES, AND PRINTING AND WRITING PAPER.

Uriel Crocker,
Thomas Edmands,
David Francis,
*Judges.*

15. **Eliphalet Smith**, *Quincy, Mass.* Model of a Standing Press. This press was out of gear. No decision was made.

68. **Kidder & Wright**, *Boston.* Music Books. Well executed on good paper.

69. **J. Maxwell**, *New York.* A convenient Press for small work and card printing.

91. **Benjamin Dearborn**, *Boston.* Perpetual Diary.

183. **T. O. Bracket**, *Boston.* Stencil Specimens and Brushes. A very convenient and useful assistant for marking.

233. **O. Brewer**, *Boston.* Specimens of Printing. Beautifully executed, exhibiting great taste.

262. **W. McKinstry**, *Springfield, Mass.* Inking machine, not being in working order, it was impossible to decide accurately on its merits.

269. **Marden & Kimball**, *Boston.* Typographical Specimen.

454. **S. H. Parker**, *Boston.* Two sets of Waverley Novels. These twenty-seven volumes are in a convenient size, on good paper and fair type, and, considering the great number of volumes, very uniformly printed.

469. **E. Allen**, *New York.* Specimens of wooden Type. These types are very neat and handsome, and for all job work are light in using, and economical in cost. *A Diploma.*

473. **Boston Type Foundry.** Two cases of Type, and one Table and Furnace for casting type. The specimen of type from this Foundry exhibited a great variety, and for beauty of face and durability of metal, merits high commendation, particularly the stereotype plates. *A Silver Medal.*

481. **I. R. Butts**, *Boston.* Specimen of Mathematical Printing. This is one volume of the Mécanique Céleste; and, in view of its size, difficulty of composition, and evenness of printing, has a superior claim among American publications. *A Silver Medal.*

302. **C. Shepard**, *Unionville, Mass.* Eight reams Printing Paper. The texture of this paper was fine and beautiful. It was the only sample exhibited. *A Diploma.*

553. **Hilliard, Gray & Co.**, *Boston.* Shakspeare, 7 vols.; Milton, 2 vols.—specimen of books publishing. These volumes are published in a handsome style, on large type and good paper.

579. **The Institution for the Blind**, *Boston.* Four Books, specimen printing, for the use of the blind. These works are executed under the di-

rection of Dr. Howe, who has so far improved upon the European system, as to give the same amount of matter in one third the space. They are superior specimens of embossed or raised printing, the impression being beautiful and unrivalled. *A Silver Medal.*

648. **Russell Hubbard**, *Norwich Ct.* Two reams Letter Paper, well manufactured. No other sample was exhibited. *A Diploma.*

687. **The University Press**, *Cambridge, Mass.* Six Books—the lives of Washington and Franklin were good specimens of Printing.

766. **A. Bowen**, *Boston.* Congreve Printing Press and Plates. This press merits particular notice. It is very ingenious, and as a quick method of giving a peculiar beauty to job work, and preventing counterfeits, is a valuable machine. *A Diploma.*

841. **T. Ditson & Co.**, *Boston.* Printing Press. A neat piece of work, containing an improvement for regulating the rounce.

891. **American Stationers Company**, *Boston.* Specimens of Juvenile Publications.

925. **Dutton & Wentworth**, *Boston.* Glass case of Books. The Specimen Book of the Boston Type Foundry was the best specimen of Job Work exhibited. Dutton & Wentworth also exhibited fine specimens of Blanks, Circulars, a frame of Cards, and many samples of good Book Printing. *A Silver Medal.*

1018. **I. R. Butts**, *Boston.* Frame of Cards—well executed.

1020. **Mudge & Dexter**, *Boston.* Frame of Cards—well executed.

1029. **H. Willis**, *Boston.* Three books of Specimens of Type; affording a great variety, of the various sizes, of good taste and handsome cut.

1037. **I. C. Pray, Jr.**, *Boston.* The Boston Pearl; showing an advance in newspaper printing.

1026. **W. W. Clapp**, *Boston.* Blanks, Circulars, &c. Fair specimens, exhibiting a variety of style.

**S. N. Dickinson**, *Boston.* Help to Printers, an original work of immense labor, well executed, and of great convenience and importance to the trade, for which the author is entitled to high commendation. *A Diploma.*

928. **Perkins & Marvin**, *Boston.* Books—excellent specimens of typography.

## BOOK BINDING, BINDERS' TOOLS, AND BLANK BOOKS.

John G. Roberts, Henry F. McGee,
Samuel H. Parker, Andrew Gorham,
Charles Simpson, Jr. *Judges.*

927. **Charles A. Wells**, *Boston.* Specimens of Binding of printed

books—costly, elegant and strong; showing the workmanship of a finished master of the art. *A Silver Medal.*

718. J. W. Balch, *Boston,* (a journeyman) A copy of Shakspeare—highly finished, tasteful, and substantial work. *A Diploma.*

187. W. A. Wells, *Boston.* Several books—capital Binding, highly creditable to the workman. *A Diploma.*

366. J. H. Butler, *Northampton, Mass.,* [for his apprentice, Childs, aged 18 years.] Copies of the bible—a fine specimen of Binding, closely imitating imported work in the same line.

679. B. Bradley, *Boston.* Cloth Binding—rare and superior specimens, durably bound, and neatly and elegantly ornamented in gilt. They are highly worthy of commendation. *A Diploma.*

656. B. Loring & Co., *Boston.* Blank Books—the ruling is superior to any thing witnessed, and the binding is of the best quality, for strength and neatness. *A Silver Medal.*

365. J. P. Fairbanks, *Boston.* Blank Books, of a superior quality, and little if at all inferior to the last mentioned, so far as respects the binding. *A Diploma.*

292 T. Groom, *Boston.* Blank Books—good specimens of blank work.

558. David Felt & Co., *New York.* Specimens of laborious and diligent work; but, in the opinion of the Committee, too highly ornamented in the exterior for the counting room, though showing great ability in the artizan. *A Diploma.*

927. Charles A. Wells, *Boston.* A pair of binder's Shears, of a new construction, of great utility among the craft, facilitating the operation of board-cutting, and meeting with the highest approbation. *A Diploma.*

1045. Gaskill & Hopper, *Philadelphia.* Ornamenting Tools, in brass, engraved and cut with great ability. Such tools are in much demand, and deserve commendation. *A Diploma.*

528. S. C. & E. Mann, *Dedham, Mass.* Various specimens of Marble Paper, showing a wonderful improvement in the art, both in the common form of patterns, and in some very difficult imitations of stones, marbles and wood. They should be highly appreciated. *A Silver Medal.*

90. William Monroe, *Concord, Mass.* Lead Pencils and points for cases, of an excellent quality, of various degrees of hardness, according to the use required, and deserving approbation. *A Diploma.*

308. J. Thoreau, *Concord, Mass.* Lead Pencils, well made—good specimens of the article.

## CABINET WORK AND FANCY BOXES.

Benjamin Lamson,
Eben'r Tappan, Jr.,
Henry R. Hancock,
Samuel Beals,
Wm. Gridley,
Nathaniel Bryant, *Judges.*

690. Stephen Smith, *Boston.* Revolving Centre Table—first quality work and wood. This table has a cabinet of drawers and closets fixed to the top; the peculiar combination is of original design, and appears to be of great utility and convenience. The cabinet may be easily removed and replaced if desired. *A Silver Medal.*

869. Isaac S. Carter, *Boston.* Black walnut Secretary, French pattern—superior wood and work. Also, a black walnut Work Table—first quality. *A Silver Medal.*

66. F. J. Hazlewood, *Boston.* Two black walnut Centre Table Frames, and two mahogany Centre Table Frames—first quality.

459 and 697. S. Hazlewood, *Roxbury, Mass.* Four Single and two Arm Chairs of black walnut, and twelve mahogany Chairs, French pattern—all of the first quality; also two black walnut Pier Table Frames—of the second quality. *A Silver Medal.*

132. J. C. Hubbard, *Boston.* Six imitation rose wood fancy Chairs; six drab fancy Chairs—of the first quality; six wood bottom Chairs—of the second quality; and one Locomotive Chair—economical and useful. *A Diploma.*

758. Watson & Bisbee, *Boston.* Mahogany Stand of turned work, and lot of Wood Knobs—first quality.

404. Wm. E. Brown, *Boston.* Two turned Stair Posts—of first quality.

Wm. Fisk, *Boston.* Four Portable Desks of rose wood—first quality. *A Diploma.*

865. J. Chickering, *Boston.* Rose wood Work Box—first quality.

864. By a blind man—name unknown. Work Box of satin and other wood—first quality. *A Diploma.*

816. E. Cherrington, *Boston.* Patent Spring Mattress and Press Bedstead. This bedstead, with the springs and mattress attached to it, can be let down from the press with great ease by one person, and in a few minutes made into a genteel bed; it is an entire new invention, by Mr Cherrington, and combines many advantages, particularly to those who wish to repose on a soft, elastic bed. The springs are ingeniously constructed, and fitted to the bedstead so close, that no hiding place can be found for insects; the press to hold the bed can be in the form of a wardrobe, or any other piece of high furniture, to suit the fancy. *A Silver Medal.*

76. J. Melville, *Boston.* Patent Shifting Easy Chair. This chair is particularly designed to benefit the invalid; it may be used as an ordinary rocking chair, and by its peculiar construction is easily altered so as to rock

sideways, and may also be formed into a comfortable couch; two slides are fitted to the front to rest the legs upon, one or both of which may be drawn out in a horizontal or sloping position. The different changes of this chair are made with despatch. *A Diploma.*

383. **James Sharp**, *Boston.* Patent Bootjack—ingenious, and useful for drawing off the boot.

843. **Seth Luther**, *Boston.* Alleviating Writing Desk—is an improvement much desired; by simply turning a crank, the desk may be raised or lowered to suit the convenience of persons writing, either setting or standing, and still remains firm, as though it had not been altered. *A Diploma.*

279. **J. R. Foster**, *Boston.* Patent Hospital and Domestic Bed. This bed is one of the most useful and convenient articles for the sick the Committee has ever seen. The bedstead, together with the bed, can be put into any position that a sick person can desire. It has every convenience to relieve the sick that can be well attached to a bed. The machinery fitted, is very simple· works easy, and is quite compact. *A Silver Medal.*

20. **Charles C. Hellison**, *Boston.* Mahogany Work Box. This box is of perfect workmanship in all its parts. The arrangement of plan, work and wood are complete, and it is one of the best specimens of cabinet work that ever fell under the observation of the Committee. The mahogany, also, is very superior. *A Silver Medal.*

49. **A Pupil of the Institution for the Blind**, *Boston.* Mahogany Work Box—arrangement good, and excellent workmanship. *A Diploma.*

895. **Russell Drake**, *Northborough, Mass.* Lot of Wooden Spoons, carved with a shoe knife—very complete.

855. **Wm. R. Carnes**, *Boston.* Two large mahogany Wardrobes. Much labor has been bestowed on these wardrobes, and the display of wood and work is magnificent. The workmanship of the fronts is of the first quality, and does credit to the manufacturer. The inside work, in all its parts, does not compare with the outside. *A Silver Medal.*

640. **William Sansford**, *Natick, Mass.* Mahogany Centre Table. The top is of first quality work and wood, the frame second quality. The top of this table consists of 472 pieces of elegant mahogany, carefully matched, and inlaid with great precision and good taste; the joints are good, and the surface smooth and well polished. *A Diploma.*

854. **John P. Allen**, *Manchester. Mass.* Ladies mahogany Wardrobe, French pattern—superior wood—work second quality.

813. **James Paul**, *Boston.* Four black walnut Chairs—of the first quality, and two mahogany Chairs—of the second quality. *A Diploma.*

221. **C. K. Holst**, *Boston.* Mahogany Centre Table—first quality, and mahogany oval Work Table—of second quality work, but first quality wood—well arranged, convenient, and the plan somewhat original. Also, a Side-

board Dressing Table, a black stained Pier Table Frame, and a black walnut Work Table—all of the second quality.

37. Oliver Hall, *Dorchester, Mass.* Mahogany Bureau—second quality work—first quality wood.

862. J. H. Wingate, *Charlestown, Mass.* Medicine Chest—second quality—ingenious and useful in contrivance.

752 and 625. L. Gardner, *Charlestown, Mass.* Large mahogany Wardrobe—the wood and part of the work of the first quality, and well arranged; a Secretary and a Miniature Secretary—of the second quality; also a large Bedstead, New Orleans pattern—second quality; the cornine alone is first quality work and wood; the whole shows to advantage.

272. T. Rundle, *Boston.* Mahogany Refrigerator—a good, substantial piece of work, and does credit to the maker.

141. C. Fessenden, *Lynn, Mass.* Pier Glass Frame—first quality.

776. W. T. Allen, *Boston.* Six imitation rose wood cane seat Chairs.

970. J. Adams, *Boston.* Three Music Seats.

871. J. Doggett & Co., *Boston.* Psyche Glass rose wood Frame, and a rose wood Toilet Glass.

1025. G. W. Loud, *Boston.* Mahogany Centre Work Table; this table has many convenient and useful improvements—the wood is of the first quality.

567. J. Hunnewell, *Charlestown, Mass.* Mahogany Work Box.

339. J. H. Blackman, *Dorchester, Mass.* Mahogany Work Box.

804. H. Boardman, *Boston.* Fire Screen Frame.

914. T. Gilbert & Co., *Boston.* Rose wood Music Seats.

438. Kittredge & Blake, *Boston.* Pair of double Foot stools, and a marble top Toilet Table.

472. S. Blanchard, *Cambridge, Mass.* Counting Room Secretary.

225 and 374. J. Burt, *Dorchester, Mass.* Two mahogany Secretaries, French pattern; three pairs mahogany Card Tables; and a pair black walnut Card Tables.

517. Samuel Hatch, *Boston.* Secretary and Book Case—third quality.

427. S. F. Parsons, *Manchester, Mass.* Two mahogany Sideboards, marble tops—the mahogany is of the first quality, and well arranged.

253. S. C. & E. Mann, *Dedham, Mass.* Six imitation rose wood Chairs.

696. S. L. Hobart, *Hingham, Mass.* Secretary Work Table.

852. H. Sweetser, *Charlestown, Mass.* Mahogany Bureau.

747. T. Smallwood, *Newton, Mass.* Sofas and Rocking Chairs.

278. Bartlett Adams, *Boston.* Two mahogany Music Seats.

772. S. C. & E. Mann, *Dedham, Mass.* Pair imitation rose wood Tabourets, an imitation rose wood Work Box, and a pair imitation rose wood Glass Frames.

608. E. Brigham, *Boston.* Mahogany French Bedstead, elevating bottom—third quality; the elevating bottom, by further improvement, may be made useful.

813. James Paul, *Boston.* Two Music Seats.

871. (Name not known.) Self-acting Lolling Chair—a very convenient article.

853. L. C. Faber, *Boston.* Bachelor's Cradle, improved spring rockers. This is a very valuable improvement. The cradle rocks on bases attached to it, and thereby saves the floor or carpet from injury. The extra expense from the common cradle is one dollar and fifty cents.

133. Charles Pope, *Boston.* Oak Flower Vase.

362. Noah Butts, *Charlestown, Mass.* Two Vases, made from timber of the Frigate Constitution.

838. E. Weston, *Boston.* Lignumvitæ Order Box—first quality.

839. Howes Crowell, *Boston,* Twine Box—first quality—from the turning shop of J. L. Ross, Boston, by an apprentice 18 years old.

859. J. E. Andrews, *Boston.* Vase Work Box—first quality.

57. E. W. Upton, *Danvers, Mass.* Glue—good quality.

1086. J. G. Brown, *Boston.* A Bow and Quiver of Arrows—very beautifully and accurately made.

916. Brown & Hallett, *Boston.* Three Piano-forte Cases.

903. J. Chickering & Co,, *Boston.* Seven Piano-forte Cases.

914. T. Gilbert & Co., *Boston.* Five Piano-forte Cases.

414. Wilkins & Newhall, *Boston.* Two Piano-forte Cases.

It is extremely difficult to make a distinction in the Piano-forte Cases, where the whole are *superior;* after a careful examination, we have concluded, that No. 7, J. Chickering & Co., and No. 1, Brown & Hallett, are entitled to the preference, with particular reference to the varnishing, and finish generally.

Your Committee found many articles embraced in this report, of second and third quality. Any attempt to remark on work of that description, without some improvement in usefulness or style beyond the common order, was not thought advisable.

## CARRIAGES, CHAISES, TRUNKS, SADDLES, HARNESSES, BRIDLES, MILITARY HORSE EQUIPMENTS, AND WHIPS.

John Rayner,
William Reed,
James K. Frothingham,
John Shelton,
Henry H. Barton,
William Forbes,
Charles Lyon,
*Judges.*

683. Kellogg & Clark, *Boston.* A Chaise Harness, black mounted, in stock and workmanship superior. *A Silver Medal.*

175. J. Rolfe, *Portland, Me.* A Chaise Harness, black and brass mounted, very good workmanship and stock.

397. Charles McBurney, *Boston.* A Chaise Harness, brass and black mounted—good work and stock.

397. Charles McBurney, *Boston.* A Coach Harness, very good stock and workmanship. *A Silver Medal.*

522. Reuben Read, *Boston.* A Chaise Harness, brass mounted—strong and good.

879. James Boyd, *Boston.* A gentleman's Riding Saddle, fine work, very good stock, and a very neat article.

880 and 881. James Boyd, *Boston.* One lady's Riding Saddle, a good article; and one with a rail, black and fancifully wrought—a good showy article.

882 and 883. James Boyd, *Boston.* Two coverings for saddles; one a military covering, fancifully wrought, neat and well made.

886 and 887. James Boyd, *Boston.* A black Valise, with Aiken's patent lock; a Saddle Bag, and a russet travelling Case, fastened in a new manner, with a lock passing six bolts, instead of the padlock and wire. *A Silver Medal.*

817. J. B. Baker, *Boston.* A gentleman's Riding Saddle, a very good article in stock and work.

397. Charles McBurney, *Boston.* A gentleman's Riding Saddle, a very good article—very little inferior to the best.

817. J. B. Baker, *Boston.* A lady's Riding Saddle, well made, of good stock, and neat finish. *A Diploma.*

397. Charles McBurney, *Boston.* A lady's Riding Saddle, good in work and stock.

621. J. S. Read, *Boston.* A full set of Military Horse Equipments, in good style and workmanship, deserving to be termed superior. *A Diploma.*

848. George Wheelwright, *Boston.* Gig Whips, very fine—one superior, gold studded.

583. Malendy & David, *Amherst, N. H.* Gig, Carriage and Twig

Whips; a large and very fine assortment, superior for number and variety, and some elegant. *A Diploma.*

817. J. B. Baker, *Boston.* One Gig Whip, very fine, of ivory and tortoise shell, with gold studs.

319. J. M. W. Hawley, *Barre, Vt.* One elegant, shifting-screw Whip Stock.

615. E. Brigham, *Boston.* Two shifting-stock Whips, handsomely finished, silver trimmed and studded.

919. Cutter & Stevens, *Claremont, N. H.* An extension-top Barouch, a very neat and tasty article, with a hammer cloth seat. *A Silver Medal.*

938. H. K. Bailey, *Boston.* A Coach, from the Amherst Carriage Factory, Mass., of good finish and style; fully trimmed with watered silk, padded, and with hammer cloth seat.

955. Walter Frost, *Boston.* A good Coach. *A Silver Medal.*

922. T. J. Ogden, *Boston.* A good Coach.

955. Walter Frost, *Boston* A Chaise, very neat, light and plain, well finished—black, with a light drab lining; and a very good C spring Chaise, of similar quality and finish.

956. Goddard & Dennis, *Boston.* A Chaise, of very similar quality and finish to the last named. *A Diploma.*

922. J. T. Ogden, *Boston.* A C spring Chaise.

937. E. Tucker, *Cambridge, Mass.* A wooden C spring Chaise, hung on horizontal steel springs.

951. G. Coolidge, *Cambridgeport, Mass.* One Buggy Wagon, on elliptic springs.

39. J. L. Cunningham, *Boston.*
94. Joshua Holden, "
546. C. Bruce, "

The three last contributions were Carriages for children.

760. E. G. Roulstone, *Boston.* A black brass trimmed Travelling Trunk—a very good article. The above named maker produced this trunk, as an apprentice at the age of nineteen, after working but one year at the business. *A Diploma.*

276. Charles Matchett, *Boston.* One russet, double travelling Trunk, a superior article, of expensive finish.

832. A. Carey, *Pittsfield, Mass.* Four black, travelling double Trunks, very good well finished articles—iron clamped, copper rivited, and the hinge extending the length of the trunk.

51. Washington Sweetser, *Portsmouth, N. H.* One russet and one black travelling double Trunks, brass mounted—very good articles. One is called fire proof, being made with wooden frame covered with tin between the wood and leather.

820. G. **Derric**, *New York*. A russet travelling Trunk, iron and brass mounted—a good article.

999. **Robert Burr**, *Boston*. Four travelling Trunks—very good.

784. **A. E. Whittemore**, *Roxbury, Mass.* One pair of steel Elliptic Springs, very neatly finished. *A Diploma.*

918. D. **Edwards**, *Boston*. One pair steel Elliptic Springs.

846. **John Tuttle**, *Boston*. Three pairs and one set of steel Elliptic Springs.

544. **Martin Wilder**, *Boston*. Two sets of steel Coach Springs, good.

391. D. A. **Edwards**, *Dedham, Mass.* One set steel Coach Springs, good.

973. G. **Dunn**, *Newark, N. J.* A lot of coach, buggy, sulkey, &c. Railings and Dasher Irons—wrought iron work of superior quality, deserving particular notice. *A Silver Medal.*

719. **Brigham & Slade**, *Boston*. One pair of Chaise Wheels.

93. **Hayward & Humphries**, *Woburn, Mass.* India Rubber Cloth, for the covering of carriages—several samples, and very good.

46. **William O. Hollis**, *Brighton, Mass.* Specimens of Whip Gut.

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## CARPENTERS' WORK.

**Charles Leighton**, **Melzar Dunbar**,
**Ephraim Marsh**, *Judges.*

844. **Thomas Boyd**, *Boston*. A Door, containing six pannels, well proportioned, veneered with rose wood. A good degree of taste is exhibited by the maker in matching the veneers, and in the execution of the work. The beauty of the work and brilliancy of polish can hardly be exceeded. The maker is entitled to high commendation for his taste and skill in the manufacture, being the first of the kind within the knowledge of the Committee. *A Silver Medal.*

1083. W. D. **Clinton**, *Boston*. Two mahogany Doors—fair work.

767. **Isaac Towle**, *Boston*. Two outside entrance Doors, of pine—good work. *A Diploma.*

159. **Amariah Harnden**, *Boston*. One Door, imitation of mahogany—a good specimen of painting.

230. **Hugh Mossey**, *Boston*. One Door to imitate maple—good.

419. **Theophilus Burr**, *Boston*. One small Door of native oak—fair work.

J. M. **Dearborn**, *Boston*. A long Door Spring—a useful article.

## HARD WARE, CUTLERY, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, LOCKS, AND IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Charles Leighton,** | **Henry Loring,** |
| **Timothy Tileston,** | **Charles Brooks,** |
| **Nathaniel Hammond,** | **Otis Tufts,** |
| **Robert E. Ruthven,** | **William Greenough,** *Judges.* |

, 563. **Dickinson.** Chissels; Drawing Knives; Axes.

468. **H. Chapin,** *New Hartford, Conn.* Rules, of boxwood; Carpenters' Planes; Guages.

331. **Hosmer & Tappan,** *Boston.* One case box Rules; one card Wood Knobs; Hammers; one card Britannia Spoons; one Balance; one improved Spirit Level; Hatchets; and one case of steel Instruments.

436. **Joseph Winn,** *Cambridge, Mass.* One card box Rules.

556. **L. D. Watts,** *East Cambridge, Mass.* Three box Rules—of the first quality.

532. **L. T. Pope,** *Boston.* One ebony Grooving Plough.

109. **Joseph Watts,** *Boston.* Six box Rules.

735. **Gardner & Murdock,** *Boston.* One boxwood Grooving Plough—very superior; Carpenters' Planes, of different kinds.

407. **Hills & Winship,** *Springfield, Mass.* Moulding and Bench Planes a great variety, of the best quality. *A Diploma.*

79. **John Hays,** *Boston.* A Machine for turning wood.

56. **Rufus Hosmer,** *Concord, Mass.* Patent Blind Fastenings. A new invention; this, however, needs experience to test its utility.

272. **Thos. Rundle,** *Boston.* Drawing Squares.

195. **H. Corthell,** *Boston.* Drawing Squares.

786. **J. S. Savage,** *Boston.* Tinmen's Anvils, and Coppersmiths' Hammers. These articles are of the first rate quality, and will doubtless take the place of the imported. Such manufactures need only to be seen to be encouraged. *A Silver Medal.*

551. **Adams & Hammond,** *Boston.* Patent Stone Hammer; Dearborn's patent Blind Fasts—a good invention, and much used; Hall & Chase's patent Shutter Fastenings—a very secure and useful contrivance, which merits patronage; Stone Hammers.

111. **Thomas W. Lyon,** *Northborough, Mass.* One Screw Plate; One Bit Stock; Tooth Extractor; Drill Stock; and Tailors' Shears. *A Diploma.*

587. **Edward Ivers,** *South Boston, Mass.* Cinder Sifters.

289. **B. R. Harwood,** *Boston.* Two machines for cutting wooden screws—very good machines.

60. **Ira L. Beckwith**, *Quincy, Mass.* Patent Spoke Shaves—the improvement is unquestionably good—far better than the imported.

*A Diploma.*

254. **Rice & Hunt**, *Boston.* Carpenters' Clamps, and Curriers' Pincers very useful. and well made.

401. **Zenas Crocker**, *Bridgewater, Mass.* One box of Mortise Locks.

688. **Gillum Barnes**, *Boston.* One card patent Mortice Locks.

691. **Daniel Bisbee**, *Kingston, Mass.* Carpenters' Screw Augers.

489. **P. F. Dodge**, *West Cambridge, Mass.* Wooden Door Knobs.

201. ——. **Washburn**, *Worcester, Mass.* Two boxes of Iron Wire—equal to any we have seen, imported or otherwise. *A Silver Medal.*

759. **Herrick Akin**, *Dracut, Mass.* One case of Saw Sets and other useful inventions. The greater part of Mr. Akin's tools have been long in use, and have approved themselves to the various mechanics who have used them. They must long hold a high rank. *A Silver Medal.*

808. **Canton Hard Ware Company**, *Canton, Mass.* Two Blade Pocket Knives; Bit Stocks; Masons' Trowels—of the best quality; Mincing Knives; Screw Drivers; Compasses and Calipers; Plane Irons; Screw and Die Plates; Cutting Pincers, with moveable jaws—a very good and convenient article; Spring Punches; Tooth Keys—first quality and finish; Plastering Trowels; twelve Hoes—most excellently made; one Hammer; and a Saw Plate. *A Silver Medal.*

968. **Joshua Brewster**, *Boston.* Iron Horse Shoes.

129. **Chas. Babbit**, *Taunton, Mass.* One card patent Screw Drills—a first rate article, and well made.

258. **J. P. Fessenden**, *Boston.* One card block tin Liquor Cocks—very good.

512. **John Ames**, *Easton, Mass.* One card Butcher Knives.

836. **Poughkeepsie Screw Company**, *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*, Charles Starn, Agent. Fifty groce and one card of Wood Screws. These screws are certainly the most perfect and beautifully wrought we have ever seen, both as to shape and finish; and must take precedence over all others.

*A Gold Medal.*

207. **Joseph J. Lewis**, *Williamsburg, Mass.* Screw Augers, Screw Bits and iron Braces.

984. **J. Sawyer**, *Boston.* One patent Currier's Knife—a valuable improvement—worthy the notice of curriers.

627. **Douglass Axe Manufacturing Company**, Charles Scudder, Boston, Agent. Axes, Hatchets and Adzes. This Company's manufactures have always sustained a high character; and these beautiful samples of their skill confirm the opinion heretofore entertained. *A Silver Medal.*

127. J. & F. Underhill & Co., *Chester, N. H.* Carpenters Chissels, Axes, Adzes, Drawing Knives and Hatchets. The Committee could perceive but little difference between the workmanship of this lot, and that of lot 627, by the Douglass Co. *A Silver Medal.*

633. Corthell & Davis, *Boston.* One iron block Plane—this appears designed to answer a good purpose.

1030. A. G. Mossman, *Springfield, Mass.* One card of tools, partly miniature—very beautiful, showing a thorough understanding of producing an elegant polish and complete finish. *A Diploma.*

1047. Stephen Emerson, *Portland, Me.* Iron Horse Shoes—shaped and made in the best manner.

692. G. H. Gray & Co, *Boston,* Agents. A variety of Hard Wares, by different manufacturers, as follows:

One card Drawing Knives, Hammers, Compasses, Spring Dividers, Punches, Saw Sets, Pruning Shears and Knife, Screw Drivers—all of superior workmanship. By S. C. Bemis, *Springfield. Mass.* *A Silver Medal.*

One card of Screw Augers. By D. Bassett, *Derby, Conn.*

Patent Escutcheon Latches and Locks—a valuable improvement, and well manufactured. By Blake, Brother & Co., *Newhaven, Conn.* *A Diploma.*

Chissels, Hatchets, Axes, Butcher Knives, wood and ivory-handled Table Cutlery—all of good manufacture, and worthy of patronage. By J. Russell & Co, *Greenfield, Mass.* *A Diploma.*

Skates—of good manufacture, and deserving notice. By N. C. Sandford, *Meriden, Conn.* *A Diploma.*

Brass and Copper Wire—worthy of patronage, being handsome and well finished. By Timo. Corcoran, *Waterbury, Conn.* *A Diploma.*

Patent Tavern Coffee Mill. By Charles W. Peckham.

Corn Mill, Coffee Mill, Bolt-drawing Machine, Jack and Music Stool Screws, Carpenters' Clamps. By Increase Wilson, *New London, Conn.*

Patent Blind and Angle Sash Springs—experience has fully established the value of this article. By Jona. Bacon, *Bedford, Mass.* *A Diploma.*

Japanned Norfolk Latches—very much in use, and will doubtless supersede the imported article entirely. By Isbell, Curtis & Co., *Meriden, Conn.* *A Diploma.*

One card Gimlets. By Pomeroy & Hall, *Wallingford, Conn.*

One card of Razor Strops. By James Emerson, Jr., *South Reading, Mass.*

Patent Blind Fasts. By M. M. Isbell & Co, *Westville, Conn.*

Stock Locks; these locks look well by Stanley Woodruff & Co., *New Britain, Conn.*

Patent wrought brass Butts—have been used for some time, and are much approved. By Scovill & Buckingham, *Waterbury. Conn.*

Grain Shovel. By S. Smith.

Brass Bolt and Sash Fastener. By Marcus Merriam, Jr., *New Haven, Conn.*

Mill Saws; Cross-cut Saws. By S. Rowland & Brother, *Philadelphia, Penn.* *A Silver Medal.*

Enamelled cast iron Hollow Ware. By John S. Smith, *Albany, N. Y.*
Sleigh Bells. By Belden & Lee, *New Britain, Conn.*

251. C. S. **Gay**, *Nashua, N. H.* Gay's patent Mortise Locks. These mortise locks are made in a simple manner, and upon a good principle.

183. T. O. **Brackett**, *Boston.* Copper Stencil Plates and Brushes.

617. **Philander Washburn** & Co., *Middleborough, Mass.* Shovels and Spades—of an excellent quality.

518. **Oliver Ames**, *Easton, Mass.* Shovels and Spades—of the first quality. *A Diploma.*

519. **Asa Howard**, *Easton, Mass.* Hoes.

389. J. **Farwell** & Co., *Fitchburg, Mass.* Two grain and grass Scythes,—excellent.

405. C. **Willis**, *Boston.* One Pruning Chissel; Manure Forks; Cranberry Rake; Corn Fork; Grass Shears; Fruit Gatherer; Corn Mill; Chains; Peat Spade—all good and useful farming utensils. *A Diploma.*

723. **Hale & Whipple**, *Millbury, Mass.* One Straw Cutter; seven grass and grain Scythes—first rate quality. *A Diploma.*

793. E. & G. **Robinson**, *Boston.* Patent Glass Door Knobs—a valuable improvement. *A Diploma.*

969. Wm. **Denley**, *Boston.* Horse Shoe.

825. **Deep River Manufacturing Company**, J. H. Mather, Agent. Patent Gouge Lip Auger—well made, and a valuable improvement.

323. D. **Safford** & Co., *Boston.* One patent Bank Lock. This lock, invented by Dr. Andrews, of New York, was the largest of the specimens exhibited. It is constructed on a new principle, and has much to recommend it to favor, as regards safety and utility. It is said to be capable of more than sixty-five thousand changes, but, unlike others mentioned, the changes are not required to be borne in mind, or upon a card, but are effected by changes made upon the key. This is considered, for various reasons, an advantage in practical use. *A Silver Medal.*

783. **Adams & Hammond**, *Boston.* One Bank Lock. This is a very ingenious lock, capable of a great number of changes, but little complicated, and calculated to afford every requisite security. It is said to have been tested with satisfaction by banks in this city. *A Diploma.*

295. **Henry Burt**, *Worcester, Mass.* One compound roll patent Bank Lock. An entirely new invention, said to be capable of changes to the number of trillions. It is a very ingeniously contrived lock, and, doubtless, a very safe one—but too complicated, under its present construction, for common practical use. The inventor has some improvements in contemplation, which perhaps may simplify it.

488. **Day, Newell & Day**, *New York.* One Bank Lock. In principle this resembles No. 323, but is an improvement upon it. It is capable of

many changes, effected on the key, but in a more simple and convenient manner. While it possesses, in common with the others examined, all the requisites for security, it has also the merit of superior beauty of workmanship, with convenience and simplicity in its operation, and deserves preeminence.

Also another Lock, without changes, which is a first rate article. For the principle of its movements and beauty of finish, it is fully equal to the last named, and is said to be much used by the banks in New York. Both these locks have a contrivance, which, at the same moment, shoots a bolt at the bottom and top of the door, which cannot be moved unless the door be first unlocked—thus affording additional security, and strengthening their claim to superiority.

Also, sixteen Locks for doors, of various kinds, among which is one of peculiar construction, called "the manifold changeable tumbler locks, with cross bolts," designed for banks, safes, &c., and is worthy of notice from the changes so readily made in both lock and key. The other locks are also very valuable, and of beautiful finish, fitted up with plated, ivory, ebony, mahogany and brass knobs—a part of them with night keys. Some very superior specimens of Bolts for doors, both polished, japanned, plated and brass. Heavy plated and brass Butt Hinges for doors; plated Fan Ventilator for parlours. All these of excellent manufacture. *A Gold Medal.*

501. N. C. BYRAM, *Boston.* One Store Lock. A very good lock.

663. SOUTH BOSTON IRON COMPANY. Fine Fancy Castings, consisting of fancy dishes and medallions. These specimens furnish ample testimony of the progress made and making in fancy and ornamental castings. *A Diploma.*

555. T. W. J. GROVES & Co., *Farmington, Ct.* Circular Saws and Pit Saws; Mill Saws, excellent; Cross-cut Saws, of the first quality; hand, back, table, compass, web, turning, felloe, patent, grafting and lopping Saws; calico printers' Webs, of steel or composition; Corset Busks; hay, straw, butchers', saddlers', leather dressers', mincing, and machine Knives; ship and cabinet Scrapers; Squares and Bevels; garden, farm and plantation Hoes; masons' Trowels, excellent; and plaistering Trowels, of the best manufacture. All these articles are finely made, with a brilliant polish, quite equal, and in most instances superior to the imported. *A Gold Medal.*

433. OBADIAH TRACY, *Springfield, Mass.* One box Mechanics' Tools. This box was taken away before the Committee had finished examination.

421. HENRY N. HOOPER & Co., *Boston.* Ornamental Zinc Castings; Brass Castings; cabin door Hinges; Composition Spikes and Nails; Rudder Joints; German silver Butt Hinges. The butt hinges are a beautiful article. *A Silver Medal.*

NEW ENGLAND GLASS COMPANY, *East Cambridge, Mass.* Glass Door Knobs. The best article of this kind in the hall.

1033. **N. P. Ames**, *Springfield, Mass.* One Carver and Fork, for his Excellency the Governor.

248. **Morrill, Mossman & Blair**, *Amherst, Mass.* Two Carvers and Forks—an elegant article, highly creditable to the manufacturer. *A Diploma.*

1092. **W. Merritt**, *Weymouth, Mass.* Hollow Auger, an ingenious invention.

1091. **M. Copeland**, *Hartford, Ct.* Ten Planes.

103. **Daniel Read**, *Boston.* One cast iron Sink, with Cist-pool; one Grater Mill, for grinding apples—a good and useful article.

166. **Ira Dresser**, *Saugus, Mass.* Rules.

363. **G. W. Kibby**, *Boston.* A specimen of covering roofs with zinc or copper.

566. **Asa White**, *Boston.* Lead Pipe.

154. **A. D. Richmond**, *New Bedford, Mass.*, by Isaac S. Tompkins, Boston. Two sets patent Candle Moulds—good and useful. *A Diploma.*

102. **John A. Farrar**, *Boston.* Brass Bank Money Box. The Committee did not open it—they pronounce it a puzzle.

186. **A. Leman**, *Boston.* One Whale Iron—merits attention of those who are engaged in the whale fishery. *A Diploma.*

3. **Benjamin Thomas**, *Hingham, Mass.* Patent Spikes.

664. **C. Weldon**, *Boston.* A watchman's Tin Rattle.

242. **L. W. Blake**, *Pepperell, Mass.* Steel ever-pointed Pencils.

## CORDAGE AND TWINE.

Winslow Lewis,
James Phillips,
James A. White,
*Judges.*

38. **Vincent & Brown**, *Salem, Mass.* One coil Tarred Hemp, and one coil of Manilla Cord—they shew a degree of perfection, which reflects great credit upon the manufacturers. *A Diploma.*

602. **J. Burton**, *South Boston, Mass.* One dozen Clothes Lines, from Manilla grass, do him much credit.

591. **The Boston Hemp Company**, *Boston.* Two coils of Rigging.

1036. **Plymouth Cordage Company**, *Plymouth, Mass.* A Cable.

## JELLIES AND PRESERVES.

**Martial Duroy,**
**Martin Guy,**
**Thos. J. Vinton,**
***Judges.***

603. **Wm. Underwood, & Co.,** ***Boston.*** **Specimens of Jellies and Jams—consisting of Red Currant Jelly—very fine; Black Currant Jelly—excellent; Gooseberry Jam, Raspberry Jam, and Strawberry Jam—all good.**

287 and 803. **Lewis & Haskell,** ***Boston.*** **Specimens of Jellies and Jams—consisting of Raspberry and Gooseberry Jam—very good; of Red Currant and Black Currant Jellies—good; and Raspberry Jelly.**

## HOBBY HORSES.

S. Fairbanks,
John B. Baker,
Charles Crafts,
*Judges.*

910. **Henry H. Barton,** ***Boston.*** The only articles under this head were three Hobby Horses by the same manufacturer. They were elegant in form and color, of just proportions, and perfect make. *A Diploma.*

## NEEDLE WORK, MILLINERY GOODS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

**Mrs. C. A. Wells,**
**" T. Boyd,**
**" Jas. L. Homer,**
**" A. Call,**
**" H. Bailey,**
**" Edmands,**
**Mrs. J. Chickering,**
**" Sophia Lambert,**
**" James Dyer,**
**" W. R. Carnes,**
**Miss Underwood,**
**" Rayner,** ***Judges.***

1080. **Miss Jones,** ***Medford, Mass.*** One Lamp Mat, and two Cricket Covers; beautiful work. *A Diploma.*

121. **Miss Emily Wise,** ***Boston.*** One Lamp Mat and Cricket Cover; most excellent work and taste. *A Diploma.*

1087. **Miss F. Cook,** ***South Boston.*** Two Cricket Covers.

253. **Mrs. A. M. Stone,** ***Boston.*** One Ottoman.

376. **Miss Lovett,** ***Beverly Mass.*** One flowered Lamp Mat. *A Diploma.*

161. **Miss D. Baker,** ***New Bedford, Mass.*** One Lamp Mat. *A Diploma.*

1077. **Miss Frances Fisher,** ***Boston.*** One Lamp Mat.

614. **Miss Mary G. Stevens,** ***Boston.*** Two Lamp Mats, one worked Bag, one wrought Handkerchief, one glass stand and Wax Fruit, five baskets of Fruit, and one Bead Bag. *A Silver Medal.*

296. **Misses Ann and Adelaide Tufts**, *Cambridge, Mass.* One pair of Astral Lamp Mats, made of old stocking yarn; one wrought Handkerchief.

743. **Miss Howes**, *Boston.* One pair of Lamp Stands, and eight Needle Books.

105. **Miss Matilda A. Pool**, *Boston.* One Lamp Stand.

120. **Miss Ruth A. Knapp**, *Boston.* One Astral Lamp Stand.

780. **Miss Caroline Harris**, *Boston.* One Lamp Mat.

684. **Miss C. A. Warren**, *Boston.* One Lamp Mat.

736. **Miss C. Snow**, *Boston.* One Lamp Mat and two small Chairs.

711. **Miss G. Valentine**, *Boston.* One Lamp Mat, and one pair Taboretts.

480. **Miss Charlotte Guild**, *Chelsea, Mass.* One Astral Lamp Mat.

479. **Miss Mary Molineaux**, *Chelsea, Mass.* One Astral Lamp Mat.

857. **Miss I. D. Harrington**, *Boston.* One Lamp Mat.

352. **Miss Elizabeth R. Pray**, *Boston.* One Lamp Mat.

266. **I. D. Holmes**, *Boston.* Two Astral Lamp Mats.

495. **Miss Rice**, *Boston.* Three ladies' Dress Caps.

866. **Miss Munroe**, *Concord, Mass.* One pair of Hand Screens, of perforated pasteboard, worked with chenille—superior work. *A Diploma.*

612. **Miss Lee**, *Boston.* One Screen—figure of a Saracen; very superior. *A Silver Medal.*

755. **Mrs. Burrill**, *Boston.* Five Fancy Articles.

804. **Mrs. H. Bordman**, *Boston.* One Screen. *A Diploma.*

214. **Miss Mary Wright**, *Boston.* One wrought Fancy Screen. *A Diploma.*

1034. **Mrs. Juliet Morgan**, *Hartford, Conn.* One embroidered Screen, and one Bead Reticule—very pretty. *A Diploma.*

445. **Mrs. J. C. Dodge**, *Attleborough, Mass.* One wrought Screen, and one Ottoman Cover. *A Diploma.*

935. **Mrs. H. H. Simpson**, *Boston.* One Taborett Cover. *A Diploma.*

215. **Mrs. J. T. Adams**, *Boston.* One Taborett Cover, three Ottomans, and three Chairs. *A Diploma.*

188. **Mrs. D. C. Johnston**, *Boston.* A tapestry Table Cover—a splendid article. *A Silver Medal.*

1082. **Miss Curtis**, *Beverly, Mass.* (twelve years of age.) One Table Cover. *A Diploma.*

439. **J. T. Sargent**, *Boston.* One satin Sofa Seat, and one Cushion. *A Diploma.*

494. **Miss Ann G. Wells**, *Boston.* One Taborett Cover.

524. Miss A. I. Hill, *Boston*. Two Seat Covers. *A Diploma.*

1101. Miss Lee, *Boston*. One Screen.

732. Miss Ashcroft, *Boston*. One Cricket Cover.

70. Miss Mary R. Fay, *Lancaster, Mass.* Two Stool Coverings.

685. Miss N. Hayward, *Boston*. Two Crickets.

828. Miss Ann M. Kingsbury, *Boston*. One Picture.

829. Miss C. A. A. Kingsbury, *Boston*. One Picture.

1014. Mrs. G. H. Hammond, *Boston*. Two Music Stools.

309. Misses H. L. and V. M. Gibbens, *Boston*. Three Ottomans.

977. Miss S. E. Adams, *Boston*. One Stool.

1015. Miss C. Hammond, *Boston*. Two Taborett Covers.

55. Miss Sophia Babbitt, *Boston*. One pair of children's Shoes.

241. Miss H. Whittredge, *Beverly, Mass.* One pair of children's Shoes, one Rug, three Bead Bags, one dozen Bead Emery Cushions, Card Cases, &c.—all very handsome. *A Diploma.*

1079. An old Lady, Mrs. Childs, *Boston*. One pair of children's Shoes.

310. Miss Sheppard, *Roxbury, Mass.* One wrought Silk Apron.
*A Diploma.*

238. Miss Sarah Thompson, *Charlestown, Mass.* One wrought Apron.

498. Mrs. H. Plympton, *Boston*. One wrought Apron.

95. Miss Frances G. Shipley, *Boston*. One wrought Lady's Apron.
*A Diploma.*

1000. Mrs. Babbitt, *Boston*. One Lady's Apron.

263. Mrs. R. P. Mallory, *Boston*. One wrought Apron, and nine Needle Books.

23. Miss R. T. Furness, *Boston*. Two infants' Blankets—best.
*A Diploma.*

282. Mrs. I. M. Shute, *Boston*. One child's Cloak.

126. Miss E. A. Nickerson, *Boston*. One child's merino Cloak.

244. Miss E. Whittredge, *Beverly, Mass.* One black lace Veil—best.
*A Silver Medal.*

97. Mrs. James Hall, *Bridgewater, Mass.* One black lace Veil—second best. *A Diploma.*

168. Mrs. S. B. Moore, *Worcester, Mass.* One black lace Veil.

508. Miss F. G. Shipley, *Boston*. Wrought Cape and Shawl.

1016. Mrs. George Hammond, *Boston*. One Lady's Scarf.

1072. Miss H. M. Johnson, *Boston*. One white lace Veil.

340. Miss H. Y. Foster, *Dorchester, Mass.* One white lace Veil.

493. Miss Bedel, *Boston.* One large vase of Artificial Flowers, and Feathers beautifully dressed; one Shell Basket, very handsome—best. *A Diploma.*

245. Miss A. Ripley, *Boston.* Three pots of Artificial Flowers; one box ditto ditto—very handsome. *A Diploma.*

80. Miss C. M. Burr, *Providence, R. I.* One box of Artificial Flowers.

1093. Miss Lucy Young, *Boston.* One box of Artificial Flowers.

197. Mr. T. W. Wilson, *Boston.* Three large vases of Wax Flowers, and three Bulbs in glasses—best. *A Silver Medal.*

537. Miss Thompson, *Boston.* One vase of Wax Flowers—second best. *A Diploma.*

734. Mrs. J. L. Homer, *Boston.* Three large vases of Wax Flowers, and two small vases. *A Diploma.*

217. Miss Doane, *Boston.* Two vases of Wax Flowers. *A Diploma.*

860. Mrs. Pelby, *Boston.* One vase of Wax Flowers, and one Bulb; four baskets of Wax Fruit and Vegetables—best; one piece of Shell Work, very beautiful. *A Diploma.*

815. Miss Sarah Whitney, *East Cambridge, Mass.* One pair of vases of Wax Flowers.

667. Miss Domett, *Northampton, Mass.* One box of Wax Flowers.

239. Miss S. T. Woodbury, *Charlestown, Mass.* One box of Wax Flowers.

827. Miss E. P. Farington, *Boston.* Two Wax Dolls.

341. Miss R. Hersey, *Dorchester, Mass.* One Gingham Robe.

557. Miss Mitchell, *Georgia,* by T. Larkin Turner, of Boston. Sewing Silk.

382. Clement Sharp, *Dorchester, Mass.* Four specimens of ornamented Table Cloths. *A Diploma.*

581. Henry Prentiss, *Boston.* One Shell Work Box—very beautiful. *A Diploma.*

933. A Lady, by J. R. Newell, Boston. One Shell Work Box—tastefully arranged.

82. Mrs. A. D. Parker, *Providence, R. I.* One Shell Work Box—best; two Shell Baskets and Flowers. *A Diploma.*

856. Mrs. Dunn, *Philadelphia,* by W. H. Milton, Boston. One Shell Box—very handsome. *A Diploma.*

440. Miss M. Fuller, *Boston.* Two Shell Boxes.

788 W. H. Homer, *Boston.* Shell Box and Flowers.

797. Mrs. Hadley, *Boston.* One Shell Box.

801. Mrs. H. Ripley, *Boston.* One box Artificial Flowers.

390. Mrs. George Johnson, *Lynn, Mass.* One Shell Basket—very beautiful. *A Diploma.*

83. Miss E. D. Blake, *Boston.* One Coral Grotto.

1001. Rev. John Pierpont, *Boston.* Twelve Napkin Rings. The wood of which these were made, having been brought from the Mount of Olives, rendered them very interesting.

609. Mrs. Senex, *Boston.* Two Bead Cages, and seven Bead Baskets. *A Diploma.*

826. Mrs. B. Longhurst, *Boston.* Two Alum Baskets.

228. Miss E. Holbrook, *Boston.* Two Alum Baskets; one Wafer Basket.

703. Miss E. Bowen, *Boston.* Two imitation Coral Baskets.

702. Miss C. Bailey, *Boston.* One imitation Coral Basket.

1076. Miss S. Kitteridge, *Boston.* One worsted Card Basket—very beautiful.

386. Miss E. Joy, *Boston.* Four Clove Baskets.

89. Miss Jane Park, *Boston.* Four Allspice Baskets.

88. Miss Martha Foster, *Boston.* One Clove Basket.

821. H. Harvey, *Boston.* One Quill Basket.

818. Mark Worthley, *Boston.* Fancy Boxes.

618. Mrs. Standish, *Boston.* Two Rosette Baskets.

638. Miss A. Cutting, *Boston.* One ladies' Cushion.

393. Mrs. Lewis, *Boston.* Three Glass Pincushions.

232. Mary M. Jennyson, *Boston.* Thirteen Pen-wipers, and six Puzzles.

290. The Patients of the McLean Asylum, *Charlestown, Mass.* Twelve morocco Needle Books; six Watch-guards; four Cake-napkins; three perforated Cards; one Toilet Cushion and Butterfly; and eleven Quilts. *A Diploma.*

812. The Belknap Sewing Society. Six Cake-napkins; two Lace Veils; and two Needle Books.

596. Miss Brown, *Framingham, Mass.* One Toilet Spread.

457. Miss E. Carver, *Boston.* One Quilt.

478. Miss Howe, *Boston.* Eight Needle Books.

10. Mrs. Randall, *Boston.* One Bed Quilt. *A Diploma.*

41. Mrs. J. Q. Adams, *Quincy, Mass.* One Bed Quilt—very handsome. *A Diploma.*

451. Mrs. F. Bradford, *Boston.* One patchwork Quilt—very beautiful. *A Diploma.*

665. Miss Spear and Miss Dennett, *Boston.* One white Counterpane, and one patchwork Quilt.

17. Mrs. E. Hawkes, *Danvers, Mass.* Two Quilts.

444. Mrs. Wendell, *Boston.* One Quilt.

146. S. O. P. Butterfield, *Dedham, Mass.* One Quilt.

534. Miss T. Bowers, *Boston.* One Quilt.

185. Mrs. Seaver, *Cambridgeport, Mass.* One Quilt.

611. M. H. Foster, *Boston.* One Quilt.

300. Miss E. Sharp, *Boston.* One Quilt.

6. Mrs. Samuel Adams, *Boston.* One Quilt—very handsome. *A Diploma.*

364. Mrs. George Passerow, *Boston.* One Quilt.

926. Mrs. Hannah Reed, *Boston.* One silk Quilt—very beautiful. *A Diploma.*

945. Mrs. James Leeds, *Boston.* One silk Quilt—much admired. *A Diploma.*

434. Mrs. J. Lillie, *Boston.* One silk Quilt. *A Diploma.*

1099. Mr. Allen, *Boston.* One pair of Silk Gloves, made in the hall during the exhibition—very good. *A Diploma.*

669. Mrs. E. Ruggles, *Boston.* One Mica Box; three Chimney Ornaments; two Card-racks; one box Mica Feathers; one Mica Lantern; two Mica Baskets.

49. By the Pupils of the Institution for the Blind, *Boston.* Two worsted Baskets, three Watch-guards, and one yarn Rug.

227. Miss S. G. Buffum, *Fall River, Mass.* One pair of worsted Hose, very beautiful. *A Diploma.*

303. Mrs. B. Fisher, *Boston.* One pair of worsted Hose, very handsome.

491. Mrs. Zebedee Cook, Jr., *Boston.* One pair of worsted Hose—much admired.

410. Mrs. J. Henderson, *Boston.* Two pair of worsted Hose.

742. Mrs. Adams, *Boston.* Five pair of Corsets—very well made. *A Silver Medal.*

662. Madame Audubert, *Boston.* One pair of blue satin Corsets—very handsome. *A Diploma.*

757. Mrs. E. Colcord, *Boston.* Three calico Quilts, and one quilled white Quilt.

182. Mrs. M. Wilson, *Boston.* One woollen Quilt.

1094. M. M. Robins, *South Boston, Mass.* One pair of calico Corsets, and one calico Pocket.

16. William Hale, *Boston.* Two list Carpets—very well done.

Mr. Oakes, (blind,) *Boston.* One mahogany Work Box—worthy of notice.

744. C. M. Abbott, *Boston.* One Bead Bag.

388. R. H. H. Jewett, *Boston.* Bead Belt, Bracelets and Purse.

424. A young squaw of Arkansas. A Wampum Belt wrought with beads—good.

500. Miss E. G. Fisher, *Boston.* One wrought Pincushion.

243. Miss C. Whittredge, *Beverly, Mass.* Two Bead Pocket Books.

867. Miss Phillips, *Beverly, Mass* (eighty-nine years old.) One Knit Cap. *A Diploma.*

8. I. Ryan, *Boston.* Nett Scarfs, Bags, Caps, and Capes.

123. Miss Margaret Gerrish, *Boston.* One pair of asclepias Socks, one asclepias Bag of varied colors, one asclepias Purse, two pieces asclepias Tapes, one Hat and Feathers—very good.

957. Miss A. Burr, *Boston.* One lot of Millinery, very handsome. *A Silver Medal.*

Miss Morse, *Boston.* One lot of Millinery, very good. *A Diploma.*

496. Miss Nutting, *Boston.* One lot Millinery. *A Diploma.*

222. Miss M. Putnam, *Boston.* Two Bonnets. *A Diploma.*

811. Mr. H. Bailey, *Boston.* Ladies' and boys' velvet Riding Caps—good. *A Diploma.*

193. Miss E. Bordman, *Boston.* Three wrought Caps.

513. Miss Juline Pond, *Boston.* One Grass Bonnet. *A Diploma.*

392. Miss Everett, *Boston.* One Florence Bonnet. *A Silver Medal.*

226. Miss S. S. Lovell, *Bridgewater, Mass.* Two Dunstable Bonnets—best of the kind. *A Diploma.*

144. Alfred Fales, *Foxborough, Mass.* One Dunstable Bonnet—very fine and handsome. *A Diploma.*

420. Mrs. A. Welch, *Newburyport, Mass.* One Cloth Carpet and Rug—very deserving. *A Silver Medal.*

548. Miss E. Dabley, *Newton, Mass.* One Cloth Rug.

113. Mrs. Thomas Curtis, *Boston.* One Cloth Rug.

456. M. A. Tuck, *Beverly, Mass.* One Cloth Rug.

78. Miss M. Orr, *Boston.* One wrought Rug, very good. *A Diploma.*

5. Mrs. Susan Lovett, *Beverly, Mass.* Two Hearth Rugs.

112. Irene Williams, *Roxbury, Ms.* One wrought Rug. *A Diploma.*

Mrs. Bayley, *Hanover, Mass.* One Yarn Rug, very good. *A Diploma.*

731. Mrs. R. Ward, *Roxbury, Mass.* One wrought Rug.

733. Miss Hawes. One wrought Rug, very fine. *A Silver Medal.*

70. Mrs. Josiah Fay, *Lancaster, Mass.* Two wrought Rugs. *A Diploma.*

307. Mrs. G. F. Cutter, *Boston.* One wrought Rug, very good. *A Diploma.*

59. Experience Randall. One Cloth Rug. *A Diploma.*

636. Mrs. M. Butler, *Boston,* A Rug.

992. S. M. Wilkins, *Chelsea, Mass.* One Cloth Rug.

355. Miss Mary Whittredge, *Beverly, Mass.* One Hearth Rug, good. *A Diploma.*

993. Miss Lamson, *Beverly, Mass.* One Cloth Rug, very good. *A Diploma.*

64. Mrs. Wm. C. Jenkins, *South Boston.* One Cloth Rug.

229. Miss S. T. Leman, *Boston.* One Yarn Rug.

167. Miss Labree, aged fourteen years. One wrought Rug, very handsome. *A Silver Medal.*

325. Miss C. M. Fuller, *Newton, Mass.* One wrought Rug.

240. Miss Lois Fisk, aged twelve years. One Cloth Rug, very good. *A Diploma.*

463. Miss Tolman, *Boston.* One Rag Rug.

486. Hannah Skinner, *Charlestown, Mass.* One Rag Mat.

312. Mary Jameson, *Boston.* One braided Mat; one Rag Rug.

559. Miss E. Coffin, *Boston.* One wrought Muslin Cape—very beautiful. *A Silver Medal.*

589. Miss Story, *Cambridge, Mass.* One wrought Cambric Handkerchief. *A Diploma.*

604. Miss Sheppard, *Roxbury, Mass.* One wrought infant's Robe. *A Diploma.*

715. Mrs. Clark, *Boston.* Two wrought infant's Robes; one Apron. *A Diploma.*

26. Miss L. Perkins, *Boston.* One wrought Cape and Collar.

237. Miss C. Thompson, *Charlestown, Mass.* One wrought Cape and Collar—very fine.

Miss Mary H. Bass, *Boston.* One wrought Cape—good.

1062. Miss H. Coffin, *Boston.* One wrought Collar—good.

L. J. Bassett. Cape and Collar.

294. Mrs. D. H. Belknap, *Boston.* One wrought Cape.

Miss Martha A. Kinsman, *Boston.* Wrought Cape and Collar.

668. Miss Perkins, *Newburyport, Mass.* Two Capes and Collars.

45. Miss Sawyer, *Charlestown, Mass.* One wrought Cape and Collar.

437. Miss Mary C. Briggs, *Boston.* One wrought Collar. *A Diploma.*

607. Miss E. D. Church, *Boston.* One wrought Cape and Collar.

160. Miss **Emily Bassett**, *Boston.* One wrought Cape and Collar.

503. J. G. **Tompkins**, *Boston.* Three wrought Lace Collars.

22. Miss **Judith Sampson**, *Boston.* One wrought Handkerchief, one nett Collar, one nett Cap. *A Diploma.*

646. Mrs. **Waters**, *Boston.* One Pelerine Cape of Feathers. *A Diploma.*

1023. **Sarah Harris**, *Boston.* One Feather Cape. *A Diploma.*

1067. Miss **Harris**, *Boston.* One Feather Cape.

24. Miss H. M. **Williams**, *Kennebunk, Me.* One Feather Cape.

403. Miss C. P. **Gage**, *Boston.* One Feather Muff.

218. Miss **Messenger**, *Boston.* One Milk-weed Cape—very beautiful.

545. Miss M. **Wilder**, *Boston.* Two Fly Coys.

A blind lady, *Boston.* One Twine Reticule.

934. Miss M. **Frances**, *Boston.* One Twine Reticule. *A Diploma.*

601. Miss A. G. **Hill**, *Cambridge, Mass.* Two wrought Nett Bags.

798. Miss J. H. **Cushing**, *Boston.* One Bead Purse.

373. Misses A. M. & E. J. **Fisher**, *Boston.* One Silk Bag; one Lamp Mat.

52. **North & Chapman**, *Saybrook, Ct.*, by Nath'l Cotton. Hooks and Eyes. These are plated in the best manner, and made thoroughly of flattened wire, and are far superior to the common articles made by machines and silver washed. The ladies approve of this manufacture in the highest terms. *A Diploma.*

4. Miss N. H. **Houdlette**, *Dresden, Me.* Fancy Silk Apron.

19. **Hannah Foster**, *North Andover, Mass.* One Bonnet.

71. Mrs. W. **Babbitt**, *Boston.* One wrought Cap.

25. **Jerusha Williams**, *Boston.* One knit Shawl.

119. Mrs. L. H. **Coller**, *Boston.* One Lamp Mat.

128. Mrs. H. **Crosby**, *Boston.* One Lace Veil.

E. J. **Alden**, *Boston.* Two Clove Baskets.

190. Miss M. E. **Goodrich**, *Boston.* One pair Cricket Covers; one pair Crewel Shoes; one Lace Collar. *A Diploma.*

203. Miss E. F **Thompson**, *Jeffrey, N. H.* One wrought Mat.

224. A Child of Dr. Hunt, of *Danvers, Mass.*, 12 years old. One Flannel Rug.

274. E. B. **Weatherbee**, *Boston.* One pair child's Socks.

326. Miss N. **Gay**, *Nashua, N. H.* One Straw Bonnet.

380. Miss E. **Phelps**, (9 years old.) Piece of Needle work.

381. **Mrs. J. G. Sharpe**, *Dorchester, Mass.* One Hearth Rug, and patchwork Quilt.

465. **Mrs. H. Bailey**, *Boston.* One Ottoman Stool.

471. **Irene Thatcher**, *Boston.* One Lamp Mat.

539. **Mrs. Richardson**, *Boston.* One Lady's Cape.

541. **Mrs. Monroe**, *Boston.* Two child's Bonnets—very beautiful.
*A Diploma.*

552. **Mrs. Lord**, *Boston.* One Quilt.

560. **Olive Shaw**, *Bridgewater, Mass.* One Hearth Rug.

569. **Miss Clapp**, *Charlestown, Mass.* One Cape.

626. **Miss Baker**, *Boston.* One Moss Cottage.

689. **Miss B. Bassett**, *Lynn, Mass.* One Rug.

713. **A. H. Leland**, *Cambridge, Mass.* One Quilt.

710. **E. Butts**, *Boston.* One Rug.

722. **J. Dolbear**, *Boston.* One Bead Bag.

774. **A. Sargeant**, *Boston.* One Bead Bag.

785. **M. H. Bass**, *Boston.* One Cape.

911. **Mrs. Pelby**, *Boston.* A Moss Swiss Cottage.

923. **E. Mann**, *Attleborough, Mass.* Three Bonnets.

962. **Mrs. E. B. Harris**, *New York.* One wrought Bag.

976. **Mrs. J. H. Buckingham**, *Boston.* One Cape.

998. **Mrs. T. Lincoln**, *Canton, Mass.* One wrought lady's Mantle—beautiful. *A Diploma.*

1002. **J. H. Franksen**, *Boston.* Box Feather Flowers—beautiful.
*A Diploma.*

1021. **Miss. M. Barton**, *Boston.* One Lamp Stand.

1052. **Mrs. M. E. Wright**, *Boston.* One Ottoman.

1098. **Mrs. M. S. Smith**, *Boston.* One wrought Curtain, and two pair baby's Shoes.

81. **A. D. Parker**, *Providence, R. I.* Two vases Artificial Flowers, made of shells.

100. **Miss Eunice Holbrook**, *Boston.* A Wafer Basket.

235. **Mrs. Cook**, *Boston.* Two boxes of Toys.

371. **D. Davis**, *Boston.* A lady's Work Basket.

425. **Mrs. C. C. Williams**, *Boston.* One case Anatomical Preparations, (removed before examination.)

510. **E. J. Colby**, *Boston.* Cocoa-nut Cup and Basket.

534. **Mrs. J. Bowers**, *Boston.* One patchwork Quilt.

647. **Mrs. S. Holmes**, *Boston.* One pair Crickets.
756. **A. Bullard**, *Boston.* Unbleached Stockings.
780. **Miss Caroline Harris**, *Boston*, [aged 11 years.] One Lamp Mat.
801. **Mrs. Ripley**, *Boston.* A box of Artificial Flowers.
406. **Mrs. W. B. Lowell**, *Boston.* A worked Rug.

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## ON FINE ARTS.

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|---|---|
| **Edward Everett,** | **Geo. G. Smith,** |
| **Charles Sprague,** | **Ignatius Sargent,** |
| **Alpheus Cary,** | *Judges.* |

In consequence of the somewhat unfavorable position of many of the articles submitted to their examination, the Committee were not able, in every instance, to bestow that thorough examination which they would have desired, and which, but for this difficulty, might have led them, in some cases, to form a different opinion.

Understanding the main object of the Exhibition to be the encouragement and improvement of art in our own country, the Committee, in deciding upon the various specimens submitted to them, proceeded upon the following principles:—

1. That works, not executed in the United States, were not entitled to a premium.

2. That *copies*, also, however well executed, and on that account praiseworthy, were not entitled to a premium; inasmuch as they tend but little to improve the *mind* of an artist, and can be considered merely as exercises, to assist him in overcoming the mechanical difficulties of his profession, and enable him to form a correct taste for the regulation of his attempts at original composition.

Before commenting in detail upon what they have deemed worthy of special notice, the Committee take occasion, as this Exhibition is a first experiment here, to offer a few general observations upon the prominent deficiencies in those works which have been referred to their judgment.

Our artists appear to be so generally fascinated with the mere effects of color, that exactness of outline and purity of form are almost entirely overlooked. We frequently see, particularly in the human figure, an erroneous drawing of the extremities, and a feebleness as well as incongruity in the action, which mar the effect of pictures, otherwise excellent, and which a very little anatomical knowledge would have prevented. In portraits, too, these defects are sometimes very glaring. The lines which regulate the drawing of the head are often disregarded, and the features are consequently misplaced, even when the general peculiarities of expression are rendered faithfully. In this branch of painting, also, we are frequently struck with an unnatural stiffness, and mock dignity of air and attitude, which seem to be put on for the occasion, and which totally destroy that verisimilitude which it should be the chief object of portrait-painting to preserve.

Errors in perspective are also a common fault—and an inexcusable one, since, as this science does not depend upon talent or taste, but upon a few geometrical problems, easily understood, no artist should rest satisfied until he has a competent knowledge of it.

In these few brief remarks the Committee would not be understood in a particular, but in a general sense. They refer to the faults of the school, and not to those of individuals. As exhibitions of this nature are undoubtedly destined to exercise a powerful and abiding influence upon Art, it is of consequence that such a direction may be given to the public taste, as shall check that tendency to national mannerism, and the perpetuation of faults from generation to generation of artists, which is so injurious in the schools of Europe.

85. E. P. Mallory, *Boston.* View of Tomb of Spurzheim—a clever drawing, worthy of notice.

116. Thomas D. Morris, *Nantucket, Mass.* Imitations of woods and marbles.

155. Charlotte E. Russell, *Boston.* Two Paintings—a first attempt.

162. Nathaniel Cotton, *Boston.* A painting of the Battle of Bunker Hill, (a copy from Trumbull, by Pratt.)

293. J. Jenkins, *Boston,* (a boy.) Specimen of Fancy Sign Painting.

304. R. K. Cummings, *Boston.* A Miniature.

320. R. Neale, *Boston.* Specimen of Plate Printing—neat, and worthy of praise, though a number of successive impressions are required, to judge of the skill of a workman in this branch.

383. James Sharpe, *Boston.* Landscape and Cattle—an excellent picture in many respects; entitled to great credit, as Mr. S. is not a professed landscape painter. Also, Window Screens, upon wire—very beautiful.

422. H. Dexter, *Boston.* Original model in clay, Head of a Lady—an extraordinary production, when it is considered that a few months ago the artist was a country blacksmith. It has faults certainly, but gives evidence, notwithstanding, of superior talent, and is worthy of all encouragement, as being the foundation of sculpture, hitherto so little cultivated in this country. *A Diploma.*

461. J. Underwood, *Boston.* Mitchell's Map of the World.

499. C. Drew, *Boston.* Two Oil Paintings.

509. Miss C. D. Smith, *Boston.* A Crayon Drawing.

511. A. O. Waldeck, *Boston.* A chased Silver Medallion of Franklin.

542. Miss Thompson, *Boston.* Two Pictures of Waterfalls, in Indian ink.

265. W. Washburn, *Cambridgeport, Mass.* Architectural Models. Parthenon, Ionic Temple, Temple of Theseus, Doric Portico, Temple of Diana; very well done. The Committee suppose them not originals, however, and therefore not eligible for premiums.

It is much to be desired that architects should cultivate the art of modelling, as giving a far better idea of a building than the best drawing can possibly do. Future exhibitions we hope will be rich in this department.

588. Chickey & Garey, *Boston.* A Plaster Cast—Head of the Saviour, and a Bust of Walter Scott, are all that could be desired in this branch of art, which deserves encouragement.

593. Gerry & Burt, *Boston.* Oil Paintings of Fruit and Vegetables—executed with much truth.

595. D. C. Johnston, *Boston.* Ten Paintings in Water Colors. The Wandering Piper is the best of this class, full of character and well drawn. A Moonlight is exceedingly true to nature; and Views of Coast Scenery are very good. *A Diploma.*

624. I. Mann, *Brighton, Mass.* Preserved Birds and Insects. So far as the Committee can judge, these specimens seem all that can be desired, and as an important auxiliary to the study of natural history, the art is worthy of encouragement. *A Diploma.*

645. L. Warren, *Boston.* Imitations of various Woods and Marbles—exceedingly good.

680. Henry J. Finn, *Newport, R. I.* One Oil Painting.

704. Alvan Fisher, *Boston.* Fourteen Oil Paintings. "The Riding Party" is considered the best landscape in the Exhibition; and the best interior is that with the "White Mare and Foal." "The old Oaken Bucket," "Tired of Play," and "Two Boys with a Spaniel," may be mentioned as possessing great merit. "Portraits of three Children" is a very beautiful picture; the only prominent fault of which is the defective drawing of the extremities. The whole collection contributed by this artist is excellent, and formed a great ornament of the Exhibition. *A Gold Medal.*

705. S. Knight, *Boston.* One Oil Painting.

741. D. N. Jones, *Boston.* One Portrait.

876. N. E. Bank Note Company, *Boston.* Specimens of Bank Note Engraving—very favorable specimens, creditable to the artists.

888. Miss Julia Curtis, *Boston.* Colored Engravings.

920. Charles Hubbard, *Boston.* The Lancers' Standard—a fine work of art of the kind, leaving nothing to be desired, though the costume of the Indian on the reverse may be somewhat too fanciful. The Standard for the N. England Guards is also very good. *A Diploma.*

932. A. Hewins, *Boston.* Five Paintings.

943. Henry Card, *Boston.* A Plan of Merrimack River.

946. Robert Jones, *Boston.* View of a Cathedral, in oil—and six water color Drawings, in the peculiar style of this artist, remarkable for spirit, and freedom of handling.

1032. Terry, Pelton & Co., *Boston.* Specimen of Bank Notes—very good specimens of this branch of art.

1040. Miss Lewis, *Boston.* Water Colored Paintings and Lithographs. F. Lane, *Boston.* Lithographic Drawings. Copy of the Lancers' Standard, a very clever drawing, somewhat deficient in force and picturesque effect, and the touching of the herbage rather formal and artificial; falling, in these respects, far behind the original, but still superior to the ordinary lithographs of the day. *A Diploma.*

32. W. Lewis, *Boston.* Painting of fish, and other subjects—creditably executed.

693. H. C. Pratt, *Boston.* The Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes—a meritorious painting in some respects, but with many faults, among which may be mentioned the imperfect drawing of the figures, and the defective composition of the principal group. The tone of the picture is well suited to the subject, and the artist requires only careful study of the best masters, to attain high eminence in his profession. Also, a full length portrait of Governor Everett—a very good picture in every respect but the likeness, of which the Committee cannot speak favorably; it is remarkably free from those peculiarities of color which distinguish the works of this artist. The drawing of the figure, particularly the extremities, unusually good, and the general tone of the objects, chaste and true to nature.

Also, a portrait of the Hon. Stephen Fairbanks—a good likeness, but faulty in color; and of Miss Clapp, a pleasing little picture, with a charming expression, and well drawn. *A Silver Medal.*

631. Copman, *Boston.* A Portrait of Daniel O'Connel—a firm, boldly painted picture; the Committee think, however, that it cannot be an original. Also, a copy from Lawrence in Encoustic—exhibited as a specimen of this style of painting, which, if capable of sufficient force and variety of effect, is of great value from its durability.

T. Cole, *Boston.* A Portrait of Capt. Armstrong—a strong, bold picture, giving promise of high excellence, when the artist shall have had more experience. Also, a Portrait of J. L. Dimmock, which, bating a certain stiffness in the air of the figure, is very good. *A Diploma.*

Mrs. Turner, *Boston.* Colored Drawings—fruit and flowers from nature—generally very well done; some excellent.

Miss Monds, *Boston.* Colored Drawings—neatly finished.

958. Miss Goodrich, *Boston.* Several Miniatures—decidedly the best in the exhibition. *A Diploma.*

963. Southworth, *Boston,* A miniature likeness of Hon. Stephen Fairbanks—good in some respects, but faulty in coloring and expression.

New England Glass Company. A Stained Glass Window—an elegant, well finished specimen of the art. It is to be regretted that sufficient encouragement is not given, to ensure perfection in this beautiful mode of ornamenting churches and public buildings.

769. Wm. C. Kramp, *Boston.* Specimens of Architectural Drawings—a design for a villa, with plans—the best in the exhibition; and designs for house fronts—very good, but the effect is spoiled by the mounting. Also, a view of the gateway at Mount Auburn, and two compositions for monuments, good in the foliage and perspective, though the tone is somewhat too grey. *A Diploma.*

540. R. Bond, *Boston.* Designs—one for a Grecian Villa, the other for an Exchange—meritorious, but the shadows are not correctly projected—a capital defect in this species of drawing.

There has been a great apathy among our architects this season. It is to be hoped that future Exhibitions will bring forth more competition.

435. Henry Whiteley, *Boston.* A Mechanical Drawing—of great merit, and an excellent specimen of this kind of drawing. *A Diploma.*

370. Robert H. Eddy, *Boston.* Mechanical Drawings, maps and plans—excellent specimens in this branch of art—beautifully finished. *A Diploma.*

982. W. F. Stratton. *Boston.* Drawings of Animals, executed with a pen, in close imitation of the originals.

Kelley, *New York.* Engraving from Stuart's Washington,—a very creditable specimen of the art, when it is considered that the artist worked from a drawing, without any opportunity of seeing the original.

Cheney, Andrews, Cushman, and others. Various subjects for the Annuals—not exhibited for premium, but worthy of honorable mention. It is to be hoped, that all the artists in this department will on future occasions send specimens of their work, that the progress of the art may be judged of from year to year.

748. Thomas Moore, *Boston.* Lithographic Printing—the copy of the Lancers' Standard, and the drawings by Kramp—exceedingly well done. Much improvement, however, must yet be made, to equal the best European Lithography, for which the Committee hope no efforts will be spared. *A Diploma.*

311. E. H. Whitaker, *Boston.* A Door, painted in imitation of mahogany and white oak—the best in the Exhibition.

184. Morris & Ladd, *Boston.* A specimen of prepared painters' Canvas.

13. Commodore John Downes, *Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass.* Models of ships.

14. Captain Percival, *Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass.* Models of ships.

99. John A. Farrar, *Boston.* Miniature Church and Parsonage House.

115. Wm. J. Stetson, *Boston.* Miniature of Ship William.

163. **Mrs. H. Kennedy**, *Boston*. Fancy Urns, painted with fruit and flowers.

192. **M. Redding**, *Boston*. A Stained Glass Painting.

265. **Daniel Holmes**, *Boston*. A Doric Porch.

464. **Flannally & Co.** A Blue Stone Marble Monument.

676. **Miss E. Blanchard**, *Cambridge, Mass.* Paintings in water colors.

727. **O. Holmes**, *Boston*. A Glass Horse and Gig.

796. **J. Moore**, *Boston*. A Bust of Washington.

1022. **D. Deshon.** One Bird of Paradise.

In concluding this Report, the Committee have much pleasure in expressing their conviction, that the generally diffused and strongly marked taste for the arts, which seems to be the legitimate offspring of free institutions, is by no means wanting in our country. It only lacks the opportunity for its development. Good schools for the elementary principles are needed every where, and we have been led particularly to feel and lament the want of some means by which our artizans and mechanics might obtain that knowledge of Linear Drawing, so indispensable to the acquirement of a correct taste in every branch of the Mechanic, as well as of the Fine Arts. This defect might easily be supplied, at least to some extent, in our common schools, by teaching the elements of linear drawing to children, at the same time with writing, as is successfully done in Europe; and this knowledge might afterwards be carried to any desirable extent, by courses of lectures and practical instruction in our Lyceums and Mechanic Associations.

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## NEW INVENTIONS, MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINES, FIRE ENGINES AND APPARATUS.

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| George Darracott, | A. S. Dawley, |
| Daniel Treadwell, | M. H. Simpson, |
| George Brownell, | Thos. C. Amory, *Judges.* |

87. **D. Anderson**, *Keene, N. H.* Machine for Cramping Boot Legs. A simply constructed and good machine, of small cost; it does the work well and quickly. *A Diploma.*

15. **E. Smith**, *Quincy, Mass.* Model Screw Press. A machine of great power, but too expensive to come into general use as a shop press. It may be found useful in compressing heavy goods, but in screw presses great deduction must be made from the theoretic power for friction.

125. **Geo. D. Newcomb**, *Salem, Mass.* Miniature Steam Engine. A beautiful specimen of workmanship, so nicely adjusted as to be set in motion by the breath. *A Diploma.*

48. J. & E. **Baldwin** & Co., *Nashua, N. H.* A Machine for Sawing Shingles and Clapboards. This machine is fed by hand, and can be changed in five minutes so as to saw either shingles or clapboards. It can be built cheap, is simple in its operations, can be tended by any common laborer, and is therefore good and useful. The claim to novelty is the change of the machine, so as to saw either shingles or clapboards, and the manner of feeding.

67. R. H. **Eddy**, *Boston.* Model of Swing Draw, for rail-road and other bridges. This plan of draw resembles, in its general features, those in use at the London docks, but is improved in the details, and we understand has been adopted on the Eastern Rail-road. It is applicable to all bridges.

114. **Gilroy** & **Tompkins**, *Boston.* Power Damask Loom.

129. C. **Babbitt**, *Taunton, Mass.* A Machine for making Percussion Caps. This machine cuts out the cap in the form of a cross, and finishes it at the same moment, and we are told there is less liability to injury from the explosion than in the common caps. It works very fast, and appears to make a perfect cap, nor do we see how it could possibly be done better or quicker. The whole arrangement shows the master workman, in the finish as well as the contrivance. *A Silver Medal.*

156. **Boardman** & **Kimball**, *Lowell, Mass.* Machine for turning bobbins. This machine was in operation and worked well, although it could not be expected that any of the machines would be made to operate with as much accuracy during the bustle and confusion of a public exhibition, as in the factory or shop, where every little error might be adjusted at once. The machine now spoken of is well built—its proportions were good—and we think, when once put in operation, it would run a great length of time without need of repairs. This we think a great thing in its favor; for more machines fail and are thrown by, not because they are defective in principle, but because the builder was ignorant of, or neglected the law of proportion, than inventors are aware.

The whole arrangement of this little machine was good, and the manner in which the movement was accelerated after the bobbin left the cutters, ingenious as well as novel. It finishes at the rate of four or five thousand per day, with the work well done; and what we think must be of great consequence is, they cannot vary in size. We think the inventors entitled to much credit. *A Silver Medal.*

153. **Bates**, **Hyde** & Co., *Bridgewater, Mass.* Double Cylinder Cotton Gin. We know nothing of this machine from inspection, nor in what it differs from others in use; there was no claim for originality.

157. **Thomas Boyd**, *Boston.* Machine for Tennoning, Boring and Mortising. This is not claimed by Mr. Boyd as an original machine, but has been much improved since it came into his possession. It cuts a tennon of any width or thickness with the most perfect accuracy, either of hard or soft wood, in less time than could be imagined; and although, from Mr.

Boyd's avocations during the Fair being such as to prevent his paying any attention to the machine, yet it was occasionally set at work by others, and all who saw it were pleased with its simplicity and accuracy of performance. Considering its ability to bore and cut mortises, we should think no carpenter or cabinet maker would be without it. We think it deserving of more celebrity than it has yet obtained.

158. William Hovey, *Worcester, Mass.* Washing Machine. This humble and unpretending article is destined to a longer life than many or all of its predecessors. It is simple in its construction, and comes so near to hand work that all who try it must speak well of it. This we know will be its fate by our limited experience. It does the work well—is no more, if so much, liable to injure the clothes, as when the hand only is used; and in washing fine articles, several may be put into a cotton bag and cleansed at once. This is the opinion of a lady who has tried it, and she is well qualified to judge, and, though she laughed at it at first, she now recommends it to all her friends. This shews the advantage gained by the public, when a man of real mechanical knowledge takes hold even of so humble a thing as a washing machine. *A Diploma.*

172. Jonathan Cutter, *Putney, Vt.* Corn Husker. We believe the corn was really angry with our friend from Putney, for endeavoring to destroy a frolic in which it had partaken from time immemorial, for it absolutely refused to be husked unless held down by main strength.

181 T. Mears, *Attleborough, Mass.* Turning Table (model) for rail-roads. Inventors always do injustice to themselves when they exhibit imperfect models, and they often err by making them on too small a scale;—this was the case with this model; for we really think that there were some advantages in the design here shown over the tables in general use, but the model was so small and slender that it was deranged by the handling of the spectators, so that, unless you were very well acquainted with the strength and massiveness of one actually in use, it would convey the impression that it would be liable to get out of order.

270. W. Hubbard, *Boston.* Working Model of Steam Engine. Very creditable for a lad of sixteen; and we advise him to persevere; for by spending his leisure hours in exercising his ingenuity in works like this, and thus strengthening his mind, he will derive not only amusement but profit.

*A Diploma.*

209. C. Read, *Providence, R. I.* Screw-cutting Machine. This machine is said to be original with the exhibitor, and has been in operation one year at his manufactory. The advantage claimed is in the great saving of labor by the peculiar manner of feeding it, one boy of twelve years tending four machines, each machine cutting eight to ten screws per minute, and the screws are well cut, and free from the blunt point so frequently found on the imported article. It is certainly very good, and its simplicity and the

ease of its various motions were admirable; and during the largest part of a day, when we saw it at work in the exhibition, we believe not a single bad screw was made, and we timed it by our watch, and saw it make eight per minute. *A Silver Medal.*

219. ANDREW MORSE, Jr., *Boston.* Morse's Patent Capstan. This Capstan, by a very ingenious contrivance, by merely shifting the bars, can be changed from a simple capstan to one of great power, and will be found of much utility on board ship. In breaking ground, when hove short in getting under weigh, there will be a great advantage, especially when short-handed. We anticipate its very general adoption on board every description of vessels. *A Diploma.*

1074. ANDREW MORSE, Jr., *Boston.* Morse's Fog Bell. This is by the same ingenious and self-taught mechanic as the former. It is intended by clock work to keep a large bell tolling constantly, to warn vessels of their approach to dangerous shoals or rocks; and as they are sometimes intended to be placed where no one can be with them to wind up the clock work, this ingenious contrivance is intended to do it by the rising and falling of the tide or the motion of the waves, by the means of a large float which lies in the water. This motion would be continuous for a length of time; and the difficulty was to contrive a maintaining power which would be capable of standing the rough usage this would be subject to, and yet answer the purpose. This difficulty Mr. Morse has, we think, overcome, and his contrivance is very ingenious, yet not at all complex, and we see no difficulty in the way, if he proportions his work aright, and makes the whole massive.

We think the bell should be at least double the thickness generally used, that the tone may be sharp, and discordant with that of the waves.

223. W. & T. J. LEWIS, *Boston.* Horizontal Wind Mill. We have never seen a mill like the model here exhibited, and we believe it is original, but are unable, merely from an examination of the model, to speak with any certainty of its merits. The projector is without doubt prepared to obviate those objections which would naturally present themselves at a cursory observation.

250. SHEPHERD & BALDWIN, *Nashua, N. H.* Planing Machine. This planing machine cuts very fast, and leaves an excellent surface, and we think is easily kept in adjustment; and we are free to say we have never seen one in operation which we liked so well. There is a good deal of mechanical ingenuity displayed in its construction, and the work is strong and extremely well finished.

A Mortising Machine. One of the prettiest, most simple and best working machines exhibited. It does the work so quietly and with such perfect truth, and tells its own story so well, that we need not waste words in praising it.

Machine for Sticking Sashes. This machine does the work in a manner so nearly like a man shoving the tool, that we could not but admire it. The only difference was, that the tool stood still, while the stuff was forced through, passing over a succession of planes, and coming out perfectly and more accurately finished than could have been done by hand, and about as fast as a boy could pick them up. *A Diploma.*

251, C. S. Gay, *Nashua, N. H.* Paper Trimmer. A well constructed and useful machine, which we should think would come into general use in all paper mills, as well as binderies. It is strong, and not liable to get out of repair. *A Diploma.*

359. E. Harrington, *Boston.* Stocking Loom. This is a very old but very good machine. Stockings and gloves were made without any ceremony; a pair of gloves were made from silk reeled and spun in the hall, from Brooks' machine—the cocoons from which they were made being exhibited in the morning, and in the evening the gloves were gracing the hands of our President.

272. T. Rundle, *Boston.* A Street Sweeper. We believe this machine has never been built upon a large scale, and laborers in that business need not be alarmed for fear it will rob them of their employment. Our friend the street commissioner should have passed judgment on this machine.

283. D. Baker, *New Bedford, Mass.* Model of Mill for sawing out frames for ships, or any work where circular or bevel lines are required. Much ingenuity is displayed in the construction of this machine, and it appears as though it might effect the object intended; yet we fear the inventor will find much difficulty in introducing it into use, unless at Grand Isle, or some other place where frames are got out in great numbers, and power is cheap.

288. Augustus Faulkner, *Drewsville.* Machine for Sticking Sashes. Not so simple, nor in our opinion so good a machine as No. 250; yet before we saw that we should have pronounced this a good machine. The work is done with circular cutters.

289. B. R. Harwood, *Boston.* A Wood Screw Cutter—cuts a beautiful screw, and is a useful tool. We believe it is not claimed as a new invention.

315. Hull & Chritcherson, *Portland, Me.* Marble Dresser. This machine may be useful in dressing marble, fluting columns or mouldings; and the cutting comes off in a state for immediate use by the plaisterers; for which a ready market is found. This may make it a profitable machine.

317. N. Phillips, *Boston.* Model of a Steam Engine.

321. J. C. Pratt, *Roxbury, Mass.* Locomotive Springs.

322. J. H. Gage, *Nashua, N. H.* Model of a Steam Engine.

334. P. Dow, *Boston.* Models of a Box Machine, and a Brick Machine. This machine for making bricks appears to be well calculated for the purpose intended, and we often wonder why so few machines are used in our brick yards. Do the brick makers find some practical difficulties which are not obvious at sight?

375. S. **Ridgeway**, *Boston.* Model of a Steam Boat.

379. S. **Whitney**, *Townsend, Mass.* Model of a Planing Machine. As this is only a model, we are not able to speak of its performance, but we think it constructed upon correct principles. The whole arrangement is simple and easily adjusted, and therefore good; we think it will work its own way, if properly built.

429. **Kimball, Davenport** & Co., *Cambridgeport, Mass.* Rail-road Cars. The improvement here claimed we understand to be, first, the manner of attaching the cars to the engine, as well as to each other, by which the sudden shock in starting or stopping will be avoided. Secondly, the cars are to be connected by a platform, attached to one car, and running under the other between the sills, having play sufficient to accommodate itself to the motion. By this means you may pass through the whole length of the train on the inside, as the doors are at the end of the car, and you enter by stepping on the platform between the cars; and if one wheel should break, the car would be held up by the connection between the two, and thus danger would be avoided. If the plan here proposed is feasible, it should be attended to by our rail-road companies, as every thing which conduces to the safety of passengers is of the first importance. But we apprehend one difficulty—if one car runs off, the whole must inevitably follow; at least so it appeared to us. Perhaps we are mistaken; if so, we are liable to correction; and by a different arrangement this difficulty may be avoided.

396. A. **Whittemore**, *Woburn, Mass.* Mortising Machine. This is a hand, or rather a foot machine—it is portable, works well, and is very convenient.

416. **John M. Dearborn**, *Boston.* Snow Clearer. Our friend Homer's offer of one hundred dollars premium has brought forward a host of competitors. There were but one or two, out of the whole, of which we could make any thing. Dearborn's is the only one worth speaking of, and of that we cannot say more than that the work *can* be done with it—whether to any advantage he will tell us by and by, as his is full size, and he means after the first fall of snow to hire a couple of stout hands, and their report instead of ours must decide whether the cash is to be pocketed by him, or whether another Fair must intervene before the prize is won.

342. T. **Glover**, *Boston.* Self-regulating Wind Mill. The sails are of wood, and there are springs which yield as the wind increases, by which a more acute angle is presented, and the force is consequently lessened. It thus regulates itself. It can be put up at little expense, and we should think, in the country, many farmers who are at a distance from mills, might find it useful. *A Diploma.*

347. E. & T. **Fairbanks**, *St Johnsbury, Vt.* Counter Scale, and Portable Platform Balance. There is a difference of opinion among practical mechanics, as well as among merchants, as to the comparative merits of the balances made by Mr. Fairbanks and Mr. Plympton, whose balance is spo-

ken of as No. 527, the article upon which was written before we had an opportunity of inspecting and testing this balance:—and we have now only to say of this, that, although there is a difference in the construction and the manner of applying the levers, yet we think they are upon principles equally correct, and the preference would be in favor of that one which was the best made. Workmanship equal, the results must be equally certain in either.

We think the public under great obligations to both these gentlemen, for their skill and perseverance in bringing so near perfection a machine of so much importance as the platform balance. *A Silver Medal.*

360. J. Boynton, *South Coventry, Ct.* Earth Excavator. If this machine should be successful, many of our laborers would be anxious to send it from whence it came—"to Coventry." As the model was out of order, and no one to give explanation, we are not able to form an opinion of its merit.

369. J. S. Savage, *Boston.* Boom Derrick. This is an improvement upon Holmes' Boom Derrick. We think Mr. Savage's improvement has added much to its convenience. In the construction of heavy masonry, and in all stone or marble yards, or public works, it is almost indispensable. It is the arm and hand of a giant, capable of lifting the largest weights, and placing them at the will of its mover. We cannot dismiss this article, without stopping to pay a small tribute to the memory of him who first introduced this and many other valuable machines to use, for the benefit of our mechanics—Almoran Holmes—a man without education, without friends, who from the humblest walks of life raised himself into notice. Many of our builders are now reaping the fruit of his talent, without knowing to whom they are indebted. *A Silver Medal.*

432. Lancy & Merrick, *Springfield, Mass.* Stave Sawing Machine. This machine has circular conical saws, and saws the whole stave at one operation, thus forming the bilge of the cask. For dry casks we think it a good machine, as it does the work very rapidly; and a machine for jointering the edges is attached. The claim we understood to be for using two saws instead of one. We cannot say which is best, as we never saw one of the single saw machines at work. There is considerable ingenuity in the contrivance, and we think well of it. *A Diploma.*

435. William Creed, *Boston.* Model of a Steam Boiler. There is a specification which describes at length the improvement claimed by Mr. Creed, who is a practical man, and one of the best workmen we ever knew. His object is to furnish an upright tubular boiler, at small expense, which shall be safe, and repaired with ease when needed. We think Mr. Creed entitled to encouragement for his attempt, and if nothing else would recommend him, the high finish of his model deserves reward. *A Diploma.*

460. Isaac Harris, *Boston.* Model of the Main Mast of a line of battle ship. Of this model it is not necessary for the Committee to say more, than that Mr. Harris was the maker of the masts of Old Ironsides, and of most of

the vessels built afterwards on this station, until one of his apprentices was taken into the Navy Yard, as master builder of spars for our public ships.

This little model is an exact representation of a mast of the largest size; and we believe that, to the faithfulness of the work of Mr. Harris, all our old naval commanders can bear witness.

506. D. W. & S. H. BARNES, *Boston.* Illuminated Compass—an excellent contrivance, and one we should think that would be in use on board all vessels. *A Diploma.*

514. T. WHITTEMORE, *Boston.* Knitting Machines. Ingenious and useful machines for domestic use.

520. C. WIGHT, *Boston.* Last Turning Machine. An improvement on Blanchard's machine, by which many sizes may be turned from one pattern. *A Diploma.*

523. A HOWES, *Boston.* Model of Loom.

527. HENRY PLYMPTON, *Boston.* Platform Balance. This balance appears to be constructed upon correct philosophical and mechanical principles, and the well known character of Mr. Plympton for turning out accurate and highly finished work from his factory, gives assurance to all who employ him that there will be no failure in this respect in balances made by him. He fully sustains the character which was so honestly earned by his predecessor, Mr. Benjamin Dearborn, one of the oldest and best mechanics of our city.

We do not see how any balance can be constructed which will be less liable to derangement than this. One of the advantages is, that the article to be weighed may rest on any part of the platform, and the indicator will shew the same result as if placed exactly on its centre. This we believe is not the case with all platform balances. We cheerfully recommend this balance to all who have occasion to weigh heavy articles, where sure and certain results are desirable.

For the above, and the Gold Balance, as described in pages 51 and 52, the Committee on premiums award *A Gold Medal.*

599. HOLBROOK & EAYRES, *Nashua, N. H.* Model of a Stone Cutting Machine. This machine is intended to hammer or true the surface of one of our hardest building materials—granite. There are three sets of hammers, or rather chissels; the first set are narrow, and rough off the surface; the second true it; while the third, which are still wider, fine-hammer or give the finished face. The arrangement is such, that the operator can raise or depress the chissels, which weigh about 25 pounds, so as to strike at any angle found necessary; and additional force may be given to the blow at pleasure, by means of spiral springs. The action of the machine, when in operation, is such, that the blow is given precisely as it would be by a man holding the chissel with his hand, and striking with his hammer. We think the inventors entitled to much credit for their ingenuity, and cordially wish them success.

Mortising Machine. We spent so much time upon the stone machine of these gentlemen, that we have quite overlooked this machine, or else we have lost our minutes.

619. I. UNDERWOOD, *Boston.* Angell's File Press—useful in counting houses.

635. I. A. PITTS, *Winthrop, Me.* Horse Power Winnowing Machine.

641. C. HAYWARD, *Boston.* Candle Moulds.

643. A. SMITH, *Boston.* Shingle Machine.

652. R. COOPER, *Boston.* Model Machine for cutting Felloes.

659. I. HARTSHORNE & G. HOLBROOK, *Boston.* Patent Spark Catcher. We recommend it to the ladies; if they find it answers, our rail-road companies cannot but adopt it.

660. W. FIELD, *Pawtucket, R. I.* Vertical Trip Hammers. The hammers are raised by revolving cams; and additional force is given to the blow at pleasure, by means of a spring. There are three hammers in one frame. A useful machine for all smiths or machine shops. *A Diploma.*

672. PETER TAYLOR, *Boston.* Eccentric Rose Machine. This is a cycloid, right line, oval or rose machine; it will follow any copy, or engrave any pattern. The advantages claimed are, that it is complete within itself, can be worked by hand or power, and combines the slide rest, eccentric chuck, and rose machine, in one simple movement. It may be attached to the slide rest of an engine, or any other lathe; and will engrave surfaces of any extent and bodies of any weight, which could not be brought in contact with the chuck of any lathe. It operates upon globular, cylindrical, or plane surfaces equally well. It dispenses with the expensive extra cams for engraving waving lines, required by the rose machine. It will give an endless variety of patterns, many of which we saw, and they were extremely well executed. We think the machine a very useful as well as an ingenious one. *A Silver Medal.*

673. I. T. OGDEN, *Boston.* Model Steam Engine.

681. DR. JAMES M. WHITTEMORE, *Brighton, Mass.* Model Steam Boiler. A very pretty model, and exposes a great surface to the action of the fire.

725. MANN & THYNG, *Lowell, Mass.* Locomotive Engine and Tender. The enterprising and highly talented young mechanics who have constructed this beautiful model, have made a bold stride in venturing upon so radical a change in a machine which has been brought to so much perfection as the locomotive engine. The improvements claimed are,—1st, the manner of using the waste heat; 2d, the additional steam chamber to the boiler; 3d, the position of the dome, by which it is surrounded with hot air, and the steam is kept dry; 4th, the application of power in a direct line, by means of the vibrating cylinder; 5th, the position of the valves, by which but one lever is required to govern all the movements of the engine; 6th, the position of the force and hand pump, by which it is protected from frost; 7th,

the change in the wheels, by using a double phalange as a security against running off the rails.

It can hardly be supposed that the Committee would hazard an opinion upon so many important alterations, without a more thorough investigation than could possibly be had barely by the inspection of a model. The whole arrangement of the various parts shows a thorough knowledge of the machine they are attempting to improve; and we think them worthy of much encouragement in daring to think for themselves, as well as for the excellence of their workmanship displayed in this highly finished model.

*A Silver Medal.*

730. A. Hale, *Bridgewater, Mass.* Rotary Shears for cutting metallic plates—an old machine, which has been used by copper and tin workers for years.

737. Davis & Read, *Boston.* Model Steam Engine. Like many of the others exhibited, it has nothing worthy of particular note. The attempt to dispense with the crank motion has been often tried without success.

754. L. Hale, *Hollis, Mass.* Horse Power and Threshing Machine—a good machine.

764. T. T. & I. T. Kimball, *Dedham, Mass.* Model Rail-road Car.

765. Currie & Brown, *East Kingston, Mass.* Horse Power.

770. W. J. & A. E. Lyman, *East Hampton, Mass.* Lyman's patent Bedstead.

777. E. Thayer, *Boston.* Fire Engines.

959. W. E. Hunneman, *Boston.* Fire Engines.

Powerful machines, the work well executed and highly creditable to the builders.

There has long been a contention between these gentlemen as to who should build the best engine, and either of them now would hesitate to put his name on such an engine as they built a few years since, and were ready to quarrel with any one who thought a better ever could be made. Thanks to this competition, we do not now have to send south for better work than we can have made at home. This is only one of the benefits we derive from having *had the Quincy.*

By the by, where was Bisbee's beautiful machine? Have the Tigers metamorphosed her into their Race Boat? We *guess* if they pull her as fast as we have seen them throw the water from the pipe of their engine, *they* must pull hard who beat them.

789. J. Springer, *Sterling, Mass.* Winnowing Machine.

819. F. G. Woodward, *Keene, N. H.* Model Locomotive.

833. W. B. Earle, *Leicester, Mass.* Card Sticking Machines. These machines are not claimed as original inventions, but as modifications and improvements on Whittemore's machines, by which they are made more

simple, compact, and less liable to derangement, and consequently ensuring better work with less labor than any machines now in use.

The Committee, without pretending to decide upon the claim to originality in the improvements introduced, feel themselves authorized to say, that they have never seen better cards than those made by these machines, and the testimony of those who have used them would bear them out in a still stronger expression; and the beautiful accuracy of the machine, at work during the exhibition,—its sensitiveness in instantly rejecting an imperfect tooth, would almost induce a belief that it was possessed of consciousness. A thorough knowledge of the laws of motion must have been necessary to one who would attempt to improve these machines; this we believe Mr. Earle to possess, and he is a skilful workman, as well as an able designer, as is shown in the finish of these beautiful machines. *A Silver Medal.*

840. **Samuel Nicolson**, *Boston.* Nicolson's Steering Wheel—a new and useful contrivance for steering ships. The arrangement is such that the power of the helmsman may be increased at pleasure; and, as there is no slack rope, the back lash of the rudder, so dangerous to its safety, is avoided. This is the best of the many contrivances we have seen for this purpose, and we have no doubt will be fellow passenger with his patent windlass on board many of our crack ships. We recommend it to the examination of all ship owners. *A Diploma.*

846. **John Tuttle**, *Boston.* Elliptic Springs, and Machine for testing them. They appear well made, and the machine is an useful one. *A Diploma.*

847. **Harris & Holland**, *Northampton, Mass.* Machine for Twisting Silk.

894. **E. S. Curtis**, *Boston.* Corn Mill. If it performs what is promised, it is invaluable.

896. *Name unknown.* Cotton Gin.

898. **Zebulon Favour**, *Boston.* Horse Power Mill.

714. **E. Brown**, *Boston.* Portable Shower Bath. There should be one in every family.

912. **John Dwight**, *Boston.* Copper Ruling Machine—performs well, so say our engravers. It will produce an endless variety of figures.

960. **Otis Tufts**, *Boston.* Steam Engine. This engine was built at very short notice by Mr. Tufts, expressly for use in driving any machines which were for exhibition. In twenty-eight days from the time we spoke to Mr. Tufts, the engine was in operation in the hall. It was not as highly finished as it would have been if more time could have been allowed, but as soon as the steam was let on, it started, and we believe needed no adjustment during the whole time. This speaks well for the accuracy of the workmanship.

The peculiarity of the construction is—a plain cylinder boiler set in a cast iron frame; within this is a casing of fire brick, and between this and the outside casing of sheet iron, is an air chamber, to prevent the waste heat from escaping into the shop in summer, as it is then conducted by pipes into the flue, or might be conducted under the grates, thus giving a supply of warm air for the consumption of the fuel. In winter this warm air is let off into the shop, thus becoming a hot air furnace, warming the whole building. On the upper part of the boiler frame, and immediately over the boiler, lays the cylinder, and the arrangement is such, that the boiler can be removed without disturbing any thing else, and the arrangement of the whole is snug and compact, and exactly calculated for a shop engine, being perfectly safe as regards danger from fire. We do not well see how an engine can be better fitted for the work intended, as the fireman can have his bench near, and his time usefully employed, which is not so well done when the boiler is in a separate room. *A Silver Medal.*

971. G. W. Parker, *Boston.* Shroud Setter—old.

979. G. W. Parker, *Lowell, Mass.* Machine for Mortising, Tennoning and Boring. This machine was not at work, and we can therefore say but little about it. It has taken a premium at New York, and therefore should be a good one.

990. T. C. Barton, *New York.* Portable Fire Engine. A good machine, and should be on board every ship. If ship owners would dispense with some of their gingerbread work, and put an engine of the same cost on board, many a gallant ship and her brave crew would be bounding over the waves, which now lie fathoms deep. *A Diploma.*

975. Edward Rockwood, *New York.* Lights for Vaults. A useful article, substantially got up, but not new.

Model of Charlestown Dry Dock. This is an exact model of one of the best of our public works. It is neatly made, and shews the entire arrangements of culverts, waste ways, &c. We need hardly say, that this great public work was done under the direction of Loammi Baldwin, one of the oldest as well as ablest civil engineers in our country, and does equal honor to him and the country, for we but express the opinion of all who are competent to decide, that this dock is not excelled by any similar work in Europe.

884. James Boyd, *Boston.* Lead and Suction Hose. *A Diploma.*

914. Riley & Kenney, *Boston.* Lead and Suction Hose. *A Diploma.*

Mr. Boyd has powerful competitors in his former apprentices, and did he not occasionally spur up, he would be distanced in the race; but he has furnished us this year, in addition to his lead hose, which is riveted, suction hose, with wood instead of copper rings, riveted, which we think a good article, as it is lighter and more easily repaired than any we have yet seen. Time will prove its durability. Of his work generally, we need only say, no one furnishes better hose than Boyd.

His competitors, having had the advantages of his shop instruction, furnish that which is equally good, and occasionally try their hands at new experiments. One of these is the suction hose made upon spiral wire, which is flexible, and very popular among our firemen. It is a beautifully made article, and the only thing we see against it, is the difficulty of repairs if injured, and the liability to corrosion. The flexible pipe is of great importance, and we believe is in general use. We commend it to all.

530. Sherward's Revolving Safe. A double cylinder safe, one revolving within the other as an additional security against rogues and fire. A good article. *A Diploma.*

267. P. A. La Coste, *Boston.* A Loom for Coach Lace. Finishes the lace on both sides, and produces a beautiful article—claimed as original. *A Silver Medal.*

423. J. W. Osgood, *Boston.* Counting Machine for Printers. The contrivance of a printer's boy. We like it, because it assures us the boy thinks, and when that is the case, the battle of life is half won; to secure the remainder, it is only necessary to think right. *A Diploma.*

58. Adam Brooks, *South Scituate, Mass.* Brooks's Silk Machines. Every thing relating to the manufacture of silk is of vital importance to our country, especially to New England. These machines were at work during the entire Exhibition; and the ready and cheerful explanations given by Mr. Brooks and his lady were such, that all readily understood the process. The machines are not expensive, and should be as much an appendage of every farm house in New England, as was in former times the spinning wheel. If our farmers' daughters would turn their attention to the growing of silk, we think they may be as profitably, and much more pleasantly, employed in their natural homes, than in the crowded rooms of a factory, and more likely to make good wives and mothers. *A Silver Medal.*

1095. T. L. Pope, *Boston.* Shears for Cutting Iron. The combination of levers and togle joints here used gives great power; but the machine exhibited was too light to be durable. When properly proportioned, it will be a very useful machine.

556. D Monroe, *Boston.* Machine for Cutting Clock Geers. A well finished machine. *A Diploma.*

*Name unknown.* Rotary Steam Engine. This is another of the oft repeated attempts to obtain a rotary motion by the direct action of the steam. If our mechanics would devote more of their leisure hours to the study of mathematics, and make themselves masters of the science of numbers, we should have less of these abortive attempts

40. Daniel Forsey, *Boston.* Manufacturers' Reeds.

487. Henry A. Dewy, *Leicester, Mass.* A set of Machine Cards.

561. Gorham & Angell, *Providence, R. I.* A box of Weavers' Reeds.

452. H. Hobbs, *Weston, Mass.* Pickers, both for cotton and woollen.

100379

529. L. Brooks, *Boston.* Model of a Shoe Cutter.

530. L. Locke, *Boston.* Platform Balances.

531. W. Bradley, *Roxbury, Mass.* Model of a Felloe Cutter.

606. E. Hutchinson, *Boston.* A Washing Machine.

661. F. Dawson, *Boston.* A Model of a Steam Boat.

706. W. Whittemore & Co., *Boston.* A bundle of Machine Cards.

730. A. Hale, *Bridgewater, Mass.* A Model of a Rotary Shave Machine.

807. Tillson & Mitchell, *Boston.* A Hammering Machine.

849. I. L. Pratt, *Northampton, Mass.* A Machine for grinding paint.

913. Benjamin F. Dwight, *Boston.* A Paling Machine, and a Say Printing Press.

966. W. A. Leaver, *Lowell, Mass.* Model of a Quilting Frame.

986. I. Codman, *Boston.* Door Springs and Door.

36. Nathan Stinson, *Boston.* A Washing Machine.

44. Henry I. Read, *Salem, Mass.* A Miniature Fire Engine.

108. Caleb S. Whitman, *Boston.* A Miniature Steam boat.

285. I. Morrison, *Boston.* A Sugar Grater.

291. A. Morse, Jr., *Boston.* A Model of a Capstan, similar to the operating capstan, heretofore mentioned. Also, a Model of a ship's Steering Wheel.

232. S. A. Meader, *Boston.* Schneider's Washing Machine.

297. George Darracott, Jr., *Boston.* A Power Press for pressing goods; and a Machine for punching copper for sheathing ships.

336. F. Bullard, *Boston.* A Quilting Frame.

379. I. Whitney, *Townsend, Mass.* A Model of a Planing Machine.

430. S. L. Hay, *Boston.* A Platform Balance.

477. W. R. & G. H. Thomas, *Boston.* A Model of a Fire Engine.

497. A. Davidson, *Littleton, Mass.* A Washing Machine.

Samuel R. Johnson, *Charlestown, Mass.* Specimens of Wrought Granite, from the Railway Quarry in Quincy, Mass. One of the pieces was two feet four inches high, and eight feet four inches long, ornamented with one wreath and a half, two feet in diameter, wrought on the face, and with a return end two feet thick. The other was an Antàe capital, four feet wide, with two feet projection; the moulding of which was enriched with fluted leaves, copied from the Temple of Nemesis, at Rhamases, as shewn in the Unedited Antiquities of Attica. These elegant stones were wrought for the City Hall in Salem, and are said, by our most accomplished architects, to surpass any work of the kind they have ever seen. The wreathes and leaves are distinctly and perfectly cut, without flaws or mendings, and evince great skill in the manipulation, as well as correct taste in the design.

The nature of the material, which is, probably, the most difficult in the world to carve neatly, renders these specimens worthy of high admiration.

*A Silver Medal.*

In making the above report, the Committee are sensible they may have inadvertently omitted important machines, which were, perhaps, worthy of note; and may have spoken with less commendation of others than their inventors thought they would deserve; but as most or all of them were brought in, just as the exhibition commenced, and the only examination the Committee were able to make was during the exhibition, when the rooms were crowded, they were very likely to pass, without notice, a model or machine of much merit, unless their attention was called to it by the owner; and, as they have sedulously endeavored to give praise wherever they have thought it deserved, they have equally tried to injure no one by the expression of an opinion adverse to the merits of any machine exhibited. Fully sensible that their opinions were not infallible, their only object has been to give encouragement to the inventive genius of our country, and call into notice deserving and talented mechanics, by speaking of their works with a just degree of approbation.

Several articles were omitted in the reports, among which are the following:—

399. **Augustus Rice**, *Boston*, (an apprentice.) A Sheet Iron Grate.
428. **H. W. Miller**, *Worcester, Mass.* A Coal Stove and Radiators.
700. **Prouty & Mears**, *Boston.* A Model of a Stove.
851. **Leavitt & Bates**, *Boston.* A Pyramid Stove.
1014. **G. H. Hammond**, *Boston.* Stoves.
1104. **Andrew Marsh**, *Boston.* A double dove-tailed Box.

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The Board of Managers award to His Excellency **Edward Everett**, a Gold Medal and a Diploma, for the learned and eloquent Address delivered by him before the Association, on the evening of the 20th of September last.

They also award to Messrs. **George H. Gray & Co.**, and to Messrs. **Hosmer & Tappan**, each, a Silver Medal and a Diploma, for the valuable services respectively rendered by them to the Association, in obtaining extensive and important contributions of various articles of American Hardware.

## NOTE BY THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

Several errors have inadvertently escaped correction in the preceding pages, which are here noticed.

On the second page, at the foot, insert,

THOMAS BOYD, *General Superintendent.*

Page 17, No. 328, Farrington & Hunnewell, insert, *a Diploma.*
" 19, " 402, second line, for "D. Fenno," read "D. Farrar."
" 21, " 692, R. & W. Robinson, strike out "a Diploma," and insert *a Silver Medal.*
" 38, " 831, for "living," read "lining."
" 86, " 311, insert *a Diploma.*
" 44, for "Parker, Blanchard & Co." read "Parker, Blanchard & Wilder."
" 44, for "Ware Manufacturing Co., Ware, Mass.," read "Weare," in both places, and "N. H." for "Mass."
" 18, " 151, for "Melvin," read "Meloon."
" 22, " 368, for "Gray," read "Grace."
" 41, " 916, for "Allen & Hallett," read "Brown & Hallett."
" 53, " 236, for "Brown," read "Brewer."
" 58, " 1045, for "Hopper," read "Copper."
" 71, " 166, for "Dresser," read "Draper."

# ADDENDA.

The following articles were accidentally omitted to be noticed in the Reports of the Judges:—

7. Abraham W. Blanchard, *Boston*. One Trunk.
30. William Stearns, *Salem, Mass.* A Snow Cleaner.
42. George E. Harrington, *Boston*. A House Bell.
53. E. W. Tucker, *Boston*. A Puzzle in a Bottle.
84. C. Harnden, *Lynn, Mass.* A Snow Cleaner.
86. Samuel Cox, *North Hadley, Mass.* A mammoth Corn Broom.
106. John Cowden, *Boston*. A soap stone Fire-place and Grate.
110. Samuel L. Cutter, *Boston*. A Miniature of the Schooner Gladiator.
130. Samuel Hood, *Dorchester, Mass.* Manilla Mats.
143. George B. Foster, *Salem, Mass.* A Miniature Barouche.
164. David Whitehouse, *Boston*. A Snow Cleaner.
196. Ira Draper, *Saugus, Mass.* Two models of Snow Cleaners.
199. I. H. Sassard, *Boston*. A Wig and Top Piece.
202. Jacob Howe, *Worcester, Mass.* A Mop Head.
256. G. H. Lovejoy, *Boston*. A Trap Bird Cage.
330. W. W. Codman, *Boston*. A fancy set of Mineral Teeth, set in gold.
361. A. Burrage, *Boston*. A wood Flower Pot.
378. Cyrus R. Woolson, *Lowell, Mass.* A model of a Trip Hammer, in steel, of a proper size for a breast pin.
507. E. Ives, *Boston*. Sheet iron Tea Kettles, and Coal Sifters.
543. I. Warren, *Boston*. Canoes, by the Penobscot Indians.
580. Harlow & Roberts, *Boston*. One marble Table Top and Table.
590. I. Barnard, *Boston*. An imitation marble Chimney Piece.
616. Roxbury Chemical Co., *Roxbury, Mass.* A specimen of Sulphurate of Copper.
655. N. E. Hale, *Boston*. A model of a Snow Shovel.
657. I. Glynn, *Boston*. A box of House Bells.
701. I. Mears, Jr., *Boston*. One Toy.
712. I. Foster, *Boston*. A soap stone Box.

746. I. Jones, *Roxbury, Mass.* Tortoise shell Combs and Ornaments.

762. Light & Stearns, *Boston.* Specimens of Book Printing.

781. D. Pappan, *Boston.* A Sheet Counter and Card Case.

794. J. & E. White, *Boston.* A Chaise Harness.

858. W. H. Milton & Co., *Boston.* A Fur Surtout.

861. *Name unknown.* A model of a Snow Shovel.

868. C. W. Wade, *Pittsfield, Mass.* Dental Instruments.

972. T. N. Breed, *Lynn, Mass.* A box of Paper Cuttings.

988. W. H. Milton, *Boston.* A marble Centre Table.

995. R. M. Copeland, *Boston.* Specimens of Binding,—the Revised Statutes.

950. Crocker & Brewster, *Boston.* Specimens of Book Printing.

1031. B. Sherwood, *New York.* An Iron Safe.

1042. I. Flannaglen, *Boston.* Spelter Ornaments.

1066. S. Kilburn, *Boston.* A copper Congreve Plate.

1068. W. Gavett, *Salem, Mass.* Models of Snow Shovels.

1103. S. Fuller, *Boston.* House Bells.

## BABCOCK'S MINIATURE RAILWAY.

Lewis Babcock, *Ware, Mass.*, exhibited a Miniature Railway, twenty-one feet in circumference, upon which was placed a locomotive, propelled by springs, and followed by a beautiful train of cars—the automaton engineer of which will ring the bell at the word of command—also pull a lever with the other hand, and set the train in motion. He will also stop upon the route, the baggage car door will open, and an automaton will place itself at the door, and take in baggage; immediately the bell will ring, and the train be put in motion again. When in motion, if any obstacle is placed upon the track, (in different places,) the engineer will ring the bell, and the train will stop, &c. All of which is done with machinery, apparently without the aid of any person.

There was also a Miniature Steam Locomotive, weighing but little over an ounce, in which the power was obtained by a spirit lamp; and which worked with great precision.

This part of the exhibition afforded much amusement to the visiters, while the engines were in operation, and Mr. Babcock deserves great credit for the beauty and novelty of the several contrivances.

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# ADDRESS.

AN

# ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

# MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION,

20th SEPTEMBER, 1837,

ON OCCASION OF THEIR

FIRST EXHIBITION AND FAIR.

BY EDWARD EVERETT,
HONORARY MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Boston:
PUBLISHED BY DUTTON AND WENTWORTH,
FOR THE ASSOCIATION.

1837.

BOSTON, *September* 25, 1837.

DEAR SIR,

The undersigned, in behalf of the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers of the Exhibition and Fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, have been charged with the pleasant duty of soliciting of your Excellency, for the press, a copy of your highly appropriate and eloquent address, delivered before the Institution on the evening of the 20th instant. Believing that the publication of it will be of great public utility, and gratifying to every member of the Association, we feel the strongest assurance that you will accede to the wish of the committee.

With the highest consideration,
We are, most respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
STEPHEN FAIRBANKS,
JAMES L. HOMER,
JAMES CLARK.

To His Excellency EDWARD EVERETT.

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BOSTON, *29th September*, 1837.

GENTLEMEN,

I am duly favored with yours of the 25th, and in compliance with the request of the Executive Committee of the Managers of the Exhibition and Fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, I have the honor to submit to you, for publication, my address of the 20th instant. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that it is by no means to be considered as a philosophical treatise, exhausting the subject, and worthy the notice of the student, but as a series of reflections and illustrations, of a somewhat desultory character, designed for delivery before a popular audience, and hastily thrown together amidst numerous pressing avocations.

I am, gentlemen, with high respect,
Your friend and servant,
EDWARD EVERETT.

Messrs. STEPHEN FAIRBANKS,
JAMES L. HOMER,
JAMES CLARK.

# ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to congratulate you on the success of your efforts to establish the first fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. Under circumstances somewhat unfavorable, you have produced an exhibition which, I am persuaded, has fully answered the public expectation. More than fifteen thousand articles, in almost every department of art, have been displayed in the halls. Specimens of machinery and fabrics, reflecting great credit on their inventors, improvers, and manufacturers, many of them affording promise of the highest utility, and unitedly bearing a very satisfactory testimony to the state of the arts in this country, and particularly in this community, have been submitted to the public inspection. The exhibitors have already, in the aggregate, been rewarded with the general approbation of the crowds of our fellow-citizens, who have witnessed the display. It will be the business of your committees, after a critical examination of the articles exhibited, to award enduring testimonials of merit. But the best reward will be the consciousness of having contributed to the common stock of the public welfare, by the successful cultivation of the arts so important to the improvement of society and the happiness of life.

I feel gratified at being invited to act as the organ of your Association, in this general expression of its sentiments, on so interesting an occasion. It would be a pleasing employment to attempt an enumeration and description of some of the most important of the articles exhibited. But it would be impossible to accomplish this object, to any valuable purpose, within reasonable limits. It would require a condensing apparatus more efficient than any which has yet been contrived, to bring even a descriptive catalogue of the articles exhibited, within the compass of a public address;—to give a full account of the most important of them, would demand no small portion of the knowledge and skill required for their fabrication. The nature of this occasion prescribes a much simpler character to the remarks I shall submit to your indulgence. It will be my sole object to establish, by a few obvious illustrations, the vast importance of the Mechanic Arts. In pursuing this end, the greatest difficulty to be overcome is, that the point to be established is too certain to be proved, and too generally admitted to need a formal assertion.

Man, as a rational being, is endowed by his Creator with two great prerogatives. One is the control over matter and inferior animals, which is physical power;—the other the control over kindred mind, which is moral power; and which, in its lower forms, is often produced by the control over matter: so that power over the material world is, practically speaking, a most important element of power in the social, intellectual, and moral world. Mind, all the time, is the great mover; but surrounded,—encased,—as it is with matter, acting by material organs, treading a material earth, incorporated and mingled up with matter,—I do not know that there is any thing but pure, inward thought, which is not dependent upon it; and even the capacity of the mind for pure thought is essentially affected by the condition of the material body, and by external circumstances acting upon it.

This control of mind over matter is principally effected through the medium of the mechanic arts, taking that term in its widest acceptation. The natural faculties of the human frame, unaided by artificial means, are certainly great and wonderful; but they sink to nothing compared with the power which accrues from the skilful use of tools, machines, engines, and other material agents. Man, with his unaided strength, can lift but one or two hundred weight, and that but for a moment; with his pulleys and windlasses, he sets an obelisk upon its base, — a shaft of solid granite a hundred feet high. The dome of St. Peter's is one hundred and twenty feet in diameter; its sides are twenty-two feet in thickness, and it is suspended in the air at an elevation of three hundred and twenty feet from the ground, — and it was raised by hands as feeble as these. The unaided force of the muscles of the human hand is insufficient to break a fragment of marble, of any size, in pieces; but, on a recent visit to the beautiful quarries in Sheffield, from which the columns of the Girard College at Philadelphia are taken, I saw masses of hundreds of tons, which had been cleft from the quarry by a very simple artificial process. Three miles an hour, for any considerable space of time, and with ample intervals for recreation, food, and sleep, are the extreme limit of the locomotive capacity of the strongest frame, and this confined to the land. The ARTS step in: by the application of one portion of them to the purposes of navigation, man is wafted, night and day, alike waking and sleeping, at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour, over the unfathomed ocean; and, by the combination of another portion of the arts, he flies at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles an hour, and if need be with twice that rapidity, without moving a muscle, from city to city. The capacity of imparting thought, by intelligible signs, to the minds of other men, — the capacity which lies at the foundation of all our social improvements, — while unaided by art, was confined within the limits of oral communication and memory. The voice of wisdom perished, not merely with the sage by whom it was uttered, but with the very breath of air on which it was borne. ART came to the aid of the natural capacity; and, after a long series of successive improvements, passing through the stages of pictorial and symbolical representations of things, — the different steps of hieroglyphical writing, (each occupying, no doubt, long periods of time for its discovery and application,) — it devised a method of imprinting on a material substance an intelligible sign, not of things, but of sounds forming the names of things; — in other words, it invented the A B C. With this simple invention, and the mechanical contrivances with which it is carried into effect, the mind of man was, I had almost said, re-created. The day before it was invented, the voice of man, in its utmost stretch, could be heard but by a few thousands, intently listening for an hour or two, during which alone his strength would enable him to utter a succession of sounds. The day after the art of writing was invented, he stamps his thoughts on a roll of parchment, and they reach every city and hamlet of the largest empire. The day before this invention, and the mind of one country was estranged from the mind of all other countries. For almost all the purposes of intercourse, the families of man might as well not have belonged to one race. The day after it, and Wisdom was endued with the gift of tongues, and spake by her interpreters to all the tribes of kindred men. The day before this invention, and nothing but a fading tradition, constantly becoming fainter, could be preserved by the memory, of all that was spoken or acted by the greatest and wisest of men. The day after it, Thought was imperishable; it sprung to an earthly immortality; it seized the new-found instruments of record and commemoration, and, deserting the body as it sunk with its vocal organs into the dust, it carved on the very grave-stone, "The mind of man shall live forever."

It would be easy to multiply these illustrations of the importance of the aid rendered by the arts to the natural faculties of man. They present themselves to the reflecting mind in every direction; and they lead the way to the conclusion, that the mechanical arts are the great instruments of human civilization. We have some means of judging what man was before any of the useful arts were discovered, because there exist on the surface of the globe many tribes and races nearly or quite destitute of them; as, for instance, the native inhabitants of this continent. We know not with certainty, it is true, whether these and other savage races are specimens of humanity, disjoined from the parent stock, before great progress had been made in civilization, or broken down and degenerate fragments of nations once cultivated, and retaining, even in their present degraded condition, some remnants of primitive improvement. There are some circumstances which favor the latter opinion, and consequently they do not afford us a perfect specimen of what man would be, before the discovery of any of the useful arts of life. But we may see enough in them to learn how much of all our civilization resides in these arts; that, in fact, civilization may almost be considered another word for their aggregate existence and application. For it is a somewhat humiliating reflection, that, in many things dependent on the human organs and senses,—unaided by the arts,—the savage greatly excels the most improved civilized man. Thus man, with one set of glasses, penetrates the secret organization of the minutest insect or plant,—marks the rise of the sap in the capillaries of a blade of grass, counts the pulsations of the heart in an animalcule a hundred times smaller than the head of a pin; while, with another set of glasses, he fills the heavens with a hundred millions of stars, invisible to the naked eye. To the savage, the wonders of the microscope and the telescope are unknown; but he can, by traces which elude our keenest vision, tell whether it is the foot of friend or enemy which has passed over the grass before his tent in the silence of night; and he can find his way through the pathless and tangled forest without a guide. Civilized man, with his wheels and his steam, runs a race with the winds, but, left to the natural force of his members, soon sinks from fatigue. The indefatigable savage, ignorant of artificial conveyance, outtires, on foot, the hound and the horse; and, while the famished child of civilized life faints at the delay of his periodical meal, a three days' hunger makes no impression on the iron frame of the poor Indian. Civilized man, although surrounded by his arts, with enjoyments that seem to render life a hundred fold more precious, lies drenched in sleep one third of his precious hours, and may well envy the physical training which enables his hardy brother of the forest, when occasion requires, to bid defiance, night after night, to the approach of weariness.

But this superiority which the savage possesses over civilized man, in the discipline of some of the natural capacities of our frame, is turned to little account of human improvement and happiness, for want of those arts which create, combine, and perpetuate the powers and agents by which our wants are supplied. — Even the few comforts of which his forlorn condition is susceptible are mostly derived, not from this superior training of his natural faculties and senses, but from his possession of some few imperfect arts. The savage needy at best, without his moccasins, his snow-shoes, his dressed buffalo skin, his hollowed tree or bark canoe, his bow and arrow, his tent and his fishing gear, would be a much more abject being. And these simple inventions, and the tools and skill required by them, no doubt occupied a considerable period in the early history of our race. But the great difference between savage and civilized life consists in the want of those more improved arts, — the products of which we have been contemplating, — by which no inconsiderable quantity of human power and skill can be transferred to inanimate tools and machinery, and perpetuated in them; — the arts whereby the grasp of the hand, which soon wearies, can be transferred to the iron gripe of the vice, the clamp, the bolt, that never tire; the arts by which stone, and metal, and leather, and wood, may be made to perform the offices of poor flesh and bone. The savage, when he has parched his corn, puts it in a rude mortar, which with infinite toil he has scooped out of a rock, and laboriously pounds it into meal. It is much, if, in this way, he can prepare food enough to keep him alive while he is preparing it. The civilized man, when he has raised his corn, builds a mill with a water-wheel, and sets the indefatigable stream to grinding his grain. There are now two or three laborers at work; — one, it is true, with forces which soon weary, and which can only be kept up by consuming a part of the corn as fast as it can be made into food, but endowed with an untiring and inexhaustible invention; — the other patient fellow-laborers of wood and iron, the stream, the wheel, and the mill-stone, without capacity for head-work, are willing to grind corn all day, and not ask a mouthful back by way of sustenance. — Civilization is kept up by storing the products of the labor thus economized, and imparting a share of it to those engaged in some other pursuit, who give a portion of its products in exchange for food.

Take another illustration in the arts employed in furnishing the clothing of man. The savage, when he has killed a buffalo and dried his skin, prepares it with the manual labor of several weeks for a garment; — a substantial and sightly garment; but it has taken him a long time, and he has made but one. The civilized man, having a world of business on his hands, has contrived a variety of machines, which perform almost all the work required for his clothing. He cuts a mass of curled wool from the sheep's back, — a confused, irregular heap of fibrous threads, which would seem to defy the skill and industry of the artificer. How long will it not take the busiest pair of fingers to piece those fibres together, end to end, to lay them side by side, so as to give them substance, coherence, dimensions, — to convert them into a covering and defence, excluding cold and wet! The savage, in taking the skin, seems to have made the wiser choice. Nature has done the spinning and weaving to his hand. — But wait a moment: — there is a group of iron-fingered artificers in yonder mill will show you a wonder. They will, with a rapidity scarcely conceivable, convert this uncouth fibrous heap into a uniform mass; they will draw out its short, curly fibres into long, even threads, — lay them side by side, and curiously cross them over and under with magical dexterity, till they form a compact tissue, — covered with a soft down and a glossy lustre, — smooth, impervious, flexible, — in quantity sufficient to clothe a family for a year, with less expense of human labor, than would be required to dress a single skin.

Consider the steam engine. It is computed that the steam power of Great Britain, not including the labor economized by the enginery it puts in motion, performs annually the work of a million of men. In other words, the steam engine adds to the human population of Great Britain another population, one million strong. Strong it may well be called. What a population! so curiously organized, that they need neither luxuries nor comforts, — that they have neither vices nor sorrows, — subject to an absolute control without despotism, — laboring night and day for their owners, without the crimes and woes of slavery; a frugal population, that wastes nothing and consumes nothing unproductively; an orderly population, to which mobs and riots are unknown; among which the peace is kept without police, courts, prisons, or bayonets; and annually lavishing the product of one million pairs of hands, to increase the comforts of the fifteen or twenty millions of the human population. — And yet the steam engine, which makes this mighty addition to the resources of civilization, is but a piece of machinery. You have all seen it, both in miniature and on a working scale, at the halls. In the miniature model, (constructed by Mr. Newcomb of Salem,) it can be moved by the breath of the most delicate pair of lips in this assembly; and it could easily be constructed of a size and power, which would rend these walls from their foundation, and pile the roof in ruins upon us. And yet it is but a machine. There is a cylinder and a piston; there are tubes, valves, and pumps, — water, and a vessel to boil it in. This is the whole of that enginery, with which the skill and industry of the present age are working their wonders. This is the whole of the agency which has endowed modern art with its superhuman capacities, and sent it out to traverse the continent and the ocean, with those capacities which Romance has attributed to her unearthly beings: —

Tramp, tramp, along the land they ride,
Splash, splash, across the sea.

It is wholly impossible to calculate the quantity of labor economized by all the machinery which the steam engine puts in motion. Mr. Baines* states, that the spinning machinery of Great Britain, tended by one hundred and fifty thousand workmen, "produces as much yarn as could have been produced by FORTY MILLIONS OF MEN with the one-thread wheel!" Dr. Buckland remarks, that it has been supposed that "the amount of work now done by machinery in England is equivalent to that of between three and four hundred millions of men by direct labor."†

This prodigious economy and accumulation of power, effected by the mechanic arts, are occupied in supplying the wants and promoting the comfort of man. When, therefore, the ingenious artisan makes an improvement in a useful machine, he economizes labor, creates power, accumulates usefulness, and promotes the progress of civilization. I doubt not, if it were possible to write the secret history of the mechanic arts, (if I may so express myself,) — to trace the most important manufactures and machines through their various stages to their origin, — to show how, by the addition of a spring here, a cog there, a knee-joint in this place, a perpetual screw in that, or a system of these powers, the most complicated engines have been brought from the humblest beginnings to their present condition, — it would appear that a single mechanical improvement had often had the effect of adding thousands and tens of thousands of horse power and man power to the productive energy of the community. The astonishment and admiration with which we should survey the wonders of modern machinery, are impaired by not knowing, more generally than the mass of men can know, the stages through which it has passed, and the mental efforts which have been expended in improving it. There is an untold, probably an unimagined amount of human talent, — of high mental power, —locked up among the wheels and springs of the machinist; a force of intellect of the loftiest character has been required to make this department of human pursuit what it is. This stunning din, this monotonous rattle, this tremendous power, and the quiet, steady force of these humble, useful, familiar arts, result from efforts of the mind, kindred with those which have charmed or instructed the world with the richest strains of poetry, eloquence, and philosophy.

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* Baines's History of the Cotton Manufacture, p. 362.

† Buckland's Geology and Mineralogy, Vol. I. p. 400.

These improvements have sometimes been long delayed, and art, for ages, has been stationary; and then, by the happy development of some mechanical contrivance, it has made boundless progress in an age. It is not yet, I believe, more than two or three centuries, since the only mode of spinning known was by the rock and spindle. The simple spinning-wheel, moved by the hand, and which was thought, in the times of our grand-parents, to show a graceful form and a well-turned arm to nearly as much advantage as a harp at the present day, and to make a music almost as cheerful, is at once an obsolete and a modern invention. The Greeks and Romans are said to have been unacquainted with the spinning-wheel. The monarch's heavy purple and the nymph's airy tissue were alike manufactured by twirling the distaff, and drawing out a thread with the fingers; —and no improvement was made on this tedious process, in Great Britain, before the fifteenth century. It is evident that much more labor must have been requisite, with this rude machinery, to supply the indispensable article of clothing, than with the modern improvements. The introduction of the spinning-wheel produced a great economy of this labor; but the introduction of the spinning and weaving machinery of the last century, has pushed this economy to an extent, at which it is in vain to attempt to calculate it. This economy operates, first, to multiply the comforts of the existing population, and then, by necessary consequence, to increase the population capable of subsisting in a given circuit. Yes, the man who, in the infancy of the arts, invented the saw or the plane, the grindstone, the vice, or the hand-mill; and those who, in later periods, have contributed to the wonderful system of modern machinery, are entitled to rank high among the benefactors of mankind, — the fathers of civilization, — the creators, I had almost said, of nations. No, it is not the fabulous wand of the enchanter, it is the weaver's beam, and instruments like it, which call thousands and tens of thousands into being. Mind, acting through the useful arts, is the vital principle of modern civilized society. The mechanician, not the magician, is now the master of life. He kindles the fires of his steam engine, — the rivers, the lakes, the ocean, are covered with flying vessels; mighty chain-pumps descend, clanking and groaning, to the deepest abysses of the coal mine, and rid them of their deluging waters; and spindles and looms ply their task as if instinct with life. It is the necromancy of the creative machinist. In a moment a happy thought crosses his imagination, — an improvement is conceived. Some tedious process can be superseded by a chemical application, as in the modern art of bleaching. — Some necessary result can be attained, in half the time, by a new mechanical contrivance; — another wheel — a ratchet — a screw will effect the object; he tries a few experiments; it will succeed; it is done. He stamps his foot, and a hundred thousand men start into being; not, like those which sprang from the fabled dragon's teeth, armed with the weapons of destruction, but furnished with every implement for the service and comfort of man. It is stated by James Watt, (before whose time the steam engine was an imperfect and inefficient machine,) that the moment the notion of "separate condensation" struck him, all the other details of his improved engine followed in rapid and immediate succession, so that, in the course of a day, his invention was so complete that he proceeded to submit it to experiment.* Could that day be identified, it would well deserve an anniversary celebration by the universal tribes of civilized man.

I have said that mind, acting through the mechanic arts, is the vital principle of modern civilized society. I would be the last to undervalue the importance of moral and intellectual influences, or to seem to give undeserved countenance to the mechanical tendency of the age. On the contrary, I look upon the intellectual and moral influence of the useful arts, as the most important aspect, in which the subject can be contemplated. The immediate result of every improvement in these arts, as has been already stated, often is, and always might and should be, by making less labor and time necessary for the supply of human wants, to raise the standard of comfortable living, — increase the quantity of leisure time applicable to the culture of the mind, — and thus promote the intellectual and moral progress of the mass of the community. That this is the general tendency of a progress in the useful arts, no one can doubt, who compares the present condition of the world with its condition in the middle ages; and the fact is confirmed by the history of single inventions. I have already spoken of alphabetical writing. Pliny remarks of the Egyptian reed, (the first material of which paper was made,) that on this reed rested the immortality of man. The thought, though savoring of heathenism in the expression, is just. This single art of alphabetical writing was a step absolutely essential in the moral and intellectual progress of our race. To speak of the art of printing, in its connection with morals and mind, would be as superfluous as it would be difficult to do justice to the topic. Its history is not so much an incident as the summary of modern civilization. — Vast as the influence of this art of arts has been, it may well be doubted whether improvements will not yet be made, in the mechanism connected with it, which will incalculably increase its efficiency. If I mistake not, the trumpet-voice of Truth from this machine is yet destined to reach to distances and depths of society, which have hitherto remained unexplored and neglected.

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* Lardner's Popular Lectures on the Steam Engine, p. 61. Dr. Lardner, in the context of the passage above quoted, speaks of the notion of "separate condensation" as the "happy conception which formed the first step of that brilliant career which has immortalized the name of Watt, and which has spread his fame to the very skirts of civilization."

Again, in reference to the intimate connection of the useful and mechanic arts with intellectual progress, let us but advert for a moment to the mariner's compass, the telescope, the quadrant. For myself, I never reflect upon their influence on the affairs of man, and remember that they are, after all, merely mechanical contrivances, without emotions of admiration bordering upon awe. This sentiment, I know, is so worn away by habit, that it seems almost to run into sentimentality. But let us not be ashamed to reproduce the emotions that spring from the freshness of truth and nature. What must not have been Galileo's feelings when he pointed the first telescope to the heavens, and discovered the phases of Venus and the moons of Jupiter! When I behold the touched needle trembling to the pole, — when I know that, beneath the utter blackness of the midnight storm, when every star in heaven is quenched, and the laboring vessel, in mid-ocean, reels like a drunken man on the crested top of the mighty waves, that little bar of steel will guide the worn and staggering helmsman on his way, — I feel that there is a holy philosophy in the arts of life, which, if I cannot comprehend, I can reverence.

Consider the influence on the affairs of men, in all their relations, of the invention of the little machine which I hold in my hands; and the other modern instruments for the measurement of time, various specimens of which are on exhibition in the halls. To say nothing of the importance of an accurate measurement of time in astronomical observations, — nothing of the application of time-keepers to the purposes of navigation, — how vast must be the aggregate effect on the affairs of life, throughout the civilized world, and in the progress of ages, of a convenient and portable apparatus for measuring the lapse of time! — Who can calculate in how many of those critical junctures when affairs of weightiest import hang upon the issue of an hour, Prudence and Forecast have triumphed over blind Casualty, by being enabled to measure with precision the flight of time, in its smallest subdivisions! Is it not something more than mere mechanism, which watches with us by the sick-bed of some dear friend, through the livelong solitude of night, enables us to count, in the slackening pulse, nature's trembling steps toward recovery, and to administer the prescribed remedy at the precise, perhaps the critical, moment of its application? By means of a watch, punctuality in all his duties, — which, in its perfection, is one of the incommunicable attributes of Deity, — is brought, in no mean measure, within the reach of man. He is enabled, if he will be guided by this half-rational machine, creature of a day as he is, to imitate that sublime precision which leads the earth, after a circuit of five hundred millions of miles, back to the solstice at the appointed moment, without the loss of one second, no, not the millionth part of a second, for the ages on ages during which it has travelled that empyreal road.[*] What a miracle of art, that a man can teach a few brass wheels, and a little piece of elastic steel, to out-calculate himself; to give him a rational answer to one of the most important questions which a being travelling toward eternity can ask! What a miracle, that a man can put within this little machine a spirit[†] that measures the flight of time with greater accuracy than the unassisted intellect of the profoundest philosopher; which watches and moves when sleep palsies alike the hand of the maker and the mind of the contriver, nay, when the last sleep has come over them both! I saw the other day, at Stockbridge, the watch which was worn on the 8th of September, 1755, by the unfortunate Baron Dieskau, who received his mortal wound on that day, near Lake George, at the head of his army of French and Indians, on the breaking out of the seven years' war. This watch, which marked the fierçe, feverish moments of the battle as calmly as it has done the fourscore years which have since elapsed, is still going; but the watch-maker and baron have now for more than three fourths of a century been gone where time is no longer counted. Frederic the Great was another and a vastly more important personage of the same war. His watch was carried away from Potsdam by Napoleon, who, on his rock in mid-ocean, was wont to ponder on the hours of alternate disaster and triumph, which filled up the life of his great fellow-destroyer, and had been equally counted on its dial-plate. The courtiers used to say, that this watch stopped of its own accord, when Frederic died. Short-sighted adulation! for if it stopped at his death, as if time was no longer worth measuring, it was soon put in motion, and went on, as if nothing had happened. Portable watches were probably introduced into England in the time of Shakspeare; and he puts one into the hand of his fantastic jester, as the text of his morality. In truth, if we wished to borrow from the arts a solemn monition of the vanity of human things, the clock might well give it to us. How often does it not occur to the traveller in Europe, as he hears the hour told from some ancient steeple, — that iron tongue in the tower of yonder old cathedral, unchanged itself, has had a voice for every change in the fortune of nations! It has chimed monarchs to their thrones, and knelled them to their tombs; and, from its watch-tower in the clouds, has, with the same sonorous and impartial stoicism, measured out their little hour of sorrow and gladness to coronation and funeral, abdication and accession, revolution and restoration; victory, tumult, and fire: * — and, with like faithfulness, while I speak, the little monitor by my side warns me back from my digression, and bids me beware lest I devote too much of my brief hour, even to its own commendation.

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[*] It is not, of course, intended that the sidereal year is always of precisely the same length, but that its variations are subject to a fixed law. See *Sir John Herschel's treatise on Astronomy*, § 563.

[†] Inclusus variis famulatus spiritus astris
Et vivum certis motibus urget opus.
*Claudian. in Sphær. Archimedis.*

Let me follow the silent monition, sustained, perhaps, by the impatience of the audience, and hasten to the last topic of my address. The object of our present exhibition is not mere show, however innocent and gratifying. It is to make the community better acquainted with the state of the arts, by a public display of their products; to excite a generous emulation, by their comparison: and thus to lead on our ingenious artificers, improvers, and inventors, to higher degrees of excellence. The astonishing progress of the arts, in modern times, is a subject of the most familiar remark. It would require a volume even to enumerate the most considerable improvements. So numerous are the inventions and discoveries that have been made in every department, and to such perfection have

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* The associations here alluded to have lately been rendered familiar to the public by the Mayor's spirited translation and adaptation to music of Schiller's splendid poem of *The Bell*. The idea was originally glanced at in one of Mrs. Elizabeth Montague's Letters.

many arts been carried, that we may, perhaps, be inclined to think that, in the arts, as on the surface of the globe after all the brilliant discoveries in navigation in the last three centuries, there is nothing left to find out. Though it is probable that, in particular things, no further progress can be made, (and even this I would not affirm, with any confidence,) yet, so far from considering invention as exhausted, or art at a stand, I believe there never was a moment when greater improvements were to be expected: and this for the very reason that so much has already been done,—that truth, in its nature, is at once boundless and creative,—and that every existing art, invention, and discovery, is but an instrument of further improvement.—Even when any particular art or machine seems to have reached the highest attainable point of excellence, nothing is more likely than that it will, by some wholly unexpected discovery or improvement, be greatly advanced; or that, by accidental or natural association, it will lead to some other very important improvement in a branch of art wholly dissimilar; or, finally, that it will be superseded by something quite different, but producing the same result.—Take, as an example, the art of printing.—The simple process of printing with movable types and a press moved by hand, does not seem, in the lapse of four hundred years, to have undergone any very material improvement;—but the introduction of solid plates, and the application of artificial power to the press, are improvements wholly disconnected, in their nature, from the art of printing, and yet adding incalculably to its efficacy and operative power.—In a word, the products of art are the creations of rational mind, working with intelligent and diversified energy, in a thousand directions;—bounding from the material to the moral world, and back from speculation to life; producing the most wonderful effects on moral and social relations by material means, and again, in an improved political and moral condition, finding instruments and encouragement for new improvements in mechanical art.—In this mighty action and reaction, we are continually borne on to results the most surprising. Physical and moral causes and effects produce moral and physical effects and causes, and every thing discovered tends to the discovery of something yet unknown. It rarely, perhaps never, happens that any discovery or invention is wholly original;—as rarely, that it is final. As some portion of its elements lay in previously existing ideas, so it will waken new conceptions in the inventive mind. The most novel mechanical contrivance contains within itself much that was known before; and the most seemingly perfect invention—if we may judge the future by the past—admits of further improvements. For this reason, the more that is known, discovered, and contrived, the ampler the materials out of which new discoveries, inventions, and improvements, may be expected.

Perfect as the steam engine seems, it is a general persuasion that we are in the rudiments of its economical uses. The prodigious advances made in the arts of locomotion teach nothing more clearly than the probability, that they will be rendered vastly more efficient. The circulation of ideas by means of the press is probably destined to undergo great enlargement. Analytical chemistry has, within the last thirty years, acquired instruments which enable the philosopher to unlock mysteries of nature before unconceived of. Machinery of all kinds, and for every purpose, is daily simplified and rendered more efficient. Improved manipulations are introduced into all the arts, and each and all of these changes operate as efficient creative causes of further invention and discovery.—Besides all that may be hoped for by the diligent and ingenious use of the materials for improvement afforded by the present state of the arts, the progress of science teaches us to believe that principles, elements, and powers, are in existence and operation around us, of which we have a very imperfect knowledge, perhaps no knowledge whatever. Commencing with the mariner's compass in the middle ages, a series of discoveries has been made connected with magnetism, electricity, galvanism, the polarity of light, and the electro-magnetic phenomena which are occupying so much attention at the present day, all of which are more or less applicable to the useful arts, and which may well produce the conviction that, if in some respects we are at the meridian, we are in other respects in the dawn of science. In short, all art, as I have said, is a creation of the mind of man; — an essence of infinite capacity for improvement. And it is of the nature of every intelligence endowed with *such* a capacity, however mature in respect to the past, to be at all times, in respect to the future, in a state of hopeful infancy. However vast the space measured behind, the space before is immeasurable; and though the mind may estimate the progress it has made, the boldest stretch of its powers is inadequate to measure the progress of which it is capable.

Let me say, then, Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Mechanic Association, PERSEVERE. Do any ask what you have done, and what you are doing for the public good; send them to your exhibition rooms, and let them see the walls of the temple of American Liberty fitly covered with the products of American Art. And while they gaze with admiration on these creations of the mechanical arts of the country, bid them remember that they are the productions of a people whose fathers were told by the British ministry they should not manufacture a hob-nail! Does any one ask in disdain for the great names which have illustrated the Mechanic Arts; tell him of Arkwright and Watt, of Franklin, of Whitney, and Fulton, whose memory will dwell in the grateful recollections of posterity, when the titled and laureled destroyers of mankind shall be remembered only with detestation. — Mechanics of America, respect your calling, respect yourselves. The cause of human improvement has no firmer or more powerful friends. In the great Temple of Nature, whose foundation is the earth, — whose pillars are the eternal hills, — whose roof is the star-lit sky, — whose organ-tones are the whispering breeze and the sounding storm, — whose architect is God, — there is no ministry more sacred than that of the intelligent mechanic!

# ORDER OF EXERCISES

AT THE ODEON, SEPTEMBER 20, 1837,
ON OCCASION OF THE

# FIRST FAIR AND EXHIBITION

OF THE

## Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association.

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### PART I. — ANTHEM.

Let us, with a joyful mind,
Praise the Lord, for he is kind;
For his mercies shall endure,
Ever faithful, ever sure.
Hallelujah! Amen.

### PART II. — PRAYER,

BY REV. MR. BLAGDEN.

### PART III. — HYMN,

BY REV. MR. PIERPONT.

Tune — *America.*

Not with a conqueror's song
Thy courts, O God, we throng,
For battles gained;
No cannon's sulphurous throat,
No trumpet gives its note,
No banners o'er us float,
With fresh blood stained.

Over no captive kings
Our eagle spreads her wings,
Or whets her beak;
Nor, o'er the battle plain,
Where death-shot fell like rain,
Where lie in gore the slain,
Comes her shrill shriek.

For Art, which thou hast given,
The tribute, due to Heaven,
We come to pay;
Art, that, to deck her halls,
On air and vapor calls,
On winds and waterfalls,
And all obey; —

Art, that, from shore to shore,
Moves, without sail or oar,
'Gainst winds and tides;
Or, high o'er earth and seas,
Sits in her car at ease,
And, heavenward, on the breeze
Triumphant rides; —

**Art**, that, through mountain bars,
Breaks, that her horseless cars,
  Self-moved, may go;
And, without looking back,
Rolls, on her iron track,
Where the white cataract
  Thunders below;—

**Art**, that, on spool or reel,
Winds the smooth silk or steel,
  Spun by her hand;
Then, with her touch of fire,
Draws, from the chord or wire,
Tones that an angel choir
  Well might demand;—

**Art**, that, to thee, **Most High**,
Gladly doth sanctify
  Her works and powers:
Lord, ere our tongues are still,
Our hands forget their skill,
To thy most holy will
  Devote we ours.

---

## PART IV.—ADDRESS,
BY HIS EXCELLENCY EDWARD EVERETT

---

## PART V.—HYMN,
BY THOMAS POWER, ESQ.

Tune—*Old Hundred.*

To thee, O God, our song of praise,
With heart and voice, we humbly raise;
Thy goodness, traced each coming day,
Demands the grateful vows we pay.

As low we bend before thy throne,
As thy great mercy still we own,
Be each desire and hope, subdued,
In love, to thee and man, renewed.

Our fathers owned the Almighty arm,
Ere Art had borne its fairer form:
For higher blessings we have known,
Our thanks are due to thee alone.

While heavenly choirs unceasing swell
A loftier strain than man can tell,
Our latest care, O God, shall be.
To bring a tribute worthy thee.

Soon shall each pulse of life be still,
And pride of Art, and human skill:
Then raise the trusting soul in love,
To learn its highest theme above!

To thee, O God, our song of praise,
With heart and voice, we humbly raise:
All creatures join, in love, again,
While skies roll back a loud amen.

---

## PART VI.—BENEDICTION,
BY REV. MR. RIPLEY.

---

## VOLUNTARY ON THE ORGAN,
BY DR. WEBB

THE

# SECOND EXHIBITION

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS

# Charitable Mechanic Association,

AT QUINCY HALL,

IN THE CITY OF BOSTON,

September 23, 1839.

BE JUST AND FEAR NOT.

Boston;
PUBLISHED BY ISAAC R. BUTTS,
FOR THE ASSOCIATION.
1839.

MASS. HIST. SOC.

THE

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# REPORT.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION, to whom was committed the superintendence of their Second Exhibition, would respectfully Report: —

That they were fortunate in procuring for the Exhibition, the whole extent of Quincy Hall, — a room five hundred and twenty feet in length, and fifty in breadth. Here, under the scientific and judicious arrangement of their Superintendent, Mr. William Washburn, whose valuable services were early secured, the various articles, received from eleven hundred and ninety-six contributors, were conveniently and tastefully exhibited. The Exhibition was opened on the 23rd of September, and closed on the 5th of October, continuing twelve days.

About seventy thousand persons visited the Exhibition, including the members of the Association and their families, Delegates, Judges, and others, who examined these productions of genius, science and skill, with great and evident delight. The articles exhibited were not only more numerous, but far superior in style and finish, to those exhibited in 1837; affording conclusive evidence of the utility of such Exhibitions, not only to manufacturers, but to the public at large.

In the appointment of Committees to judge of the various articles, the Board were careful to select not only those whose competency could not be questioned, but such as were neither directly nor indirectly interested in any of the articles which came under their examination. Their names, for obvious reasons, are omitted. In accordance with their recommendations twenty-five Gold and one hundred and thirty-three Silver Medals, and two hundred and fifty-four Diplomas have been awarded. The Association is greatly indebted to them for their arduous and responsible services. A Gold Medal has also been awarded to Mr. WILLIAM WASHBURN, the General Superintendent, for his unremitting care and attention to the various duties assigned him, and for the very acceptable manner in which he discharged them, as well as for his design of the light and well proportioned Bridge, which united Faneuil and Quincy Halls, and which was the subject of general admiration.

On Thursday preceding the close of the Exhibition, the Eleventh Triennial Festival of the Association occurred, on which occasion there was a public Address, by the Hon. JAMES T. AUSTIN, one of the Honorary Members. This, as it was not only appropriate, and replete with sound argument, but listened to with evident pleasure and delight, has been published and appended to the Reports, and will be read with profit and satisfaction.

During the Exhibition, Delegates from both the New York Institutes, and from the Providence, Salem, Portsmouth, Lowell, Portland, Gloucester and Bangor Associations, as well as many intelligent and scientific persons from other places, honored us with their presence.

The Association may well congratulate themselves on the result of this, their Second Exhibition; which, your Committee trust, will be found as beneficial to the ingenious and enterprising contributors, as it was gratifying to the numerous visitors.

In behalf of the Board of Managers,

GEORGE DARRACOTT, *Chairman.*

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# REPORTS OF THE JUDGES.

# Reports of the Judges.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES ON THE VARIOUS ARTICLES EXHIBITED AT QUINCY HALL, CLASSIFIED UNDER THEIR PROPER HEADS, WITH AWARDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PREMIUMS.

## MACHINERY AND NEW INVENTIONS.

THE COMMITTEE who were appointed by the MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION, to act as Judges on the Machinery and New Inventions which were exhibited at Quincy Hall, have great pleasure in Reporting :—

That among the various articles which passed under their inspection, many very useful and ingenious Machines were observed, giving evidence not only of a thorough knowledge of the laws of motion, but evincing a high degree of skill in their mechanical construction; showing an evident improvement in this respect over the Exhibition of 1837.

And though your Committee regretted, that in point of numbers there were fewer machines than they had hoped to see; yet they were much pleased to find, that with scarcely an exception every Machine was of practical utility, calculated to lessen the labors of man and working animals, in many cases throwing the entire burthen upon those mighty elements which the great Architect of all has so bountifully made subject to man's control; thus giving him leisure to cultivate those higher faculties with which God has endued him.

Nor can we in this place omit to observe, that we know of no profession more soul-ennobling, than that of the inventive Mechanic, or one which raises him more near his Creator; who from crude matter is ever producing forms of usefulness and beauty, which serve to delight the eye as well as improve the understanding, and add to the happiness of man, — his most perfect work.

In this light, well may the Mechanic be proud of his profession; nor can he be too careful, that, by his own misconduct, he bring no disgrace upon it. The time has now gone by, when it was considered disgraceful to labor, and when to be a mechanic was to be a serf and a bondsman.

There can now be no doubt, we trust, in the minds of any, of the great utility of these Exhibitions of the productive skill of our country; and we would particularly recommend to competitors, to exhibit, whenever practicable, working models of either new inventions, or improvements of those hitherto in use; it gives visitors, as well as those specially appointed to judge of their value, a more full opportunity to appreciate their deserts.

The attention of the Committee was strongly attracted by the great degree of intelligence displayed and civility shewn by those who had the charge of the Machines; who took unwearied pains in explaining their utility to the numerous visitors, which added much to the enjoyment of all present. And your Committee would hope, that, at the next Exhibition, as an additional inducement to this enterprising and meritorious class of our community, in addition to the honorary rewards which have heretofore been given, premiums in money, of such an amount as shall be an additional inducement, may be awarded for any new and useful machine, which may be judged worthy of such reward by a committee specially appointed for this purpose; it being fully understood that no award of this kind shall be made, unless the invention is of great practical utility, as well as novel in its character.

The amount of such premiums must be left to the discretion of the Committee appointed; and may be from one to five hundred dollars.

In conclusion, your Committee would state, that upwards of eighty, either new machines or improvements on those heretofore in use, came under their cognizance; the most important of which are briefly described below. In the awards they have made they have aimed to do strict justice. Should they have erred, the error has been unintentional.

15. J. BATCHELDER, *Saco, Me.* Dynometer. This Machine, for weighing or measuring the power consumed by any machine when in operation, is applicable whenever the power can be made to pass from one revolving shaft to another, by the intervention of cogged wheels.

The principle of construction in this very ingenious and scientific contrivance, is based upon that of the common Steelyard. A beveled wheel is made to turn and bear where the fulcrum of the common beam is placed. The pivot, or fulcrum, is at the end of the bearer, opposite to that which is graduated, and coincides with the centres of two axles, which carry the two opposite beveled wheels of the machine. It should be noticed, that an allowance for the friction of the apparatus, of about three pounds for the first five horse-power, changing this ratio a little as the load is increased, should be made when estimating the resistance of any machine. It will readily be perceived that the ball of the steelyard must have twice the weight of the one commonly used, or the reading must be doubled to give a correct result.

On each of the axles which carry the propelling and propelled beveled wheels of the apparatus, is fixed a pulley; each pulley having a common diameter, and a loose pulley by its side to receive the belt when a disengagement is required.

To the propelling axle is attached a clock, enabling the observer, who must be provided with a watch, to mark the number of revolutions in any given time; and thereby to calculate the velocity of the belt, the diameter of the pulley being known.

The velocity being found, and the power indicated by the steelyard at the same time being known, the number of pounds the power would raise one foot high in a minute, can be computed by multiplying one into the other.

The Committee would suggest to Mr. Batchelder, whether a spiral spring steelyard, (such as is in use for the safety valves of locomotives,) at the end of his steelyard, would not be a more convenient method, than the shifting weight on the beam; as the greatest and least power consumed might be determined at a glance.

There appeared to the Committee another desideratum, by which the Dynometer would have been made more satisfactory to them, could it have been applied; that is, a contrivance for equalizing the intermitted power of the machine, when doing certain kinds of work. Perhaps a remedy would have been, to introduce a balance wheel between the Dynometer and the machine under trial, which would tend to prevent the vibrating of the steelyard, which was so apparent at the Exhibition; notwithstanding this, its indication of the passing power was very satisfactory.

It is truly a simple, effectual, and scientific contrivance.

*A Silver Medal.*

30. L. T. Pope, *Boston.* Shears for Cutting Iron. These Shears are a very useful appendage to the Blacksmith's, as well as to the machine shop; and we were much pleased to see that Mr. Pope has profited by the suggestions made at the last Exhibition, and has in-

creased the size and weight of his machine. The proportions are now good, and the work well done; and we have no doubt he will find a ready sale for them. *A Diploma.*

554. **Moses Hunt.** Leather Splitting Machine. A good machine; and we recommend it to all, who have occasion to use a machine of this kind. *A Diploma.*

41. **Benj. F. Mason**, *Kennebunk, Me.* Dough Machine. This machine appears to be well adapted to the use designed; and we have little doubt will be found a very useful labor-saving machine. *A Diploma.*

62. **B. D. Whitney**, *Winchester, Mass.* Mortising Machine. A substantial, well made machine; cuts a mortise with great ease and truth, and will be found a very useful tool. *A Diploma.*

103. **Stephen Mayo**, *Sudbury.* Collar Block. A well made machine, and its mechanical construction good; but the saddlers doubt its utility. We think, however, in large manufactories it must facilitate the work. *A Diploma.*

115. **Jeduthun Stevens**, *E. Brookfield.* Rolling Machine. Intended to roll leather for boot soles. We think it a good tool.

125. **K. R. Prince**, *Salem.* Washing Machine. We are not so good judges of this machine, as of some others. We can say but little more than that it was well made.

136. **Henry Unworth**, *Lowell.* Suspension Bridge. It is believed there is nothing new in the plan here proposed.

181. **Moses Attwood**, *Hampstead.* Planing Machine. This machine we did not see at work, and therefore cannot give any opinion regarding it.

182. **Josiah Adams**, *Quincy, Mass.* Vertical Bark Cutter.

185. **Jonathan Whipple**, *Grafton, Mass.* Leland's Leather Cutting Machine for Soles, &c. This machine cuts out Soles for Boots or Shoes, with great rapidity; and is calculated principally for large establishments, where many are wanted of the same size. In such establishments it will save much time, as well as stock; and we should suppose would be considered almost indispensable. The same principle is applied to all other shapes, and equally well. We cheerfully recommend this machine to all large boot or shoe-making establishments. *A Silver Medal.*

192. **Crocker, Brothers & Co.**, *Taunton.* Cylinders for Calico Printing. So far as could be judged by the eye, these Cylinders ap-

peared to be very well made. A few years since it was thought impossible to make them in this country; and we have taken some pains to ascertain if those made in Taunton were equal to the imported, and we were much pleased to hear they were considered equal to the best. Here is another shackle broken in the chain which bound us in dependence upon foreign countries for articles of necessity. If he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, is thought worthy of notice, equally so should he be who perfects the manufacture of any article, for which we are dependent upon Europe. The true secret of a nation's independence, is to be *able* to supply its own wants. *A Diploma.*

210. Fay, Fisher & Co., *Lancaster.* Tenoning Machine. We hardly know how to speak well enough of this little humble looking machine. It works so prettily, and does such a variety of work too, and does it so well, that we should suppose every Carpenter, Cabinet-maker, Wheel-wright, and Machine-builder in the country would have one of them in his workshop. It can be worked by hand or power; takes up but little room; is so easily adjusted, and costs so little, (one hundred and fifty dollars,) that we cannot too strongly recommend it. It has been much improved since the last Exhibition. *A Silver Medal.*

218. Ephraim S. Williams. Screw Plate. A good tool; well made, and very handy for common work. Would be much better if it had shifting dies.

235. Moses Baily, *Salisbury, Mass.* Rotary Cloth Press. This Press will, we think, be found a very good article in all woolen manufactories; it does the work quickly; very much faster than in the common way, and leaves no folding creases in the goods. If there are no practical objections against its use, which experience will show, we shall expect to see one of them in every woolen manufactory in the country. *A Diploma.*

251. D. M. Smith, *Gilson, N. H.* Revolving Wedge Press. We always feel sorry to disappoint the hopes of ingenious young mechanics in their first attempts; but when we see them in error we feel it our duty, however painful, to do so. This machine is intended to raise great weights or apply strong pressure, and is calculated to obviate the loss of power, which is always great when the screw is used. It is very ingeniously constructed and the work well done; but practical objections will be found to its use, which we have not space enough here to point out. But he who made this will, we predict, before another Exhibition, produce a machine which we, or some

one else, will be able to speak well of; — the root of the matter is there and it will come out.

263. J. Sanderson, *Milton*. Model Water Wheel. The model before us appears from inspection to be an improvement on the re-acting wheels in common use; and is supposed to be more efficient with the same head; and by its construction, and the manner in which the water leaves the wheel, is enabled to work nearer the bottom; thus obtaining more working head from the same stream, than with the common re-acting wheel. *A Diploma.*

309. C. L. Arnold, *Allentown, Penn.* Brick Pressing Machine. This little machine is constructed upon correct principles; is simple in its construction; of little cost; and we should suppose would be in general use.

346. S. Nicholson, *Boston*. Ship's Windlass. We have before spoken very favorably of this Windlass; and we take pleasure in again recommending it to every ship-owner. It is simple, effective, not subject to derangement, and should be on board every ship. When short-handed, or moored on a foul bottom, (we do not see how our fathers used to get along without some contrivance of this kind,) we have little doubt, that many a good and gallant ship has been lost for want of a machine powerful enough to free the anchor, and enable the ship to get under way in season, without being obliged to cut the cables.

346. S. Nicholson, *Boston*. Self Adjusting Rail-Road Alarm Signals. Our friend Nicholson's brain is ever at work, and always for good. He hardly gets one machine fairly under way, before he commences another; and without making any noise himself, he leaves them, quietly to work their way into favor. This, his last, deserves attention, if from no other cause, from its being an attempt to add to the security of the lives of passengers on our Rail-Roads. We now push about at such a dare-devil rate of speed, that it is really wonderful how so few accidents happen. This speaks well for the care and attention of those who have the charge of our Rail-Roads. But the most watchful will sometimes be caught napping; and Mr. Nicholson wishes to have a guard, who, like the locomotive, needs no sleep. And we hope to see a full and fair experiment made of his invention. We understand it is now being made upon the Providence road. If it is not perfect at the first attempt, he should not be discouraged, but persevere, and a brain so fertile as his will soon make it so. We were about to attempt a description of it, but finding one already made

to our hands, from the pen of our friend Locke, we have, without his permission, adopted it, as we may some others, before we get through ou· task.

Mr. Nicholson's Rail-Road Telegraph and Bell-Ringer are deserving of notice. The Telegraph is so arranged, that being placed either upon the line of a Rail-Road, or upon any height near it, it is made to give a signal of the approach of the train, being operated upon by the mere passing of the engine; and the time which elapses after the passing of the engine is indicated by a clock-work movement of the arm of the Telegraph, which gradually falls to its place of rest in a fixed period of time. The bell is suspended over a Rail Road crossing, and is made to give notice of the approach of the engine by a communication by means of a covered wire along the track of the Rail-Road for a distance of a quarter of a mile, the distance at which the bell is by law required to be rung. The action of the engine itself is made to ring the bell at the crossing, which continues to ring until the engine passes. He has invented another apparatus for ringing a bell upon the locomotive to give notice of danger by any displacement or obstruction of the track. *A Gold Medal.*

347. B. Homer, *Concord, N. H.* Blind-fastener. A very convenient article for the purpose intended. We recommend it to all who wish to preserve their blinds from being ruined in windy weather.

349. J. S. Savage, *Boston.* Improved Boom Derrick. Mr. Savage seems determined to persevere, until this machine is perfect in its kind. We said our say with regard to it two years since, but now find it made more effective and useful than it was then. There are now braces on the upright shaft, which allow the boom to be raised to any given height, thus enabling the workmen to raise the capitals for columns, or lay the upper as well as lower courses of stone, without raising the machine itself, which has heretofore been necessary. There are several other improvements in the manner of geering, as well as in the movable platform, all of which tend to make the machine more available under every circumstance. We now think any architect or engineer who is erecting a work where large masses are to be moved, deficient in an essential knowledge of his profession if he does not use a machine of this construction.

It is also advantageous in all quarries or stone yards; as it will, within a range of one hundred and fifty feet, take up a stone and place it in the precise spot required.

We recommend to those who have not seen it in use, to visit the new Custom-House now erecting, and see two or three men take up those huge blocks of granite, and move them about as easily as the pieces on a chess-board; and if he has not been before, he will then be convinced of its utility. *A Silver Medal.*

360. S. T. ARMSTRONG, *Boston.* Life Boat. We suppose we must speak of this as a new invention; and if it is not, it is next akin to it. Two, three, or more cylinders of India Rubber Cloth, pointed at the ends, are strongly secured by bands, and when inflated make a raft or boat, with which men or materials may be transported across a river. When not in use it may be packed in a small compass, and is so light as to be easily transported. It is a very useful appendage to the army, and we should think would be in great demand for the Florida campaign. *A Silver Medal.*

361. J. FOX, *Lowell.* Cassimere Winder. This machine is intended to wind narrow cloths up evenly and smoothly. It is provided with "temples," which are circular plates; the upper one has projecting points or teeth, and the under one holes to correspond; these revolve with the roller, and being placed on each side of the machine, take hold of the edges of the cloth and stretch it equally, so as to make the cloth of equal width throughout; as it shrinks unequally in finishing, we think it a good machine, and should suppose it would be in general use. *A Diploma.*

370. M. COLEMAN, *Boston.* A Butter Presser.

379. DAVIDSON & PARKS, *Springfield.* A Cassimere Shearing Machine. It was patented in 1834, and has since had several improvements made in it. It is calculated for cloths of the finest fabric, and we were told it would shear from ten to twelve yards per minute, doing its work with the greatest nicety and certainty of not cutting, unless by carelessness knots in the cloth are left, in which case this machine, like all others the judges are acquainted with, would probably injure the cloth more or less.

The great beauty of this invention consists in the method adopted for sharpening the spiral knives and blades, by making one grind the other, thereby ensuring a perfect contact of the cutting edges, at the same time saving other expensive apparatus for effecting the same end. The grinding is performed once in every three or four days, requiring only to be honed occasionally during the interval, by the hand. A machine runs about four years without repairs, except the grinding of the blades. If we make (for comparison) the ***old hand shears***, which forty years ago were solely used, our zero or comparative standard, this machine will stand at No. 200 on the scale; for it will do the work of two hundred men using the old shears; and if there can be produced a machine to exceed this number on the scale, the committee will be ready and happy to succumb, and give up their opinion that it ought to receive a liberal reward.

It is true many machines, fitted with spiral cutters, have been in use for some time past; but the application of twenty spiral cutters, all working with the utmost precision against an inflexible and truly ground knife edge, susceptible of being ground in their place in the machine, is, we consider, a great improvement.

There is another consideration entitled to be noticed, viz. that this invention, or improvement, was first introduced and liberally encouraged by one of our most respectable and well managed woolen manufactories, the Middlesex Company at Lowell. *A Gold Medal.*

375. W. Beals, *Boston.* Improved Steering Machine. We were unable to say much of this machine.

392. T. E. Daniels, *Worcester.* Improved Planing Machine.

393. By the Same. Planing Machine. Patented in 1834. This is well adapted for all classes of machine shops in which wood and iron of various patterns are to be planed or shaped; it executes straight work with great accuracy and despatch; can be adjusted to plane the concave side of a plank, for any cylindrical vessel having a limited radius; will plane wood or iron concave, the crop section agreeing with half an ellipsis, (having a transverse diameter of about two and one half feet,) to every possible conjugate diameter; consequently, concave stuff of large radius, agreeing near enough in practice to segments of circles, can be planed with the ease and rapidity of straight work; a quality which ought to make the machine valuable in large workshops, especially those belonging to the United States. It is intended by the proprietor to add an appendage, by which a great variety of patterns can be worked out, ready, like its other work, for the smoothing plane; such for instance as the concave and convex part of felloes to wheels, or segments of any of the curves above a certain radius. The machine on exhibition has only one arbor, placed upright in a rectangular frame of cast iron, which can be inclined to any angle less than ninety degrees, for planing hollow work, like the staves of a cylindrical vessel. At the bottom of the arbor is fixed a cross-bar forming the two arms (or flies) which carry the chisels near their extremities. A sharp chisel can be easily substituted for a dull one by stopping the flies, and setting the new tools so as to bear on the surface last planed, clamping them while in contact.

The mode proposed for planing felloes of wheels, &c., is to apply a pattern of the article to be wrought beneath the carriage to which it is to be attached, and to partake of all its motions, whatever may be its direction. The pattern is to be made to guide the carriage by means of a false fly and dumb chisel, after the manner that pattern-lathes operate. We however only wish to allude to this contemplated modification, which has so direct a bearing upon the value of that part which has been brought to perfection. *A Diploma.*

404. S. ORCUTT, *Boston.* Stamp Press. A good tool, but nothing particulary new.

405. Asbestos Safe. So far as we could judge by inspection, a well made article.

421. CURRIER & TABER, *Fairhaven.* Iron Drill. A useful appendage to the smith's shop, but nothing to call for particular notice. It was well made.

432. LEWIS & GRENVILLE. Rail-Road Blind. The blind moves on a thin iron bar. In warm weather it will do very well, but our long winters will prevent its general adoption.

494. F. M. WAITE, *Windsor, Vt.* Suspension Bridge. There have been various plans for suspension bridges; and it requires more than the bare inspection of a model to enable the committee to give an opinion as to the utility of this one.

501. R. URANN, *Boston.* Dove-tailing Machine. We recognise the same principles in this machine as in No. 604, which has been spoken of at more length. Here cutters are used instead of saws, and a very ingenious method of changing from the groove to the tenon cutter, and we have little doubt that it will do equally as good work as the other, and about as fast. But we should prefer for general use, the original to this, which is undoubtedly an after-thought, and we think not a very decided improvement.

It appeared as though it was made to avoid the patent which had been granted to the other. *A Diploma.*

502. SAMUEL SWEETSER, *Chelsea.* Washing Machine. Not so good a machine as Hovey, of Worcester, produced the last year.

516. WALKER & McINTYRE, *Portsmouth, N. H.* Rotary Stocking Loom. They recently secured a patent for it. This is an entirely new invention. No other machine, it is believed, can be found in this country that resembles it. It is extremely compact, occupying a cubic space of about eighteen inches. Unfortunately for the inventor, he cannot offer any decisive proof concerning its performance for any great length of time. It will however *knit*, and with extraordinary

rapidity too, for a boy can make forty pairs of stockings in a day; or it will knit across the breadth of the web one hundred times in a minute. No interruption takes place unless the yarn is broken by a large knot interfering with the needles. The inventor has displayed great ingenuity in the construction of this useful machine.

*A Diploma.*

562. **Isaac Towle**, *Boston.* Mortising Machine. This, like several other machines for this purpose, appeared to be a good one. We presume mortises are now scarcely ever made by hand, unless a single one, away from the shop.

579. **Misses Judkins**, *Portland.* Lace Loom. This machine we cannot better describe than in the language of the friend to whom we have before been obliged, and who has the peculiar tact of saying much in very few words.

The **Misses Judkins**, of Portland, have offered one of the most interesting articles at the Fair. It is a little bit of a machine, invented by them, of a cheap and simple construction, for the purpose of "making fringes, scarfs, insertions, and a great variety of other useful articles, which can be made in any family." When ladies turn inventors of machinery, and introduce new and beautiful manufactures, it is time for the men to take off their hats and make a low bow, both in respect for the fair constructers, and in gratitude for the spread of Yankee ingenuity. The machine here spoken of is very small, neat and simple, is easily used, and produces a great variety of beautiful ornamental work, of woolen, silk, thread, or fine braid. All the kinds of work for scarfs, bags, purses, &c., in the style of netting, are very handsome, and neatly executed. Watch-guards, insertings, and edgings, borders in the style of coach-lace, and fancy-binding for children's clothes are also made in good taste, and with extraordinary strength and durability. This instrument has pleased us more than many of mightier show and pretensions, for it will prove a valuable adjunct to domestic industry and prosperity. Many an hour that might be badly spent, or idly wasted, could be occupied by our young ladies in manufacturing beautiful and useful articles for good service, or ornaments for apparel, advantageously to themselves and their friends. The introduction of such an occupation should entitle the inventors to the gratitude of the community. *A Silver Medal.*

604. J. **Holden**, *Cambridge.* Dove-tailing Machine. This machine was invented and patented by ———— Davis of Boston. The right is now owned by J. Holden of Cambridge. It is a very clever contrivance for uniting the four perpendicular angles of boxes, and

other articles in wood, by means of a dove-tailed tenon and groove. The construction of the joint may be imagined, by first supposing the four corners of the box to be mitred to fit each other in the usual way; after which it may be supposed a dove-tailed tongue is ploughed on the face of the mitre of one of the sides, from the top to the bottom of the box; it may be supposed, again, that a corresponding dove-tailed groove is ploughed on the other face of the mitred joint, and the tongue when shoved down the groove will unite firmly the two sides of the box without nails, glue or any other foreign aid, in their true positions; the other three corners being joined in the same manner, a box ready for the top and bottom will be formed. The top and bottom cannot be made by the machine, for it pretends to nothing more than to unite permanently the four perpendicular corners, which work it performs with amazing celerity and accuracy, two men being able to turn out in the unfinished state above-mentioned, three hundred candle boxes in a day of ten hours' labor. The adjustments for different sized dove-tails can be made with very little loss of time.

The machine is upon the whole extremely simple, considering the complexity of the work it performs, it having only three circular saws for small dove-tails, and four saws for larger work. The work is confined to a carriage, and shoves forward by the hand against the saws in succession; the first cutting off the board to a mitre, the second saws in one side of the groove or tongue, the third the other side, and the fourth, if it is to be used, enlarges the groove to the requisite width. We consider this contrivance highly worthy the notice of the society. *A Silver Medal.*

623. E. Jenkins. Silk Flyer.

1079. B. Woodworth. Improved Stop Cocks and Water Valves for Locomotives. Extremely useful and well made articles. *A Diploma.*

645. E. Putman, *N. Danvers.* Three Leather Cutting Machines. These machines may be found useful in Shoe manufactories, but we do not esteem those for cutting shapes, so good as those of No. 185. We except from this remark the one used for splitting welts, which not only saves time and stock, but does the work much better than it would be possible to do by hand. *A Diploma.*

648. E. Leman, *Boston.* Model of an Arch Bridge.

658. J. Nason, *Boston.* Soda Cock. This is an ingenious and well made Cock; and we think it will wear well, and not be so liable to get out of repair, as those in common use. *A Diploma.*

670. Davenport & Bridges, *Cambridge*. Draw-Spring and Bumper for Rail-road Cars. Messrs. Davenport & Bridge, are always doing something to improve Rail-road Cars; and the travelling public are under many obligations to them. We should have thought this a most excellent plan, had we not, in examining the cars on the Worcester Road, to see its advantages over those in common use, met with one which we think still better, which has just been introduced by Mr. Parker, the superintendent, which, if we had space we would describe, although it was not entered at our Exhibition, as it should have been. But we recommend all who have the charge of roads, to examine it. *A Diploma.*

683. Hovey & Sampson, *Boston*. Machine for Cutting Combs. This little machine attracted much attention; it cuts instead of saws out the teeth; and what is more, cuts two combs from one piece of shell, the teeth of one being from the space between the teeth of the other, thus saving one third the stock. We do not know whether this machine is new, whether it is patented, or any thing else about it; but we *do* know it to be a clever invention. We are old enough to remember, when Graham put up the sign of the Elephant, and made the first combs which were ever made in Boston. Before that time, we were dependent upon Europe for even so humble an article as a comb; and now let them take off their restrictive duties, and we can supply them cheaper than they can make them. When shall we learn wisdom? Will experience ever teach us? Encourage our own manufactures by protective duties, and there will be no fear of our specie being drained to supply the coffers of Europe. *A Diploma.*

687. J. Babbett, *Boston.* Rail-road Boxes. This is a Composition Box, lined with a soft metal, principally pure tin; a small projection or flange prevents the soft metal being crowded out of the box. The object is to prevent the journal from heating, which it is very liable to do when moving with high velocities; and it is equally calculated for Mill-Shafts or Steam-Boat journals. One set has been in use on the Worcester Rail-road for a number of weeks, and so far has realized the most sanguine wishes of the inventor. From our own experience, and reasoning from analogy, we have no doubt of its entire success. We think Mr. Babbett is entitled to the thanks of the community for this, as well as for many other highly ingenious and scientific improvements in the arts. *A Silver Medal.*

760. E. Cherington, *Boston.* Patent Spring Matress and Invalid's Bedstead. Mr. Cherington has exhibited one of his most excellent matresses, made with steel bands underneath, held at each end with

spiral springs, and over which is a soft curled hair-matress. This is beyond question the most easy, luxurious and comfortable arrangement for sleeping, either for sick or well persons, that the world has seen. We cannot speak too strongly in its favor. A feather-bed may be used with it, but is entirely unnecessary, as the springs and matress adjust themselves so perfectly to the form of the body, and the weight of the different parts, that nothing can be more perfect in its adaptation for all the purposes of repose. In addition to the convenience of the ordinary plain matress, this has a new and ingenious contrivance for elevating the upper section at any required angle, so as to afford comfort to the sick, or to accommodate the fancy of those who like to have the head and shoulders more or less elevated at different times. It is firm in its construction and easily managed, either by the person in bed, or any one by the side of it. This invention, when we consider the vast amount of comfort to be derived during a life-time from its use both in health and in sickness, will be found worthy of the especial notice of the Association. *A Diploma.*

775. E. Noble. Three Leather Rolling Machines. Useful but not novel.

776. Lowell & Senter, *Portland.* Seal Press. A convenient Press for all public offices.

778. B. F. Mason. Dough Braker. We saw nothing in this model different from those in use in most ship-bread bakeries.

821. J. Hall, *Westminster.* Stitching Machine. An ingenious contrivance, by which much time may be saved, and the work better done than when the holes are perforated by hand. It is especially intended for Harness-makers, but may be used for many other purposes. The leather is held firmly between two upright clamps, which are attached to the bench on which the workman sits, and the motion is given by the foot, which drives the needle or perforator through the leather; the hole being always at right angles to the side of the article, and being made at exactly equal distances and always of the same size, giving the workman the use of both hands to do his stitching.

*A Diploma.*

856. A. Brigham, *Merideth.* Invented by E. Sampson. Shingle Machine. This is a very finely made machine, and we had marked it as the best we ever saw. It saws the shingles out very fast, with no other waste than the saw scarf; and the whole arrangement shows that the constructer was a thorough bred mechanic; and were it not for its neighbor, which we shall describe as No. 1117, we should think it would come into very general use. As it is, we hesitated for a long

time before we could give to so odd looking a piece of mechanism a name. That our readers may understand us, we will describe No. 1117 next, although it is putting it a little out of place.

*A Diploma.*

1117. G. T. Gilbert, *Lodi, N. Y.* Rotary Shingle Machine. A cast-iron circular plate, about eight feet in diameter, with the rim a little thicker than the centre, in order to add to its weight that it might operate as a fly-wheel. In this plate, about one-third from its centre, were two slots or openings; at these openings were fixed two stout knives or cutters, placed at such angles as to cut the thick and thin end of the shingle alternately as the plate revolved. This wheel or plate was vertical; an axis passed through its centre; on the end of this was a fast and loose pulley, and a belt passing from this to the moving power. The blocks of wood were prepared by being cut off at the common length of shingles; were then steamed, and while flexible from the steam were held in contact with the cast-iron plate, which at every revolution cut or sliced off two shingles. We saw it in operation, when it was making one hundred and twenty revolutions per minute; consequently making two hundred and forty shingles in the same time.

The shingles had a very smooth surface, and in this respect were better than those which were sawed; and appeared in every respect as good as any we ever saw. The great difficulty, it appears to your Committee, is to have cutters which will stand when they come in contact with hard pine knots. Experience will show if this difficulty is a serious one. The proprietor averred it had not been found to be so. Should there be no practical objection of this kind, it will supersede all others, as there is no waste of stuff. Half a dozen of them will supply the whole country. *A Silver Medal.*

872. O. Pettee, *Newton Falls.* One Index and four Geers. Appear to be well made. We could not judge of their accuracy by bare inspection, but from their appearance should think them so.

911. High Street Machine Company, *Providence, R. I.* Screw Chuck. Some one attached to this shop, and he need not have been ashamed of his name, has contrived this useful tool. It is a screw chuck, which is so formed as to bring any thing placed within its jaws to a true centre, and hold it fast, without the trouble of adjusting and trying, and resetting screws, and spending more time, perhaps, in that way than would be required to do the whole work with the lathe, after it is prepared. It is composed of a back plate on which is a spiral thread, and a front plate into which the jaws are firmly fix-

ed, to slide inwards or outwards by the revolution of the back plate; and the four jaws come simultaneously towards the centre, and hold fast whatever is between them. The whole is compact and firm, little exposed to wear, and evidently very durable. It may be made of any required size and strength; and must come into extensive use for those who execute different kinds of machine and fancy lathe turning.

*A Diploma.*

921. Dr. J. W. Warren, Jr., *Boston.* Bathing Tent. We had intended to describe this article at length, but found it would take more space than could well be allotted it; and supposed the inventor's interest would be as much advanced by cordially recommending it to the public, as one of the most convenient and useful appendages to every house-keeper, either in sickness or health; and would only regret that its cost will prevent its being more generally used than it is likely to be. We know of nothing more conducive to health than frequent ablutions. *A Silver Medal.*

939. J. Coney, Jr. Model Truss Bridge. This was a very well constructed model of a two story bridge, calculated for rail-roads when the common travel passes over the rail road. Of course it is to be used where there are deep cuttings. The trusses were cylinders connected and secured by iron caps; and much ingenuity and mechanical skill were shown in its construction. But the Committee cannot be expected to give a decided opinion of its practicability without a more severe investigation than they are able to bestow upon it at this time. From Mr Coney's well known skill, they have little doubt he would be able to do away those objections which present themselves on a cursory examination. They recommend to those engaged in the construction of roads to examine it fully.

943. S. B. Schenck, *Attleboro'.* Planing Machine. This is Woodworth's machine, improved. It is too well known to need any description. There have been several improvements which have added to the value of the machine; and we can only say it is a good machine, durable and strong; leaves a good surface, and works quickly.

There is also a grooving machine and tongueing apparatus attached to it. *A Diploma.*

976. B. R. Harwood. Four Screw Cutters.

985. J. Bacon, *Bedford.* Blind Fastener. A clever article for the purpose intended.

1002. J. Dennis, Jr., *Portsmouth, N. H.* Silk Machinery. Every thing which relates to the culture or manufacture of silk, is of much importance to our country. If the units paid for imported silks, were expended in encouraging the industry of our own community, we should have less of hard times.

This machinery is well arranged for spinning from the cocoons and twisting the thread; it may be worked by hand or any other power, and is a very simply arranged machinery. *A Diploma.*

1008. Davenport & Bridges, *Cambridge.* Model Rail-road Car. We believe no one builds better cars than Davenport, and he is constantly striving to improve them; we are glad to hear that he is, as he deserves to be, well encouraged.

1054. J. Hutchinson. Planing Machine. This machine, in its general construction, is very similar to the one described as No. 943. It is varied in some particulars, but principally, we believe, in having the cylinder enlarged, and double the number of cutters. It does the work about as well, perhaps a little quicker; but either of these work fast enough.

It requires but little ingenuity to alter a machine after it is once brought into use. Which of these is the original we do not know. They are both good machines.

1055. Stevens & Hutchinson. Threshing Machine. This should have been given to the Agricultural Committee; we however examined it and found it a capital machine, well made in every respect and very convenient, being easily transported. We should think it would soon be in very general use. *A Diploma.*

1056. Pearson Crosby, *New York.* Model Saw Mill. This little model appears to combine many advantages not possessed by the mills we have usually seen. What practical objections there are to its use, those more conversant than ourselves must discover. But so far as we could judge from seeing it work, we thought very favorably of it; and recommend those who are about to erect mills, to examine it more fully. We subjoin a description of its improvements in the inventor's own words.

"This mill differs from the common ordinary saw mills in many particulars. In the first place a very thin saw is introduced by making it stiff, so as to resist the influence of the wood to turn it aside, or prevent its running crooked. This is done by straining the saw with a new kind of stirrup, which strains it very tight, without the ordinary difficulty of twisting the saw-frame or gate, as the strain is always to the centre of the gate. In addition, two pairs of rollers is introduced; one pair below the timber to be sawed, the other pair above the last mentioned pair, and are so arranged that they can be drawn up or down to accommodate the different sizes of timber to be sawed. These rollers are kept tight to the saw by means of a set of screws, and move with the saw, keeping it perfectly in its place. The feed is taken by means of an eccentric on the fly-wheel shaft, and so arranged that it can be taken up or lengthened in the most simple manner.

" The pitman is attached to a fly-wheel to give the motion, and the rist fastened to the wheel so as to shift and give a longer or shorter stroke. The dogs are set on slides, and move so as to set without detaching them from the log or timber. The single dogs can be made use of as a guage for the thickness of the timber required to be sawed, so that every cut can be made equal."

It should have been mentioned in its proper place that a counter balance is made use of on the fly-wheel to counteract the weight or jerking motion of the saw-gate. *A Diploma.*

1068. B. McFarlane, *Roxbury*. Knitting Machine. This ingenious machine is at last completed; and we understand a large business is now doing in Roxbury in manufacturing under-shirts, drawers, &c. with these machines.

It is one of the most ingenious little things we ever saw; and the manner in which it knots the yarn up should be a caution to all young ladies. Lace machines, knitting machines, and a thousand other machines we could name, are constantly depriving them of their share of the labors of life; and if they do not take the thing in hand, and send all these plotting mechanics to Coventry, they will soon have nothing to do — a consummation *not* devoutly to be wished.

*A Silver Medal.*

338. C. O. Read, *Worcester*. A Box of Hand Cards.

1109. Smoke Curer.

330. Moses Whittier, *Lowell*. Harness for Looms. Good.

729. I. C. Hubbard, *Boston*. Locomotive Invalid Chair. Useful for invalids.

591. S. Wales, Jr., *Boston*. Three School Chairs.

1075. B. W. Earle, *Leicester*. Machine Cards. Good.

480. S. Forsey, *Boston*. Three Reeds. Good.

936. D. C. Brown, *Lowell*. A Weaver's Reed.

756. H. A. Denny, *Leicester*. A Set of Machine Cards. Good.

16. G. Darracott, Jr., *Boston*. Cotton Press.

93. N. Sargent, *Charlestown*. Model Currier's Beam.

1042. G. C. Clark, *Portland*. Plan for Closing Doors.

792. J. Codman, *Boston*. A Door Spring.

898. Day, *New York*. Quilting Frame.

97. N. Sargent, *Charlestown*. A Currier's Beam.

808. J. Pratt, *Sherburn*. Silk Machine. A new invention; considered by competent judges, something superior to any now in use, for its simplicity. *A Silver Medal.*

The Committee do not find on their list of articles, any number designating the Shafting, which we understand was put up by Mr. Jabez Coney, Jr., of South Boston. They have seldom seen any run with so much truth; and the style of finish is honorable to him, and deserves the special notice of all who are, or may be, about to erect works where shafting is needed. Mr. Coney is a thoroughly scientific mill-wright, and we are glad to find he is located with us.

## STEAM ENGINES.

885. Hinkley & Drury, *Boston*. Steam Engine: Has been in operation during the Fair, working the different machines. This engine is a six horse-power on the high pressure principle, of very simple construction, and remarkably well calculated to be put in operation in any place, with very little expense. The construction of the boiler is such as to generate steam very economically, and it can be placed on the floor, and operated, without any expense of brick work, &c. The engine works very still, and the eccentric valve motions, and bearings of shaft, are covered in such a manner as to prevent the dust from getting into and wearing them, and are also very easy to get at for repairs. The builders deserve great credit for their skill and ingenuity, in getting up this engine, both as regards the planning and workmanship. *A Gold Medal.*

43. Charles Woodworth, *Charlestown*. Model of a Horizontal Engine with an Upright Boiler. There is nothing about the principle or workmanship to attract the attention of mechanics.

By the same. Model of a Locomotive for Common Roads. Quite ingenious in its construction, but doubtful about its operation.

153. John Ridgway, Jr., *Boston*. Model of a Steam Engine. Has a three-way-cock instead of a sliding-valve; not much approved of in practice.

193. Elias Strange, *Taunton*. Steam Indicator. A very novel contrivance for ascertaining the pressure of steam in the boiler at any time, but is not believed to be an original invention.

194. J. W. & C. **Strange**, *Taunton*. Vertical Steam Boiler for Hard Coal. Very well calculated to expose a large surface of water to the fire, but rather difficult in its construction. The utility of it cannot be tested without some experience in its operation.

278. D. A. **Draper**, an apprentice. Vibrating Beam Engine. A very perfect model of a low pressure, with boiler for using coal. This model can be put in operation, being in working order; it is a beautiful specimen of workmanship, and the maker deserves great credit for it. *A Diploma.*

561. **Leverett Kimball**, *West Bradford*. Steam Engine. A model, with a vibrating cylinder, which operates the slides and valves. A very well made model, but the principle is not generally approved of in large engines.

634. W. **Bent**, *Boston*. Geered Inclined Plane. A model for locomotive engines; a very good invention, and will no doubt be brought into use, perhaps with some alterations, as it will save great expense in the grading of Rail-roads.

776. Upright Steam Engine. Model, with four pillars; a very neat piece of mechanism.

1090. **Mann & Thyng**, *Lowell*. Anthracite Coal Boiler — having pots or cylinders for the fire, which are surrounded by the water; the heat rising to the under side of the steam chamber and passing through a series of tubes or pipes horizontally. This boiler looks very plausible, but it is difficult to ascertain how it would prove in practice. It is rather complicated in its construction.

766. T. M. **Coffin**, *Boston*. Lever Beam Engine. A model of a high pressure, of very high finish; and shows that the maker is a very excellent workman. The highest finished Steam Engine model in the Fair. *A Diploma.*

1012. T. H. **Mann**, *Boston*. Locomotive Engine — with vibrating cylinders, of excellent workmanship, and operates remarkably well; has been in operation during the Fair upon a circular Rail-road. The maker is deserving of much credit.

## FINE ARTS, ARCHITECTURE, DESIGNS, ETC. ETC.

The exhibition of paintings, though contributing highly to the ornament of the splendid Central Hall, was not thought by the Committee, on examination, to furnish many productions of extraordinary merit.

Much allowance however should be made for the want of proper light upon them, a difficulty which is inseparable from the construction of the room. The same remark applies with still more force to the specimens of statuary. Something also of the effect of the paintings was perhaps lost from the want of suitable arrangements as to tone and color.

The committee have not judged it desirable, in making their Report, to notice with particularity the peculiarities of the several pictures in so extensive a collection, but content themselves with stating their preference of certain among them, together with a few passing remarks.

In regard to the specimens of the art of statuary, consisting of casts from portrait busts, the Committee cannot refrain from expressing their opinion, that an extraordinary talent for this interesting, and as is generally supposed, difficult branch of art, is displayed among us of late, and that this Exhibition affords abundant evidence of this gratifying fact.

The articles which belong to the department of architecture were submitted to the examination of the Committee only as specimens of architectural modeling and drawing. Viewed in this light, they have afforded high gratification. These branches have been hitherto somewhat neglected among us, and it was the more pleasant, for this reason, to find in the exhibition works of such decided merit in both.

The invention submitted to the examination of the Committee in *three specimens of Transfer work*, is highly interesting and important. These are made from printed sheets upon stone, by means of a chemical application made to the sheet and a sufficient pressure to transfer the printing to the stone. These impressions were very perfect, comparing fully with the original sheet — which was left entirely uninjured by the process. It is the invention of Mr. Joseph Dixon, of Taunton, Mass., and promises the most important results, both in book printing and in the indefinite multiplication of valuable engravings.— This process was carried to a high degree of perfection six or eight years ago — but the ingenious inventor has allowed it to sleep in his hands. It is to be hoped that it will not be permitted to remain much longer without application to useful purposes.

5. Burr, *Boston.* Boston Light Infantry. One Painting.
20. J. O. Mendum, *Boston.* Savings Bank.
38. Henry D. Moody, *Salem.* Turned Balls. Six within one.
49. Abel Houghton, Jr., *Lynn.* One Case Preserved Birds.

As far as the committee were able to judge, these preparations were skilfully made. *A Diploma.*

68. Miss Julia M. Curtis, *Boston.* Four Colored Prints.

57. H. S. Hills, *Boston.* Specimens of Chair Painting.

109. John J. Soren, *Boston.* Two Paintings. Good; want tone and atmosphere, but show a decided progress. Mr. Soren improves fast.

147. G. L. Brown, *Boston.* One Painting.

148. Francis Alexander, *Boston.* One Portrait.

149. Wyatt Dickerman, *Boston.* Two Portraits.

159. S. L. Armstead, *Charlestown.* Two Window Curtains.

183. Joseph Dixon, *Taunton.* Three Specimens of Transfer Work. Exceedingly curious and interesting, and worthy of distinguished notice from the Association. *A Silver Medal.*

201. Mrs. C. S. Richardson, *Boston.* One Miniature.

212. Mrs. Lucy Metcalf, *Providence, R. I.* Six Toy Rabbits.

230. T. C. Savory, *Boston.* One Standard.

232. W. H. Tappan, *Boston.* Crayon Drawing. First attempt of an apprentice; very creditable.

243. Geo. E. Thorndike, *Boston.* Drawing. A lad of eleven years of age; deserves a word of approbation.

288. C. S. Whitman, *Boston.* Osceola Fortification.

327. W. A. Smith, *Boston.* Two Specimens Artist's Canvas. A good article, so far as the Committee were able to judge.

341. F. W. Lydston, Jr., *Boston.* Miniature of Constable Read.

363. Edward Burbeck. *Boston.* Eagle. Carved from the wood of the Constitution.

376. E. W. Bouve, *Boston.* Drawing.

377. J. Andrews, *Boston.* Bank Note Vignettes. Handsome designs, well executed.

378. Boston Bank Note Company. Bank Notes. Well executed.

396. J. C. Howard, an apprentice. Specimen Drawing. Drawn with great correctness and delicacy. *A Diploma.*

430. J. C. Clapp, *Boston.* Painting.

435. Francis E. Childs, *Boston.* Specimen Sign Painting.

455. R. Salmon, *Boston.* Three Paintings. Ships and drawing

generally, excellent; the water inferior, hard and cut up. There was one small landscape beautiful and sparkling, with much more transparency of color and breadth of effect. *A Silver Medal.*

532. F. ALEXANDER. Portrait. Good in drawing, expression and likeness. *A Diploma.*

464. Portrait of Hon. H. G. Otis.

489. GEO. W. PIERCE, *Boston.* Portrait of Washington, from memory.

496. J. W. P. LEWIS, *Boston.* Fourteen Drawings. The landscapes neatly executed.

537. N. VAUTIN, *Boston.* Three Drawings. Very good, broad and bold style of pencil.

540. ROBERT COOK, *Boston.* Four Portraits.

545. Miss SARAH GOODRICH, *Boston.* Four Miniatures. Miss Goodrich has been long known for the strength of her likenesses and the beauty of her work. *A Diploma.*

568. C. HUBBARD, *Boston.* Three Portraits. Indicating promise.

599. JOHN STOTT, *Boston.* Four Cases Seal Impressions. Exceedingly well done. *A Diploma.*

605. W. J. HOBBS, *Boston.* Carved Capital. Good specimen of wood carving. *A Diploma.*

606. Portrait of W. P. McIntosh. Entered for exhibition only.

607. H. C. PRATT, *Boston.* Three Portraits.

646. ALVAN FISHER, *Boston.* Sixteen Paintings. Mr. Fisher's reputation is so well established as to need no commendation from the Committee. These are not however among the best works of his pencil, though possessing many of the qualities that have gained him so respectable a rank among the artists of the country. The interior of the stable seems to us to be distinguished among the others for truth and beauty of effect. *A Silver Medal.*

666. BADGER, *Boston.* One Painting.

669. F. A. LYDSTON, an apprentice, *Boston.* Imitation Rose Wood. The best imitation of rose wood. *A Diploma.*

671. JOHN KNIGHT, *Boston.* Four Paintings.

672. S. S. OSGOOD, *Boston.* Portrait. Pleasing character in the head. *A Diploma.*

694. LORD & PRESTON, *Boston.* Two Sashes Stained Glass. Very brilliant and beautiful.

699. A. Clark, *Boston.* One Portrait of W. W. Clapp—One Portrait of D. Francis. Excellent portraits. Good for drawing, color and likeness. For exhibition only.

728. Fifield & Goodwin, *Boston.* Specimen of Imitation Marble, &c. Good. *A Diploma.*

765. J. Knott. One Banner.

781. G. L. Brown. Landscapes. The committee wish that this talented artist had furnished them with an opportunity to speak of his rapid progress. They see however great beauties in these pictures; and their regret is, that he does not do himself full justice, when he shows he can do so well. *A Diploma.*

780. Kimball Gibson, *Boston.* Painting on Ivory. The head, bust, and right arm, well drawn; the character of the head decidedly good.

816. H. Card, *Boston.* One Drawing.

828. Harvey Redding, *Boston.* Three Windows Stained Glass.

846. J. O. Clapp, *North Bridgewater.* One Painting.

847. T. Doughty, *Boston.* Two Pictures. For exhibition only.

858. H. Dexter, *Boston.* Two Busts.

886. E. R. Scott, *Boston.* One Standard.

888. W. Morrison, *Boston.* Two Wax Medallions. Very well executed. *A Diploma.*

896. Mrs. Thompson, *Boston.* Two Drawings.

899. Mrs. McCallum, *Boston.* Six Drawings. (Water colors.) Flowers and fruits good. *A Diploma.*

900. E. Baker, *Boston.* One Painting.

907. One Painting. Exhibited by A. Ivynnet.

940. Chickey & Garey, *Boston.* One Plaster Cast of the Virgin. Good. *A Diploma.*

960. S. V. Clavenger. Eleven Busts. The collection of busts by Mr. Clavenger is very interesting. His works, in the judgment of the Committee, evince talents of the highest order. Indeed with regard to many of them, no commendation would exceed their merits.,

*A Gold Medal.*

996. W. Washburn, *Boston.* Six Architectural Models in Plaster. These are very superior specimens of the art. The model of the new Custom House, particularly, is so correct and finished a piece of work, as to deserve the notice of the Association.

*A Silver Medal.*

1010. C. H. Billings, *Boston*. Architectural Drawings. These drawings by Mr. Billings are executed in a very superior manner; with great precision and elegance. The vertical section, which shows the interior of the new Custom House, is truly beautiful in all the portion above the entrance floor. *A Diploma.*

1027. Miss A. M. Bowen, *Boston*. One Pencil Drawing.

1081. J. Ogden, *Boston*. Carved Wooden Chain.

1093. Flagg. Portrait. The Committee have no difficulty in ranking this the first among the paintings. It has a clear silvery tone, good color, great truth of expression, and is painted with simplicity and manliness of style. *A Silver Medal.*

1098. S. Willard, *Quincy*. Granite Carved Capital. Very superior specimen of carving in granite. *A Diploma.*

1111. Miss A. M. Gridley, *Boston*. One Painting.

1112. Miss M. Gridley, *Boston*. One Painting. Water colors.

500. Charles A. Smith, *Boston*. Specimen Paintings. Marble and mahogany.

817. W. E. Brown, *Boston*. Ten Model Columns. Very good.

729. J. C. Hubbard, *Boston*. Imitation Rose Wood Chairs.

793. C. T. Metcalf, *Boston*. Specimens of Drawing.

1107. J. R. Smith, *Boston*. Five Paintings.

1124. L. Warren, *Boston*. Fourteen Specimens of Imitation Wood Painting. Good imitations of wood and marble. *A Diploma.*

1155. Frothingham. Portrait. Exceedingly good in all respects; second only to 1093. *A Diploma.*

1156. C. Osgood. Portrait of B. Russell. A capital likeness and good honest portrait.

1138. Hoyt & Kelly, *Charlestown*. Granite Vase. Very superior specimen of carving in granite. *A Diploma.*

1115. E. Seager, *Boston*. Book Drawing. Very well done.

1123. Mrs. J. S. Jones, *Boston*. Crayon Drawing.

1128. C. B. Ives, *Boston*. One Bust.

1144. Warren White, *Boston*. A Sign. Well painted.

## JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARES, CLOCKS, ETC.

13. A Snuff Box, made of "Constitution wood."

101. J. F. Hodgkins, *Boston.* A miniature Fire-Set.

544. W. F. Tuckerman, *Boston.* A miniature Silver Tea Kettle, made of two twenty-five cent pieces. There is nothing new or "available" in such specimens of art.

100. J. Watson, *Boston.* An Improved Eight Day Clock. The manufacturer does not profess to be a clock maker. He is by profession a watch repairer, and made this clock out of his usual hours of business, as a regulator for his own use. The workmanship is superior, and the principal improvement, as modestly explained to the Judges, and fully appreciated by them, consists in the manner of winding, which does away with the appearance of any winding place in the dial, except what is from the centre of the hour hand, contrary to what is in general use with clocks. It has the advantage of preventing friction in the action of the hour wheel, by the arbor that the hour wheel acts upon going the same number of revolutions and the same way as the hour wheel goes itself. The supports for the pendulum are entirely detached from the escapement of the clock, which is not generally the case. Still it is nothing new, but an improvement on those in general use, in which there is an objection where a heavy pendulum is used, on account of the weight of the pendulum, when supported from the bridge connected with the escapement, always tending to draw the escapement from its proper adjustment. *A Silver Medal.*

119. Daniel Pratt, Jr., *Reading, Mass.* A Thirty Hour Clock. This was presumed to be a wooden clock; but as the key of the case could not be found, the Judges had no opportunity of examining it.

570. A. Stowell & Son, *Charlestown, Mass.* A Church Gallery Clock. This clock presents a fine specimen of ingenuity, in the judicious adaptation of the most recent and approved principles of the clock manufacturer's art. The workmanship is of the first quality.

*A Silver Medal.*

445. Joseph R. Brown, *Providence, R. I.* A Gold Lever Watch. Was unanimously pronounced by the Judges to be the best American watch ever seen by them. They consider it an admirable specimen of native ingenuity and skill. *A Silver Medal.*

506. Leonard, Reed & Barton, *Taunton.* Britannia Ware. This manufactory has been in operation about two years, and is the only one of the kind in this country. The articles produced there are believed by the Judges to be quite equal to those of English fabric; and the specimens exhibited at the Fair were made of a new

composition, which is warranted by the manufacturer to be harder and more durable than any English Britannia Ware; and is sold at fifteen per cent less. *A Silver Medal.*

991. R. Gleason, *Dorchester.* Britannia Ware. A good quality of ware. *A Diploma.*

1050. Lord & Preston, *Boston.* German Silver and Britannia Ware. Not superior to the common ware of the shops.

*APPRENTICES.*

782. G. W. Clapp. Plain Gold Ring and Pin.

783. Henry Guild. Plain Gold Locket.

785. Charles Lamson. Ear-rings and Pin. Superior work. *A Silver Medal.*

784. John G. Field. Enameled Broach. *A Diploma.*

786. G. L. Curry. Gold and Ruby Rosette. *A Diploma.*

704. Joseph E. Stanwood. Three Silver Pitchers. Excellent work. Twenty years ago, few journeymen could have made better. *A Silver Medal.*

787. Wm. H. Gunnison. Ten Silver Spoons. Well made. *A Diploma.*

881. John H. Sweet, *Boston.* A Case of Diamond and Stone Jewelry. *A Silver Medal.*

958. Clark & Curry, *Boston.* A Case of Enameled Jewelry. The Judges cannot refrain from an expression of their admiration, at the excellence of workmanship, and the fine taste displayed in these specimens by Mr. Sweet, and Clark & Curry. *A Silver Medal.*

1038. J. M. Homer, *New York.* Silver Plating on Locks, &c. First rate work.

868. Newel Harding, *Boston.* Gold and Silver Ware ; Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, &c.; Gold and Silver Thimbles. The specimens exhibited in this case were not of equal quality. There was none of it however which the Judges could mark under two, and there was a large proportion which was decidedly one, which the judges would gladly mark as characterizing the whole, if they could conscientiously do so. *A Silver Medal.*

756. M. Regally, *Boston.* A French Clock.

692. 945. Jones, Lows & Ball, and Harris & Stanwood. Specimens of Silver Plate. The Judges have found more difficulty in deciding on the relative merits of these specimens than of any article submitted to their judgment. The specimens offered by each

house were excellent of their kind; but they were so different in their character, that there was no positive comparison to be instituted between them. The Judges are fully aware that no decision of theirs will be acceptable to both parties, and they despair, under all the circumstances, of pronouncing an opinion which will be satisfactory to either. Under all the embarrassments of the case, they would ask to be discharged from the expression of an opinion; but on a deliberate review of the whole matter, they feel compelled to add, that whilst the articles exhibited by Harris & Stanwood were very rich and beautiful in pattern, and finished in a superior manner, the design and execution of the Antique Chased Pitcher, presented for competition, (together with a richly chased Tea Set,) by Jones, Lows and Ball, has their preference as a specimen of the Silversmith's art, when considered in all its relations.

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|---|---|---|
| 692. | Jones, Lows & Ball. | *A Silver Medal.* |
| 945. | Harris & Stanwood. | *A Silver Medal.* |

## HANGING, ASTRAL, AND OTHER LAMPS.

948. H. N. Hooper, & Co., *Boston.* Lamps. The Committee having examined these Lamps, class the work under *four* different heads, each of which they think deserve special notice. *First,* The work left from the casting; *second,* the finish of that which is filed up and turned; *third,* the work dipt, or the ormolu; *fourth,* the bronzed work.

*First.* The work left from the casting, they think will vie with and in fact excel, any that they have before noticed manufactured in this country, but that it is not equal to some imported work, which is done by men who are by trade "fine casters," and who do no other work, and can do no other.

*Second.* This branch of work, the Committee think, will not suffer by comparison with any imported or domestic manufacture.

*Third.* In examining this branch of the work, the Committee are aware that the shade of color may be, and is, made to suit the taste; and whatever may be their opinion as to fancy, they notice with pleasure the evenness of the color produced, as regularity of color, and not shade, should be the standard by which to decide.

*Fourth.* The Committee notice three different descriptions of bronzing, viz., bronzing upon the metal without the fictitious surface, the French bronze, and the fictitious surface bronze. The two first they do not think equal to the imported specimens of the same description of bronzing; but the latter, which is the kind in general use, they consider fully equal to any they have ever seen. *A Gold Medal.*

The Committee regret that articles of a similar description were not offered by more than one person.

## COPPER, BRASS AND TIN WARES.

90. **James H. Coltman**, an apprentice, *Boston.* One miniature Brass Tea Kettle — common work. One Brass Trumpet — a well made and highly finished article.

150. **Charles P. Fessenden**, an apprentice, *Boston.* Two miniature Brass Lamps — strong Toys. Seven Pewter Cocks — a cheap article, and thought to be durable.

209. **William J. Seaver**, *Boston.* One Brass and two Copper miniature Tea Kettles. Well made and beautiful toys, in a neat glass case.

223. **William L. Sargent**, *Boston.* One Tin Door Plate — a very neat and cheap article, and an excellent imitation of the silvered plate. One Tin Hat — common work.

261. **G. Chilson & Co**, *Boston.* One Tin Yankee Baker — excellent workmanship. A convenient and economical article for summer cooking. *A Diploma.*

306. **John Roach**, *Boston.* One pair miniature Brass Andirons. Well proportioned and plain finish.

316. **Houghton & Josselyn**, *Holliston, Mass.* Two Copper Wash Bowls, one Copper Pump. Handsome machine made articles, but not substantial enough for the purposes they were intended for.

473. **John Clark & Son**, *Boston.* Seven Brass Cocks, and two Plated do. Very highly finished, and superior to any imported ones that the Committee have seen. *A Diploma.*

547. **George Carter**, an apprentice, *Boston.* One Copper Chafing Dish. Common work.

469. **William B. Oliver**, *Boston.* One tin Bathing Tub — ordinary work. One tin Yankee Baker.

550. **Ezra Hawkes**, *Boston.* One zinc Bathing Tub. A neatly made, useful article.

45. **S. M. Allen & Co.**, *Boston.* One self-heating tin Bathing Tub. Common work.

388. J. A. Richards, an apprentice, *Boston.* Two brass Cocks. Well finished and substantial.

681. G. Chilson & Co., *Boston.* One tin Bathing Tub. A very fair article, but nothing extra.

## STOVES, GRATES, FURNACES AND RANGES.

941. Professor Andrews, *Hartford.* A Radiating Stove. A good arrangement.

397. H. & F. Stimpson, *Boston.* Cooking Range. A very good and efficient arrangement, with one back oven. *A Diploma.*

45. S. M. Allen & Co., *Boston.* Patent Four Column Stove.

877. J. Preston, *Boston.* Hot air Furnace. The coal is burnt in fire brick, and the interior is so arranged as to expose a large surface of heated iron to the action of the air in the air chamber. The doors are double, with a current of air between them, which supplies the fire. An excellent arrangement. *A Silver Medal.*

590. E. Barrows, *Mattapoisett, Mass.* Cooking Range. A very good and efficient arrangement, with one back and two side ovens. *A Silver Medal.*

932. Rice & Revere, *Boston.* A Camboose — a good article. A Cooking Stove, elevated oven. A Cooking Stove, H. Hunt's patent. A Cooking Stove for coal, E Potter's patent, coal burnt in fire brick — a good article. Two Grates — very good castings.

66. B. F. Butler, *Boston.* A Railway Cooking Stove. Very large, and good for public houses.

339. By the Same. A Four Column Stove. Two Ladies' Cooking Stoves — very good for wood. Six Grates — good castings, and very good wrought iron work. *A Diploma.*

681. Gardner Chilson & Co., *Boston.* A Rotary Cooking Stove — Granger's Patent Elevated Oven. Two Parlor Stoves. Three Cooking Stoves for coal or wood — simple arrangement and neat castings.

156. Leavitt & Bates, *Boston.* Experiment Cooking Stove — very good. Three Olmstead Stoves — a good article, well known.

75. B. Blaney, *Boston.* Two Copper Hot Air Furnaces. A very good Portable Furnace.

257. **Bryent & Herman**, *Boston*. Five Grates — very good castings. Five Stoves — very good and neat work. *A Diploma.*

22. **Alfred Kinsley**, *Canton, Mass.* Two Cooking Stoves.

423. **H. W. Miller**, *Worcester*. A Ventilating School Stove for wood. The air introduced from abroad. An excellent article for schools. *A Diploma.*

29. **Brown & Morandi**, *Boston*. A Flat-Iron Heater.

331. **W. A. Wheeler**, *Worcester*. A Stove, elevated Oven. A simple, neat stove; very good castings. Three Cooking Stoves for wood, with a crank for raising the grate; excellent for wood; very neat castings, with Copper Boilers and Kettles of superior workmanship.

362. **Jeremiah Fogg**, *Boston*. Two Sheet Iron Stoves. A. Fogg's Patent Gothic Stove. A Cooking Stove for Coal — a neat article.

749. **Perry & Thompson**, *Boston*. A Cooking Stove, with a Furnace in the hearth for charcoal. Very good for wood.

476. **Joseph Huse**, *Boston*. Improved Union Cooking Stove for Wood. Good. Castings good.

248. **D. Prouty & Co.**, *Boston*. Four Whiting's Patent Cooking Stoves, for wood or coal. A good economical stove, very well arranged; tin boilers of superior workmanship. Mears' Patent Cooking Stove; very much like Whiting's in arrangement and workmanship. Two Furnaces, Mott's Patent. Two Mott's Patent Combined, Rotary, Self-feeding, Steam Conductor Cooking Stoves, for coal — an excellent arrangement. J. L. Mott's Patent Elevated Oven, Self-feeding Stove. Two J. L. Mott's Patent Self-feeding Ring and Salamander Stoves — very good arrangement. *A Diploma.*

869. **Stephen Bates**, *Boston*. A Doric Fire-place. A well known, valuable article.

902. **Edward Loring**, *Boston*. Two Blower Stands and Blower.

183. **L. I. Caverly**, *Boston*. A Hot Air Stove. A two-oven Cooking Stove, for wood.

483. **C. C. Gilbert**, *Boston*. Two Cooking Stoves, for wood.

629. **Henry T. Butler**, *Boston*. Four Hathaway's Patent Hot Air Cooking Stoves, for wood. One very large and good for a public house. *A Diploma.*

282. **Lewis Jones & Sons**, *Boston*. A Yankee Stove. W. A. Arnold & Co's. Patent Elevated Oven.

## GLASS, STONE, AND EARTHEN WARES.

611. **New England Glass Company**, *East Cambridge, Mass.* One Set of Rich Cut Ware, consisting of Claret Decanters; Decanters; Fruit, Cheese, and Sugar Bowls; Tumblers, Goblets, Champaigns, Clarets, Wines, Liquors and Lemonades to match. The quality of the Glass is very perfect, the color brilliant and good, the cutting and polishing excellent.

Also, a Set of Cut Stem Plain Bowls; Goblets, Clarets, Wines and Liquors ,which are of perfect workmanship, and superior quality; showing a degree of perfection and skill in the art of manufacturing this class of articles, which is not exceeded by any other company in this country.

Very handsome specimens of Rich Cut Hall or Entry Lamps; Candle Shades and Astral Shades, new and beautiful patterns, of superior workmanship and finish; designed in good taste and executed with skill.

612. Same Company. Pressed and Fire Polished Tumblers. They are of very perfect manufacture in all respects, and show a decided improvement in this branch of the art.

The quality, color, and workmanship of the glass exhibited by this company, fully sustains the high reputation they enjoy in the United States. *A Gold Medal.*

982. **A. C. Hobbs**, *Boston.* Cut Astral Shades and Lamp Glasses. A variety of new patterns, excellent styles, in good taste and well executed. Mr. Hobbs informed the Committee, that the above were only exhibited to show the novelty of the patterns, and the perfect workmanship in the execution of the same; and as such they possess decided merit. In point of cutting equal to any exhibited.

*A Silver Medal.*

165. **B. Dodge**, *Portland, Me.* One Earthen Ware Flower Pot. Handsome model and good workmanship; covered with a superior green glaze. The Committee regret that the specimen is confined to this single article, but trust that before long more attention will be paid to this branch of American manufacture. *A Diploma.*

222. **B. Edmands & Co.**, *Charlestown.* Big Stone Jug. An excellent specimen of so large an article of stone ware. The turning done by a master workman. *A Diploma.*

371. **A. Putnam**, *Salem.* Stone Ware Aqueduct Pipe. Hard body and very strong. May be advantageously used to convey liquids that would corrode pipes of metal.

437. **Loring & Kupfer**, *Boston*. Crown Glass, from the Redford Works. The specimens exhibited are excellent; of good color, surface, and thickness. All the points considered, it is the opinion of the Committee, (as also that of other gentlemen practically acquainted with the article, who examined it at the request of the Committee,) that this Glass is superior to any other exhibited.

*A Silver Medal.*

723. **J. S. Hastings**, *Boston*. New England Crown Glass. The samples are good; of the same quality as exhibited two years since.

695. **Lord & Preston**, *Boston*. Glass Door Knobs. A variety of handsome specimens of cut and plain Knobs. *A Diploma.*

439. **H. A. Gardiner**, *Boston*. Glass Frigate. A pretty article for a toy.

1067. **Ritchie & Wilson**, *Wheeling, Penn.* Specimens Crown Glass.

1014. **Mrs. Eaton**, *Boston*. A Glass Pitcher; made before the art of cutting glass was invented. Its great value is in the fact, that it was brought to this country in the May Flower, by one of the name of Vincent, when the pilgrims came to beg hospitality of the savages. It has been in one family more than three hundred years.

824. **G. W. Edmands**, *Boston*. A Pitcher. This is of China ware, rudely made, and blue painted. It came to the new world in the May Flower, with the preceding article.

## BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, AND OTHER WOOLEN GOODS.

577. **W. & S. Lawrence & Stone**, *Boston*. Twelve pieces Wool-dyed Black, Drab and Oxford Mixed Cassimeres. From the Middlesex Company at Lowell. These goods are beautiful specimens of American Woolen Manufacture. They are made of a fine quality of wool, are of excellent colors, and the Oxfords extremely even in mixture. They possess great firmness of texture, are of full and equal width, and remarkable for even and perfect lists; which add greatly to the beauty of the goods. The style of finish is excellent, resembling precisely the best goods made in the West of England. The nap is thick and short; and they are devoid of that gloss, which a thinner and longer nap, like most of the Yorkshire goods, is capable of receiving; and

which is too much imitated by most American manufacturers. In short, for perfection in manufacture in every respect, they far exceed any cassimeres we have ever seen made in this country; and the Committee, having all of them long been familiar with English woollens, and most of them having purchased in England, can add, that they have seldom if ever seen any foreign cassimeres more generally perfect, or which did greater credit to the skill of the manufacturer. *A Gold Medal.*

Under the same number are six pieces of Asphaltum Cloths, from the same Manufactory. This is an excellent article for winter overcoats, much resembling the fine English Beaver Cloths, and fancifully called by the manufacturers, *Asphaltum* Cloths; and, upon an examination of the goods, one would be inclined to infer from their stoutness, that they really must possess much of the impervious quality of that substance. The pieces exhibited are black, blue, green, and brown. They are made of good stock — are close, firm and heavy goods, and equal to any foreign fabric of the kind made from the same quality of wool. The excellence of their manufacture deserves high commendation. *A Diploma.*

In the same lot are two pieces Blue-Black Mohair Coatings. This is a heavy, but clumsy article, and would compare pretty well with the same style of goods imported from England.

There are also under the same number, twenty-five Fleeces of Saxony Wool from a flock of five hundred sheep, owned by Mr. Samuel Lawrence, of Lowell. The Committee have not been accustomed to judge of the qualities of this article, but they were all equally struck with the cleanliness of this lot; with the smallness, and neatness of doing-up of the fleeces, as well as with the shortness and fineness of its fibre. They can truly say that they have never examined a finer parcel of wool grown in this country. *A Silver Medal.*

373. E. K. Rugg, *Canton.* Twenty-four pieces Black, Drab, and Fancy-colored Cassimeres, from the Neponset Company at Canton. These are good, heavy, firm, and honestly made goods, and do much credit to the manufacturer. They are of a fair quality of wool, of equal width and good lists, though the headings were not so neatly put on as the finish of the goods in other respects required. There is one piece, denominated by the Committee, a *Robbin's Egg Blue Mixture,* that is extremely beautiful, both as to style of finish and excellence of stock. It approached very near to the goods already described in No. 577. *A Silver Medal.*

632. **Parker, Blanchard & Wilder**, *Boston*. Two pieces Indigo Black Cassimeres, manufactured by M. & N. Harris, of Nelson, N. H. These are fair goods, of pretty good stock, but not particularly deserving of praise.

927. **E. Parks & Co.**, *Boston*. One piece Black Cassimere, from the Winchendon Manufacturing Company. This is made from good stock, very finely spun, and is of good color; but is but half-milled, loose, and not sufficiently sheared.

1065. **Sayles & Merriam**, *Boston*. Two pieces Wool-dyed Black Broadcloths, from the Hamilton Woolen Company, Southbridge. These are decidedly the best specimens of Broadcloths in the Exhibition. They are made of extremely fine wool, are of good color, and the body of the cloth very well done; and of a style of finish approaching the West of England goods. They possess a good lustre, and would undoubtedly wear handsomely and do good service; but the Committee regret to find that they are somewhat injured, by what are termed "manufacturer's holes," and that the lists are sewed on from one end to the other. They were not, as the Committee are informed, manufactured for exhibition, but are certainly entitled to much commendation. *A Silver Medal.*

365. **Benjamin Poor**, *Boston*. Several pieces of Black and Blue Broadcloths, manufactured at the Cherry Valley Mill, Leicester, by Thomas Bottomly. These goods are made of a medium quality of wool, firmly put together, heavy, and in all respects very well manufactured. They are not intended as samples of fine cloths.

*A Diploma.*

1162. **A. & A. Lawrence & Co.**, *Boston*. Four pieces of Wool-dyed Black and Invisible Green Broadcloths, from the Oxford Manufacturing Company. These are firm, heavy goods, made from ordinary wool, pretty well finished, and a fair article of medium quality.

610. **Edward H. Robbins**, *Boston*. Two pieces of Black Broadcloths, from the Northampton Woolen Manufacturing Company. These are made of excellent stock, very finely spun, and well colored; but in other respects the manufacturer has not done justice to the wool, or to the reputation of the establishment where they were made. They are light, of long nap, being not sufficiently sheared.

While the Committee pronounce the Cloths in No. 1065 to be the best exhibited, and really entitled to much commmendation, they cannot forbear to express their disappointment at the exhibition of Broadcloths generally. They had hoped to have found a greater variety of fine and well manufactured goods; and knowing, as they do, that many better samples than those here shown, are to be found in the Commisson Houses almost any day, they regret that other specimens were not exhibited.

823. A. & A. LAWRENCE & Co., *Boston.* Four pieces of Black, Blue, Mixed and French-grey Satinets, manufactured at Amesbury, by the Amesbury Flannel Manufacturing Company. These are decidedly the best specimens of Satinets in the Exhibition. They are very perfectly manufactured from good Vermont wool, selected from such as is ordinarily used at the Manufactory, and not purchased, as the contributors state, for the purpose of making goods for exhibition. They are heavy, firm, well finished, with the backs well covered, and in all respects a handsome, and good article. They were removed from the Hall on an early day, and the Committee regret that all of them had not an opportunity to examine them so thoroughly as they wished; they examined them sufficiently, however, to be satisfied that they are entitled to the highest commendations. *A Silver Medal.*

1163. A. & A. LAWRENCE & Co., *Boston.* Ten pieces Mixed and Fancy-colored Satinets, from the Maverick Company, at Dedham. These are firm, heavy, good goods, and very well done for the quality of stock. They have the common fault of irregularity in width, but should be classed as No. 2, of the goods exhibited. *A Diploma.*

186. NOYES & POWERS, *Boston.* Two pieces Black Satinets from the Minot Company, Enfield. These are uncommonly heavy and tight goods; the stock is of fair quality, and the backs are well covered; a little improvement is needed in the finish. They are not quite equal in style of manufacture to No. 1163, but would, perhaps, prove to be more durable goods. *A Diploma.*

234. A. & A. LAWRENCE & Co., *Boston.* Eleven pieces White, Yellow, Orange, and Scarlet Flannels. One piece White Gauze do., and three pieces White, Scarlet and Green Prunello Twilled ditto, all four-fourths wide. From the Amesbury Flannel Manufacturing Company. Joshua Aubin, Agent. *A Gold Medal.*

294. JOHNSON, SEWALL & Co., *Boston.* Eight pieces White, Scarlet and yellow Flannel, four-fourths wide. One piece White ditto, each three-fourths, five-fourths and six-fourths wide; and two pieces White Gauze ditto, four-fourths wide. From the Ballard Vale Company, Andover. John Marland. *A Gold Medal.*

The Committee have chosen to speak of the goods under the two last numbers in connection; and they are unanimous in pronouncing them the most beautiful and perfect specimens of Flannels, in all respects, that they have ever seen, whether manufactured in this country or any other. And the goods from these two establishments possess such equal merits, that they hesitate to declare a preference between the two parcels. They are both beautifully spun and finished, even throughout, each piece of regular width, made of superior stock, and the colors of the scarlets and yellows are excellent. After very particular examination, they would class them as follows:—Of the Gauze and White, they give preference to those from the Ballard Vale Company; and of the Colored and Twilled, to the Amesbury goods. They cannot well imagine a more perfect article of the kind, than the twilled last referred to; nor can they conceive of a more delicate and beautiful specimen of woolen manufacture, than is exhibited in the two pieces of Gauze from the Ballard Vale Company. To test the extreme delicacy of this article, they unrolled one of the pieces, and although it is thirty-six inches wide, they drew several yards of it, list and all, through a lady's finger-ring, with the greatest ease. The piece contained twenty-one yards, and weighed but three pounds. The Committee are informed that the goods from the Ballard Vale Company are such as they are daily making, and were not made especially for exhibition; and that the stock from which the Amesbury goods were made, was selected from such as is constantly used at that establishment. Both lots were made from American fleece wool.

1089. STEPHEN SIBLEY & CO., *Hopkinton*. Two pieces White Flannel. They are a heavy, and very good article; approaching in style of finish the English, that are sometimes denominated Swanskins.

616. JOHNSON, SEWALL & CO., *Boston*. Four pieces White Twilled Flannels, manufactured by J. Pranker. A fair article.

617. By Same. Two pieces Scarlet Flannels, by N. Stevens. Of fair quality.

618. By Same. Two pieces White Domet Flannels, by C. C. Damon. These are composed of cotton and wool; of coarse stock and inferior quality.

619. By Same. One piece White Swanskin Flannels, by E. Sutton. Very fair quality of wool; manufactured in an ordinary manner.

620. By Same. Two pieces thirty inch stout Flannels, by E. Hale, Jr. & Son.

621. By Same. Two pieces stout, heavy Flannels, by George Hodges.

971. JOHN HALL, *Boston*. Three pieces Scarlet and Yellow

Printed Flannels, from the Lexington Print Works. Quite ordinary.

The goods under the last seven numbers do very little credit to the Fair, or to the contributors; they are but decently manufactured, and of common quality.

160. George Bond & Sons, *Boston*. Two pieces Green Bockings, for floor cloths and jackets, and two pieces White Kerseys for seamen's drawers; from the New England Worsted Company, Saxonville. William Kilham, Agent. These goods are well manufactured; — they are of fair stock, and heavy. The Bockings are of good color.

Under the same number is one bundle White Worsted Yarn, No. 14, in grease; one bundle ditto, cleansed; one bundle White Worsted Floss, four-threaded, and one bundle ditto two-threaded, from the same establishment; all of which appear to be good and well made articles. They were taken, as the Committee are assured, from the stock on hand at the establishment, and were not prepared especially for exhibition.

This Company, we believe, was the first which engaged in the manufacture of worsted yarn by machinery in this country; and until they undertook it, we were entirely dependent upon Great Britain for a supply of the article, with the exception of a small quantity occasionally made at one or two establishments by hand. By the introduction of two machines, the invention of an ingenious countryman, Samuel Conillard, Jr., of Maine, this Company have been enabled successfully to compete with the foreign manufacture, although protected only by a duty of twenty per centum; and have produced an excellent article from the coarsest wools that are brought into this country. By the process of combing the wool, as practised at this establishment, the long and coarse fibres are separated from those that are short and fine; and while the former is made into worsted yarns, the latter is manufactured into coarse woolen goods, of which the Bockings and Kerseys referred to, furnish samples.

The inventor of this machinery certainly merits high credit for his ingenuity, as well as this Company, for securing to the community the benefits of so valuable an invention. *A Silver Medal.*

291. William Eames, *Duxbury*. A sample of White Saxony Yarn, three ply. An excellent article.

972. Leach & Lovejoy. *Boston*. Three bundles of White and Mixed Woolen Yarn, two ply. Of good quality.

1080. John P. Flagg, *Charlestown*. Three bundles Woolen Yarn. Fair quality.

1083. **Charles Warren & Co.**, *Boston.* Ten bundles White, Mixed and Colored Woolen Yarn, two and three ply. Some of these samples were very beautiful, and the best exhibited. *A Diploma.*

478. **Samuel Knight**, *Boston.* Forty knots Zephyr Yarn. This specimen is exceedingly beautiful. The wool is fine, very soft, and evenly spun. *A Diploma.*

750. **George Bond & Sons**, *Boston.* Taglioni Shawls, made by Laura Webb, Windham, Conn. An article made of soft worsted yarn and knotted together.

558. **S. S. Stone**, *Boston.* Three pairs fourteen-fourths Bed Blankets; one pair ditto of Cotton Warp; one pair ditto, marked "Steam Boat" — and four pairs three and four points, Blue, Scarlet, Green and White Blankets; from the Mechanics Manufacturing Company, Rochester, New Hampshire. These goods are all of them of very superior quality. The bed, and some of the points, excel in beauty and perfection, any that your Committee have ever seen, either of American or Foreign manufacture. They are all of excellent wool; the whites of a rich cream color, and the colored well dyed; the nap thick and soft, and well raised upon both sides. In short, they are splendid specimens, and afford the highest testimony of the skill of the manufacturer. There was no article in the Exhibition, that came within the view of the Committee, of which the friends of American manufacture have greater reason to be proud. *A Gold Medal.*

1113. **W. & S. Lawrence & Stone**, *Boston.* Samples of Water Proof Cloth, from the Lowell Water Proofing Company, at Lowell. These are specimens of various kinds of cloth, including Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, and other thinner fabrics, which possess the property of repelling water; the under part remaining perfectly dry, while the upper surface is covered therewith; and the Committee are assured that it would so remain, perfectly impervious to all liquid, for an indefinite length of time, while the air or the breath may be freely passed through the pores of the cloth, thus proving the fabric to be open to the transmission of perspiration. Indeed they are told, that if a piece of cloth prepared in this manner be placed over a vessel of boiling water, the steam may be seen to come through it, while, if the vessel be overturned, not a particle of water will escape through the cloth. They are also assured, that it is prepared without the use of India-rubber.

In addition to these advantages, the Committee have reason to believe, that the process protects the fabrics from future injury by moths; which they consider an important quality.

The benefit to the community which is likely to follow the introduction of this improvement into general use, must be apparent to every observer; and the Committee take pleasure in expressing their approbation of the invention. *A Diploma.*

## COTTONS AND PRINTS.

179. **Wessacumcon Steam Mill**, *Newburyport.* Bleached and Brown Cottons. This is an establishment lately erected upon the principle of the best Manchester Mills — the first of any importance that has been started in the United States, and must soon lead to correct estimates of the advantages of steam over water power.

The goods here exhibited are of a very superior order, remarkably even and closely wove; and altogether of a better fabric than has ever before been produced in this country. They are in all respects equal to any British fabric of the kind that the Committee has ever seen. *A Silver Medal.*

178. **American Print Works**, *Fall River.* Chintz Furnitures. The drawing and printing of these goods exhibit great skill and perfection; and the colors are very brilliant and rich. The designs, however, are not so light and airy as is desirable in such goods; and they are not so well dressed as they should be; but in the main they are fine specimens of workmanship, and entitled to much commendation.

3-4 and 4-4 Chintz Prints. Rich goods — clear and fast colors and exceedingly well printed — good finish, and do great credit to the manufacturer. *A Diploma.*

46. 518. **Providence Dyeing, Bleaching, and Calendering Company.** Silesias. These are very excellent goods; and, both for *colors* and *finish*, are superior to any that have ever before come under the eye of the Committee. *A Silver Medal.*

187. **Phœnix Factory**, *Peterborough, N. H.* Sheetings. Stout and excellent goods, and commendable on account of their durability and extra width. *A Diploma.*

188. **Union Manufacturing Company**, *Peterborough.* Cottons. Very superior goods; fine, even, and exceedingly well made. They are worthy of much praise, and do great credit to the manufacturer. *A Diploma.*

191. **Methuen Company**, *Methuen*. Bed Tickings. These are fine goods; but are, in the opinion of the Committee, inferior to some others exhibited.

320. **Boott Cotton Mills**, *Lowell*. Brown Sheetings. Well known in the market, and in good repute with consumers, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities. The specimens here exhibited are finer and closer than they ordinarily produce, and show a farther improvement in the manufacture. *A Diploma.*

321. **York Mills**, *Saco*. Jeans, Tickings, &c. The Tickings exhibited in this lot are superior to any present. They are very perfect, evenly wove, and clear colors. The brown and bleached Jeans are of very good quality. The Denims, Striped Shirtings, and Camblets, are also very good specimens of these kinds of goods.

*A Silver Medal.*

322. **Cocheco Company**, *Dover, N. H.* Fall Prints. In appearance these Prints are strikingly like English work. The designs are very simple and effective; they are skilfully and delicately executed, and the colors are very brilliant and permanent. They are, in the whole, a beautiful specimen of Calico Printings, and do great credit to the source whence they came, and must find favor in the eyes of the consumer. *A Silver Medal.*

416. **Schuylkill Factory**, *Pennsylvania*. Tickings. Excellent goods; very heavy; firm, and closely made, and good width.

*A Diploma.*

357. **Hamilton Factory**, *Lowell*. Cotton Flannels. These Flannels have been long known as superior to any of the kind made in the country; and the samples here exhibited, are fine specimens of what they are constantly producing.

Cotton Blankets. These are a new article, and the first that have been exhibited. The Committee think highly of their introduction; and it is their opinion that they must soon come extensively into use.

*A Silver Medal.*

356. **Merrimack Company**, *Lowell*. Blue Ground Chintz Prints. A gorgeous production. The width, durability and beauty of texture, the rich and original designs, the superior execution, and the brilliancy of coloring, are beyond any work of the kind that has before been brought to the notice of the Committee.

Light Plate Prints. These goods have been long known, and universally admired, for their superior fabric and inimitable printing. The specimens exhibited have attracted much notice on account of the great simplicity of the designs, and finished execution.

The two colored Plates are particularly noticeable. The work approaches so nearly to the most delicate of France, as almost entirely to have superseded the use of French Plates; and to judge from the present specimens, the importation of foreign articles of competition must soon be entirely abandoned. *A Silver Medal.*

609. A. Robeson, *Fall River.* 4-4 Chintz Prints. These are beautiful goods. There is about them a nicety of design and coloring that renders them a decidedly genteel Print. They do great credit to the taste and skill of the contributor, and must be well received in the market. Such decided improvement in Calico Printing as is here exhibited, must rapidly diminish the imports of such goods.

3-4 Chintz Prints. The design, coloring, and execution of these, exhibit first rate workmanship; but the figures are too much crowded together to make them a popular or desirable style.

Chintz Furnitures. The style of these goods far surpasses any thing of the kind produced in the United States. The designs are particularly graceful and well executed; the ground-work and coloring are harmonious and brilliant, and the finish is uncommonly good; which last quality is very important in such work; and it is the opinion of the Committee that, in point of taste and usefulness, they are equal, if not superior, to any production of the kind they have ever seen imported from Europe. *A Silver Medal.*

1030. B. Bennett. Samples of Dyeing. The specimens here exhibited are by Benjamin Bennett, a worthy denizen from Lyons, to whom much credit and encouragement is due for his indefatigable industry in producing and arranging his beautiful and brilliant colors. His art is an accession to the trades of the city, and his skill must elicit from the community the patronage that his specimens deserve. *A Diploma.*

822. B. W. Dodge, *Boston.* Samples of Dyeing. These specimens are from the Malden Dye-house. The Committee take much pleasure in observing a great improvement within a few years in this useful art. The present exhibition is worthy of much commendation for clearness and brilliancy of coloring. *A Diploma.*

1127. L. P. Whitman, *Palmer.* One piece 4-4 White Cambric, from the Palmer Manufacturing Company. The piece exhibited was uneven and not well finished; the fabric and general appearance, however, is sufficient to shew that such goods must soon take the place of British cambrics, which at this day are imported in great quantities.

The Committee would beg to remark, that throughout the whole of the various articles they have been called upon to judge of, there has not a specimen been exhibited, that was not worthy of the place assigned it, and its production a credit to the skill and intelligence of New England.

## SEWING SILK, COCOONS, LINEN AND COTTON THREAD.

440. **Nantucket Silk Company.** Sewing Silk, manufactured by C. P. Crane. This specimen is superior to the other lots on exhibition in the twist and evenness of the thread; although there is a great want of uniformity in the skeins, some being very good, and equal to the best Italian, and others very inferior.

1. **E. H. Derby**, *Medfield.* Colored Sewing Silk. The material is good, but the thread is too hard twisted, and there is a want of life and lustre in the silk.

334. **T. Whitmarsh**, *Northampton.* Blue Sewing Silk. This is of fair quality, but there is a want of uniformity in the skeins, and the thread is too hard twisted. The Committee is not informed whether this lot is from native stock or imported.

761. **E. Tower**, *Boston.* A frame of Cocoons reared in this city. They are of uncommonly large size, and in a very healthy state.

369. **Dr. James Dean**, *Greenfield, Mass.* A very perfect specimen of Raw Silk, well prepared, and in every particular quite equal to any imported from France or China. *A Silver Medal.*

47. **G. H. Dodge**, *Dodgeville, Mass.* A sample of White and Colored Cotton Thread. The quality of this is inferior, and wanting in evenness and lustre; but the coloring is well done.

## CARPETINGS, RUGS, AND FLOOR CLOTHS.

The Committee regret that a branch of our manufactures which has become so extensive, and been brought to so great a state of perfection, was not represented on this occasion by a larger display of specimens. The manufacture of Ingrain Carpetings has greatly increased within a few years, and the improvements which have been made in the art of dyeing and cleansing the yarns of which these goods are made, have removed the serious objections which were formerly made to this article of domestic manufacture.

323. **Lowell Manufacturing Company**, *Lowell, Mass.* Two pieces Three Ply Carpetings. Heavy goods, and well manufactured; the colors brilliant and well arranged, and decidedly the best article of the kind exhibited. Four pieces Superfine Carpetings. Excellent goods in every respect. They fully sustain the reputation of this company for superior goods of this description. Four yarn Tufted Rugs· Well made, firm and substantial goods, handsome patterns and good colors. One Worsted Tufted Rug, a handsome article.

*A Silver Medal.*

866. **Tariffville Carpet Company.** Two pieces three Ply Carpetings, of good patterns and colors, but not so heavy as they ought to be. One Woolen Tufted Rug, very heavy, and well made, of good pattern and colors, but imperfectly cleansed. Two Worsted Tufted Rugs, very handsome and well made; the best article of the kind exhibited. *A Diploma.*

436. **Wrentham Carpet Factory.** Two pieces Superfine Carpetings. A good article, but not entitled to any particular commendation.

596. **New England Floor Cloth Factory**, *Roxbury.* Four rolls Painted Floor Cloth, by Eben Pratt; of good patterns and handsome colors, and highly creditable to the manufacturers in all respects.

*A Silver Medal.*

137. D. & J. **Pulsifer**, *Salem.* Three pieces Painted Floor Cloth, of good quality and styles, and nearly equal in every particular, to the last goods referred to. *A Diploma.*

126. **Cole, Pulsifer** & Co., *Salem.* Three pieces Painted Floor Cloth. Fair goods, but not equal to the last described.

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## GILDING, LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAMES.

The Committee regret that so little competition should have taken place in an art so important to ornamental decoration, (there being only five contributors,) and they sincerely hope that the public spirit of those gentlemen who have entered the lists on the present occasion, will be imitated by their fellow operatives at all future opportunities.

With regard to the specimens now presented, the Committee have been informed that no extraordinary pains were taken in finishing them with a view to their exhibition. They are, therefore, merely samples of the usual work of the establishments where they were made, and this fact was accordingly considered in judging of their relative merits.

147. 650. Warren Lincoln, *Boston.* Two Picture Frames. Very good work indeed, about equal in merit; not particularly intended for exhibition.

336. J. S. Soule, *New Bedford.* Looking Glass Frame. A very handsome specimen of veneered mahogany work.

504. John Doggett & Co., *Boston.* Two Pier Glasses. Very excellent work; not better, however, than the usual work of this establishment.

678. By Same. Two Portrait Frames. Two Miniature do. Undoubtedly first rate work. The Portrait Frames will rank No. 1 as specimens of oil gilding. The Miniature Frames are the best imitations of metal which the Committee have ever seen, and are entitled to the same rank. *A Silver Medal.*

By Same. A large Portrait Frame, (not numbered) in mat gilding, for Fisher's copy of Stewart's Washington is entitled to much praise.

640. D. K. Batchelder, *Boston.* Three Picture Frames. Very good work.

790. W. Y. Balch, an apprentice, *Boston.* A Gilt Frame. Not intended for exhibition, but very good work, and entitled to notice.

## BRUSHES, HAIR WORK, ETC.

600. J. J. Adams, *Boston.* Brushes. Comprising Shoe, Horse, Carpet, Carriage, Book-binders, White-wash, Floor, Hearth, Dust, Crumb, Flesh, Cloth, and Hair Brushes; in all over one hundred varieties. Some of the hair brushes are beautiful specimens of painted backs, and others of inlaid mosaic work. One round faced Carpet Brush, original; an improvement on the old pattern. One Sword Handle Crumb Brush, of high finish; original. Two bent Rose-wood Flesh Brushes, containing seventeen hundred knots of bristles each — excellent specimens. Also, Painter's Tools with and without brass ferules, of good quality. This lot of brushes is considered superior in style, variety, and finish. *A Silver Medal.*

691. Steele & Mode, *New York.* Patent Feather Dusters. Good specimens of workmanship, and quite as showy, if not as durable, as the imported article.

603. Moses McMurray, *Boston.* Brushes. Consisting of Cloth, Flesh, Hair, Hearth, and Floor Brushes; also Painter's Tools, in all twenty-two dozen. These brushes, for quality of stock and finish, do

not fall short of those offered by Mr. Adams; but in setting the bristles there is not equal accuracy and precision. *A Diploma.*

1063. **John B. Dolidon**, *Boston.* Wigs, Implanted Crease and Fancy Hair Work. Fully equal to any ever imported.

*A Silver Medal.*

54. **George Phippen**, *Boston.* American Curled Hair. To all appearance as good as the French; but whether it will wear as long in curl, is more than the Committee can decide.

724. **A. Gilbert**, *Boston.* Wigs, &c., of excellent quality and workmanship; but as they are imported articles, the Committee cannot notice them.

726. **E. E. Dyer**, *Boston.* Toupee, Wigs, and ornamental Hair Work. The Toupee and Wigs are exceedingly well made, and do great credit to the manufacturer. *A Diploma.*

904. **P. Hunnewell**, *Boston.* Specimens of Braids, &c., of good style and workmanship.

4. **Mrs. S. C. Moffitt**, *Boston.* Hair Work. Well and neatly done, and reflects credit on the maker. *A Diploma.*

## SHELL, PEARL, AND IVORY WORK.

882. **Enoch Sutton**, *Boston.* Very fair specimens of Wrought Tortoise Shell work and Fancy Carving. There is a neatness and finish about these articles which commend them to favorable notice.

*A Diploma.*

733. **S. Follansbee** and **S. C. Pomeroy**, *Boston.* A great variety of Combs and other articles, usually manufactured from Tortoise Shell. Amongst these are some Pocket Combs, with wrought and plain handles and solid backs, which are the best that have ever come under the observation of the Committee. Also, some laced Victoria Combs, beautifully carved and highly finished. A crescent carved Eagle do. The other plain and wrought work is deserving of praise, for its superior excellence. The fine cross-bar work scroll, and other fancy carving in some richly ornamented combs, are highly creditable to the taste and skill of the artists. *A Diploma.*

855. **Alexander S. Jordan**, *Boston.* Wrought Lace, or Star-work Tortoise Shell Baskets, of rich carving and exquisite finish. A Shell Walking Cane, of ingenious construction and fine workmanship. Victoria Combs of surpassing beauty in design and execution. Orna-

mental Combs with cross-bar and scroll work, wrought with surprising delicacy and neatness. Dressing Combs and Paper Folders. — The Committee have seen nothing of foreign or domestic origin which will vie with many of these specimens in elegance of style, and superiority of workmanship, and therefore place them in the first rank of shell manufacture. *A Silver Medal.*

## CARPENTERS' WORK.

509. **James H. Rand**, *Lowell.* A Rose-wood Sash. A very neat, and finely executed piece of fancy work.

562. **Isaac Towle**, *Boston.* A Pine Door. Well made, and, with some alterations, might be considered nearly a perfect piece of work. *A Diploma.*

498. **Pelham Bonney**, *Boston.* A Black Walnut Door. Of good, thorough workmanship, and neat design; worthy of approbation and encouragement, and creditable to the maker as a mechanic. *A Silver Medal.*

## CABINET WORK.

The Committee sincerely regret that so few specimens of this useful and ornamental branch of manufacture were offered for their examination. Many of our best Cabinet makers are averse to public exhibitions of their skill, from a fear that others may see and profit by their ingenuity and taste. This the Committee deem a narrow prejudice, which they trust will soon be removed. The age of improvement is advancing, and they hope that a spirit of emulation will, ere long, animate mechanics of every class to strive how much light they can diffuse amongst their fellow tradesmen, instead of confining their talents within their own workshops.

88. **Kitteridge & Blake**, *Boston.* Mahogany Refrigerator. Work faithfully done; pattern neat and proper; calculations well made for the useful purpose for which it is intended; creditable to the ware-house offering such an article for sale; and had it been submitted by the *maker*, would have justified encouraging notice.

123. **Matthias Sawyer**, *Boston.* French Secretary; Invalid Table; Portable Desk, and twelve Mahogany Chairs. Each article exhibiting some points to be commended.

166. **Reuben F. Billings**, *Portland.* Miniature Bureau.

180. **Caleb H. Packard**, *North Bridgewater.* Small Box.

267. **Shattuck & Houghton**, *Boston.* Scroll-seat Painted Rocking Chair. A very good specimen of a plain, strong article, in which a person can sit with ease and comfort, without cushion or back stuffing.

270. **Micklefield & Co.**, *Charlestown.* Specimen of Veneer Sawing. So good that it would be injustice to the sawyers, if the superior quality of their work was not pointed out to the favorable notice of the public. The Committee were gratified to find this article in the Exhibition, as there is a great waste of property by inattention to sawing. This is a very excellent specimen, and does great credit to the sawyers. *A Silver Medal.*

298. **Benj. W. Follansbee**, *Boston.* Black Walnut Lolling Chair, covered with Crimson Plush. A desirable and comfortable piece of parlor furniture; well proportioned, in good taste, and the work well done.

305. **Henry Kingman**, *Reading.* A miniature Side Board. Shows good intention in the exhibitor, but too small an article to be useful.

307. **Gilman Kingman**, *Reading.* Dolls Bureau. Too small for exhibiting that species of mechanical skill.

344. **A. W. Sanford**, *South Natick.* Centre Table, Work Table and Box. The Centre Table Frame a pattern in veneering, that none but a workman would attempt. The Work Table deserves commendation. The Box, made with an infinite number of small pieces of veneers neatly matched, shews more patience than good taste.

*A Diploma.*

354. **F. T. Hazlewood**, *Boston.* Four Mahogany French Pattern Chairs. First quality work and stock; were duly commended at a former Exhibition.

383. **Henry Shores**, an apprentice, *Boston.* Shaving Case. Ingenious in contrivance, and has some good points of workmanship. He will, no doubt, be a master of his trade in due time.

384. **George H. Crocker**, an apprentice, *Boston.* Small Portable Desk. Work indifferently done. To bestow proper commendation on the productions of apprentices, it is necessary to know how long they have been at work.

390. **Thomas Russell**, an apprentice, *Boston,* Specimen of Veneering.

417. J. G. Russell, *Boston.* Windlass Bedstead. A well made article.

453. Wesley Balch, *Haverhill.* Two Painted Flower Pots. A very neat article for ladies who are fond of cultivating flowers.

479. Sidney Willis, *Boston.* Work Box.

512. William Colse, an apprentice, *Manchester.* Two Rocking Chairs. Indicating the promise of a workman in due time.

517. Larkin Woodbury, *Manchester.* Two Mahogany Wardrobes. By their style and plan they seem designed for a Southern market. A good selection of rich mahogany; the style is rather heavy, but exhibits some beauty in outline. The workmanship is good; and the internal arrangement is well calculated for the useful purposes for which they are designed. *A Diploma.*

573. Daniel Ruggles, an apprentice, *Boston.* One Mahogany French Secretary. If he is young at the business, it is a very creditable beginning.

665. Wm. Carnes, *Boston.* Extension Table and Work Table. Plan, work, and stock, all good. Two substantial articles for every-day use.

684. Levi M. Han, *Boston.* Work Box.

698. I. L. Fisher & Co., *Boston.* Swelled Beam Bedstead. A good article.

715. Martin King, *Reading.* Miniature Bureau.

722. A. G. Ayers, *Charlestown.* Work Box.

725. W. P. Marvin, *Boston.* Black Walnut Work Box.

748. Rynor & Smith, *Boston.* Rosewood Refrigerator, and Mahogany Card Table. Work good, and the style of both calculated to please where a taste for showy work prevails.

839. Joseph L. Ross, *Boston.* Rosewood French Secretary. In all respects a first rate piece of work, as an article of furniture; the design is chaste, and the internal arrangement well calculated for the purpose it is intended for. The locks, hinges and trimmings, from the factory of H. N. Hooper & Co., are of a superior quality. *A Silver Medal.*

931. J. W. Gates & Co., *Boston.* Eight Chairs and two Rocking Chairs. Curled maple frames with cane seats and backs. It would be well to encourage the manufacture of this article. The curled maple is not in general use east of New York; but, by atten-

tion and encouragement, it can be worked with the same ease and perfection here as it is elsewhere. The wood is superior; and the whole is a very good specimen of a branch of trade that merits encouragement.

951. **Wm. McDuff**, *Boston*. One Settee and Six Chairs.

988. **Daniel Davis**, an apprentice, *Boston*. Work Box.

1049. **Samuel Ayers**, *Charlestown*. Portable Desk. The outside ornamented with many pieces of different colored woods, evincing patience, perseverance, and some ingenuity. The desk was locked, therefore the internal arrangement cannot be spoken of.

1171. **Henry K. Hancock**, *Boston*. Commode and Psyche Glass. Two specimens of good city-made custom work. The commode in the Egyptian style is rather too heavy in appearance to please generally. The psyche glass is not a piece of furniture calculated to exhibit much of the skill and taste of the Cabinet-maker.

*A Diploma.*

## CARRIAGES AND CHAISES.

121. **William Chase**, *Salem*. A Child's Carriage. A neat article.

122. **William J. Crombie**, *Boston*. A Buggy Sleigh. This is declared to have been built by a youth fifteen years of age, a self-taught artist. It is a remarkable production for one of his age, and is well deserving of commendation. *A Diploma.*

403. **George Dunn**, *Newark, N. J.* A lot of Wrought Iron Carriage-rails — of superior quality and finish. Mr. Dunn received a silver medal at the last Exhibition, and he has fully sustained the reputation he then obtained. The Committee have never seen better work. *A Silver Medal.*

One of these Rails was plated by A. J. Garrison, of Newark. Fair work.

428. **J. & J. Russell**, *Portland, Me.*, A Chaise. A plain, strong vehicle.

735. **T. W. Cross**, *Quincy, Mass.* A Chaise. It is highly ornamented, and shows the expenditure of much time and labor. The body, however, is small, and the lining, though fine, appears too thin for service.

457. **Covell & Sweet**, *Boston*. A Chaise. A very excellent

article — strong, well finished, of good model, and the painting, as well as the interior finish, remarkably good. It is deserving of high praise. *A Diploma.*

492. E. Bates, Jr., an apprentice. A Self-acting Carriage. A convenient vehicle for an invalid. *A Diploma.*

503. J. M. Dearborn, *Boston.* A Velocipede.

690. L. Kinsley, *Canton, Mass.* A Lot of Axles and Moulds for Axles. These are very well shaped and hammered, and the adjustment of the Boxes to prevent noise is very good. They do much credit to the manufacturer. *A Diploma.*

481. Daniel Belcher, *Easton, Mass.* A Malleable Iron Axle and Box. It is well finished, but if the Committee understand the manner in which it is proposed to fasten it to the wooden axle, they consider it deficient in strength.

818. J. C. Parker, *Yorkville, N. Y.* A lot of three Light Fancy Wagons. *A Silver Medal.*

910. J. Flynn, *Yorkville, N. Y.* One Light Fancy Wagon. Two of the first lot are not remarkable, but are well made for the price set upon them. The third of the same lot is a highly finished and handsome vehicle, and the lining, which is of purple silk, and the cushions of purple velvet, are rich and showy. No. 910 is similar to the best of 818, with lining of green silk and velvet. These two vehicles are in all respects so similar in quality and finish, that the Committee have been much embarrassed in determining which is preferable, as both the makers are entitled to commendation. *A Silver Medal.*

852. John Rayner, *Boston.* A Coach. This is a first rate article in all respects, materials and finish. It was built to order, and well sustains the reputation of the builder. It may be called, in truth, No. 1. *A Silver Medal.*

865. Goddard & Dennis, *Boston.* A Four Wheel Stanhope. This also is a first rate article, and is well finished in all respects; it is hung on horizontal steel springs, which are connected by a shackle joint, of ingenious construction, to give ease to the motion of the carriage. For this improvement, and for the general good workmanship of the vehicle, these gentlemen deserve much praise.

*A Silver Medal.*

913. Walter Frost, *Boston.* An Extension Top Barouche. This is a light travelling carriage, neat and well constructed.

*A Diploma.*

1114. S. Wellstood, *Newark, N. J.* Case containing five Carriage Lamps. *A Silver Medal.*

1119. William Murch, *Newark, N. J.* One pair Carriage Lamps. *A Silver Medal.*

These are all highly finished articles, and reflect great credit on the manufacturers. If there is any preference in the minds of the Committee, it is in favor of No. 1114, on account of the larger number displayed by the maker, and the apparent evidence that they are a fair sample of the quality usually turned out by him.

1167. E. G. Woodside, *Boston.* A Carriage Spring. This is a spiral spring, upon the principle of the main-spring of a watch. The Committee are disposed to look favorably upon some application of this principle, but cannot decide upon the merits of the present until it has been applied to actual use.

1073. B. F. Adams, *Bangor.* A Carriage by Foot Power. This Carriage, it is said, can be propelled at the rate of seven miles per hour by the person riding. It is probably intended as a Garden or Pleasure Carriage; but no person appeared to give the Committee an explanation of its uses or advantages. *A Diploma.*

## SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESSES, WHIPS, ETC.

36. C. S. & H. Hodge, *Francestown, N. H.* A Chaise Harness. Was considered fair, but by no means first rate.

290. Theodore Kellogg, *Boston.* A Coach Harness. Deserves much credit for good taste and judgment in style and workmanship. *A Silver Medal.*

522. Luther Houghton, *Bolton.* Two pairs Harness Hames. The workmanship good, but the form and construction such as to render them useless.

563. Shelton & Cheever, *Boston.* A Lady's Saddle. The work by no means superior; the form by far the best exhibited, as it affords the greatest ease and comfort to the rider. A Gentleman's Saddle. The construction and workmanship fair. Two Hobby Horses. Very well made, and as a whole, taking the mounting into consideration, a fair article. *A Diploma.*

565. John Foster, *Andover.* Two Horse Collars. Well made and good. *A Diploma.*

652. W. Lathrop, *Boston.* A Gentleman's Saddle. Very ordinary.

706. Briggs & Crafts, *Boston.* A Gentleman's Saddle Tree. A very superior article both in model and finish Also, one for a gig harness, deserving about the same commendation. *A Diploma.*

838. S. Baxter, *Boston.* Two horse Collars. Ordinary.

712. R. Holl, *Boston.* Four Horse Collars. Superior judgment used in the formation; of excellent workmanship, and well calculated for ease and comfort to the animal. *A Diploma.*

887. J. B. Baker, *Boston.* Russet Travelling Trunk. The workmanship, both externally and internally, strong, neat, and well adapted to the purposes for which it is intended. *A Diploma.*

973. James Boyd & Sons, *Boston.* Saddles, Bridles and Trunks.

Two Gentlemen's Saddles. The best exhibited, very fair.

Two Ladies' Saddles. Although much labor was bestowed on the ornamental, the substantial parts were overlooked; the seats being of such form as to render them uncomfortable to the rider. The Committee were unable to determine whether the rail extending from the cantle to the right head, was intended for ornament or security, but were of opinion that the saddles would be better without such appendage.

The bridles were very creditable to them as manufacturers, the stock being very superior, and so closely resembling the English in style and finish, as at first to deceive the Committee, requiring of them very close inspection to discover they were not so.

Leather Travelling Trunk. In stock and workmanship were also very creditable to them. *A Diploma.*

696. T. Kellogg, *Boston.* One Leather Travelling Trunk. Stock and workmanship very fair.

59. Joseph Dewing, *Salem.* Two Whips. Beautiful and well made articles.

1129. G. Wheelwright, *Boston.* Nine Whips. Very neatly mounted, and of very good quality.

1159. R. Burr, *Boston.* Leather Travelling Trunk. Very creditable to the manufacturer.

## COACH LACES, WEBS, FRINGES, BELL LACES, TASSELS, ETC.

706. **Briggs & Crafts**, *Boston.* Coach Laces. Very superior. *A Silver Medal.*

302. **Clinton Company**, *Lancaster.* Coach and Chaise Laces, of fine quality, equal in beauty and workmanship to those made by hand. They were manufactured by water power, operating on looms of the most ingenious construction, by which a female can make nearly three times as many yards in a day as are usually made by a strong man in the common way. The lace, though a good article of the kind, is inferior to No. 706. The Committee felt a strong desire to reward the inventor of the machinery, but as the loom was not exhibited with the lace, they were unable to do justice to his merit. He will, however, have the gratification of knowing that he can supply not only the American market, but all Europe, with Laces of an excellent quality. *A Silver Medal.*

952. **P. A. Lacoste**, *Boston.* Superb Bell Laces, large Silk Bullion and Ball Tassels, Medium ditto Foliated; a splendid specimen of Bullion Fringe faced with Silk, Covered Wire Bullions, a fine piece of Vellum Rein Web. All first rate articles. *A Gold Medal.*

311. **Tilt & Dowell**, *Boston.* Beautiful samples of Cheneille manufactured by them into Fancy Tassels for Ladies' Dresses; elegant large Silk Bullion and Ball Tassels and Fringes. Very superior. *A Silver Medal.*

892. **Baker & Lincoln**, *Hingham.* Military Trimmings, Bell Ropes, Cords, Tassels, and Bullion Fringes. Of fair quality. *A Diploma.*

## INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

206. **O. Newhall, Jr.**, *Lynn.* Three pairs Over-shoes.

279. **Aaron Hale**, *South Boston.* One piece Cloth.

280. **G. Hale**, *South Boston.* Pantaloon Straps.

372. **E. Haynes, Jr.**, *Boston.* Three pieces Cloth.

1028. **Lynn Enamel Cloth Company.** By James Dyer. Three pieces Colored Cloth. Two Aprons and an Over-coat, made from the same cloth, and sewed in the usual manner. Very neat.

By the Same. By L. C. Clark. Two Pattern Cards. One containing a sample of cloth covered on both sides for carriage curtains. Had there been a piece of the same kind, it would have been No. 1

1091. **Providence Rubber Factory.** One pair Over-shoes.

## HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND NECK STOCKS.

23. **Miss Sarah Paul**, *Boston.* A pair of Hose. A very creditable article, and ingeniously knit.

114. **F. A. Colburn**, *Boston.* A pair of Socks, made from the hair of a white Copenhagen Dog. Well knit, and a very comfortable and rare article.

315. **Portsmouth Steam Factory.** Five pairs of Gentleman's Drawers; four pairs of Stockings; six pairs of Socks; and four samples of Worsted. All good stock and well manufactured.

442. **A. T. Willard, Jr.**, *Boston.* Neck Stocks. A good ordinary article.

446. **Darwin Chaffin**, *Boston.* Neck Stocks, Shirts, Bosoms, and Collars. The Stocks were got up in very good style, and displayed the manufacturer's usual fine taste; frames good. The Linen Shirts, bosoms and collars, were done up in fine style, and excellent finish. *A Diploma.*

449. **Silas M. Bates**, *Boston.* Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, &c. The linen done up in very beautiful style, and the fabric of superior quality. *A Diploma.*

465. **Mrs. John Clapp**, *Leicester, Mass.* Six pairs of Woolen Half Hose; one pair of Thread Mitts. All good stock and well knit.

466. **Mrs. Southgate**, *Leicester, Mass.* Eight pairs of Hose. A fair article.

564. **James Haughton & Co.**, *Boston.* Twelve Shirts, and twelve pairs of Drawers. Made from the best of stock, well manufactured, and in the opinion of the Judges, the best article of the kind made in America. *A Silver Medal.*

701. **Miss Mary Syns**, *Plymouth, Mass.* A Miniature Stock.

703. **Stephen Sibley**, *Boston.* Neck Stocks. A fine lot, well fitted, and the style but little inferior to lot No. 737. *A Diploma.*

737. **Benjamin Hathaway**, *Plymouth.* Neck Stocks. The frames finely wrought, well shaped, and very elastic. Their general

style and finish altogether of a superior order, showing great perfection in this manufacture. Also, one finely wrought Silk Frame, of perfect shape, containing upwards of fifteen thousand stitches.

*A Silver Medal.*

857. J. B. Shute, *Boston.* Neck Stocks. Got up in fanciful style; good first rate work. A large portion of the frames very good.

*A Diploma.*

863. Miss E. W. Rogers, *Boston.* Thread Stockings. A superior article, of fine even thread, and very beautifully made.

*A Diploma.*

978. Darwin Chaffin. Eighteen pairs of Woolen Hose, made from the best of yarn. Superior knit and good shape.

1017. Mrs. L. Lewis, *South Hingham, Mass.* Woolen Drawers. A good article,and very ingeniously knit, without seams.

*A Diploma.*

1022. Miss C. C. Jones, *Milton, N. H.* Woolen Stockings. Of superior make, displaying good taste and ingenuity.

1083. Charles Warren & Co., *Boston.* Woolen Hose; Highland Plaid. A first rate article, equal to any imported.

1134. W. H. Brown, *Boston.* Specimen of Glove Cleaning; well done. A soiled Kid Glove, by a peculiar process is, for a mere trifle, restored to nearly its original state. *A Diploma.*

1172. Mrs. A. White, *Boston.* Two pairs Woolen Socks.

## CLOTHING.

The Committee find there is but little competition in this department. The specimens offered were principally from our enterprising neighbors, Messrs. Milton & Slocomb, who have contributed with great liberality, having furnished every variety of garment, got up with considerable taste; many of them however, better calculated for exhibition than careful examination. It could be wished that the labor bestowed on fancy work, had been directed to the essential parts of a well made garment.

987. Milton & Slocomb, *Boston.* In this lot are two pairs of Drab Pantaloons, made from American Cassimere. Beautiful specimens of good work; decidedly No. 1.

A Black Dress Coat. With few exceptions may be considered well made. Also a quilted Wrapper, very fairly made.

The remainder of this invoice, consisting of Coats, Pantaloons and

Vests, comprises some good work, but many of them deficient in those material points which constitute the strength and permanency of a good garment. *A Silver Medal.*

266. Knights & Calrow. A Dress Coat, and Vests. The Coat is fairly made, and will bear a very good comparison with the one above described. The Buff Vest very well made, though not in the best taste. *A Diploma.*

857. J. B. Shute. Four Fancy Satin Vests. Made in superior style, comprising taste, skill, and judgment, highly creditable to the manufacturer. *A Silver Medal.*

385. F. Wood, an apprentice, *Boston.* Miniature Pants. Shows indications of genius.

161. Miss R. Torrin, *Boston.* Bed-tick Vest. Very ingeniously wrought.

151. Miss E. Dillaway, *Boston.* Miniature Pants.

312. Miss A. Dillaway, *Boston.* Miniature Vest.

325. Miss Jenkins, *Boston.* Miniature Vest.

The above are neat articles.

252. A. Thomas, *Boston.* A Plan for Cutting. The Committee discover nothing particularly new in this plan, Mr. Thomas not being present to explain its merits.

## HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

The Committee cannot refrain from remarking that, little aware as the public seem to be of the fact, it is nevertheless true, that there are few, if any articles, in the manufacture of which more real and essential improvements have been made within a few years in this country, than in the manufacture of Hats.

Fur Hats are now made of much less stock than they formerly were, and are therefore much lighter; and at the same time they are equally durable. The stock is better prepared before it is used. A great improvement has been made in the mode of stiffening, by means of which the Hats are proof against rain, and are much more agreeable to the wearer. In consequence also of these improvements, Hats are afforded to the public at a much less price than formerly. As good a Hat as the best fur-body Nutria nap, offered by W. N. Fisher at this Exhibition, which can be afforded for six dollars, was unknown even to the youngest of the Committee at the time of his apprenticeship; although the best Hats were then sold for ten dollars each.

We are now in advance of England in the manufacture of Hats, in every respect, except, perhaps, in point of color; and the Committee are happy in being able to say that in that respect a manifest improvement has been made during the last two or three years.

Nor has the progress in the manufacture of Silk Hats been less than in that of Fur Hats. We now make a better Silk Hat than can be imported from England or any other part of Europe, except France; and we are behind her in the manufacture only in point of stiffening, and some other less important particulars. At this early period of our history, then, the Hat-makers of our country may exhibit their manufactures with those of any other part of the world, and feel proud of the comparison.

It is, of course, no part of the duty of the Committee to offer an opinion upon the propriety or necessity of a duty for the protection of Hat manufacturers; but they trust they shall be pardoned the remark, that they are unable to perceive the propriety of a law by which Silk Hats are admitted duty free, and at the same time another existing law imposing a duty of twenty-five per cent on Fur Hats. It is evident to them that both should be put upon the same footing.

Of the Fine Bodies with Beaver Naps, the Committee adjudge the best Hat to be of No. 727, made by HENRY SMITH & Co, *Boston*.

*A Silver Medal.*

No. 2 of the same kind the Committee adjudge to be of No. 215, by BENT & BUSH, *Lowell, Mass.* There were others by S. & A. H. RHOADES, *Boston*, and by I. LATHROP, *Charlestown;* fair specimens of workmanship, but not deserving special commendation. A Hat of this description, No. 788, made by ENOS RIDER, an apprentice, was highly creditable as a specimen of workmanship; and is auspicious of further progress in the art. The only fault the Committee were able to find with it was a want of stiffness in the brim. *A Diploma.*

Of the Fine Bodies with Nutria Naps, the Committee adjudge the best Hat to be of No. 763, made by WILLARD N. FISHER, *Boston*. This was in every respect an admirable Hat. *A Silver Medal.*

No. 2 of the same kind the Committee adjudge to be No. 526, made by WHEELER & MASON, *Portland.* A very well manufactured article.

No. 3, the Committee adjudge to be of No. 875, by EDWARD P. PORTER, *Boston.*

There were other fair specimens by **Peck** & Co., S. & A. H. **Rhoades**, *Boston*, and by **Bent** & **Bush**, *Lowell;* but when compared with those from the manufactories of **Fisher**, and **Wheeler** & **Mason**, the color appeared faint. And, moreover, those by **Bent** & **Bush** were too light for a serviceable Hat, and especially too light in the brim.

Of the Wool Bodies with Beaver Nap, but one specimen was offered; that was from the Manufactory of W. N. **Fisher**. The color was good, and the Hat was well stiffened, but the nap was not remarkably free or even; and therefore the Committee do not adjudge it deserving a premium.

Of the Wool Bodies with Nutria Nap, the Committee adjudge the best to be of No. 763. This was the best specimen of Hat made from that kind of stock that the Committee have ever seen. The body was of a proper substance, the stiffening good, and the color worthy of all praise.

No. 2 of the same kind the Committee adjudge to be of No. 581, by T. R. **Peck** & Co., *Boston*. This Hat was light, well stiffened, thoroughly finished, and altogether got up in good style; but the color, which the Committee deem a very important part, was not good.

Of the Extra Plain Hats the Committee adjudge the best to be of No. 215, made by **Bent** & **Bush**, *Lowell, Mass.* For the superior manufacture of this kind of Hat, Bent & Bush have long been justly celebrated; and the Committee are happy in saying that this specimen was in every respect equal to any that has fallen under their observation. It was of good substance, well stiffened, and in point of trimming worthy of being imitated. *A Diploma.*

No. 2 of the same kind we adjudged to be of No. 475, by S. & A. H. **Rhoades**, *Boston;* so nearly equal to No. 1 that it was not without difficulty the Committee decided which was the better.

Of the Mole Skin Hats, the Committee adjudge the best to be of No. 581, made by **Peck** & Co., *Boston.* *A Silver Medal.*

No. 2 to be of No. 245, by **John Jackson**, *Boston;* and No. 3 to be of No. 155, made by I. **Lathrop**, *Charlestown, Mass.* There were also some other excellent specimens by **Henry Bailey**, and by **Orr** N. **Towne**, *Boston.*

Of the Navy and Army Chapeaux, the Committee adjudge the best to be of No. 475, by S. & A. H. **Rhoades**, *Boston.* These articles bore evidence of good taste and skill in the manufacturers. The trimming was in perfect keeping with the general style of the article;

they were light, and in other respects the best specimens the Committee have ever seen. *A Diploma.*

There was also an Army Chapeau, of very good style and manufacture, by I. LATHROP, *Charlestown.* That the Committee adjudge No. 2.

Of the Otter Caps there were many, both colored and natural, of very superior quality and make. Of the colored ones, the Committee give the preference to No. 819, by LYMAN TOWLE, ***Boston.***
***A Silver Medal.***

No. 2 the Committee adjudge to be of No. 581, by PECK & Co., ***Boston.***

No. 3, of No. 592, by ORR N. TOWNE,***Boston.***

Of those made from natural colored skins, the Committee adjudge the best to be of No. 851, by HENRY BAILEY, ***Boston.*** ***A Diploma.***

No. 2, of No. 532, by ORR N. TOWNE, ***Boston.***

The Otter Skins were generally well dressed. The Committee adjudged the best to be of No. 592, by ORR N. TOWNE, ***Boston.***
***A Diploma.***

No. 2 the Committee adjudge to be of No. 531, by J. PRESCOTT & SONS, ***Boston.***

No. 3, of No. 340, by S. LEWIS, JR., ***West Cambridge, Mass.***

A very great improvement has been made within a few years in the dressing of Nutria Skins. Of these the Committee observed several fine specimens of workmanship. The best was adjudged to be of No. 340, by S. LEWIS, JR., ***West Cambridge, Mass.*** ***A Diploma.***

No. 2, of No. 531, by J. PRESCOTT & SONS, ***Boston.***

No. 3, of No. 98, by PROCTOR & PRESCOTT, ***Lexington, Mass.***

The Nutria Caps were also a very superior article. The patterns were good, and the workmanship was of the best kind. No. 1 the Committee adjudge to be No. 531, made by PRESCOTT & SONS, ***Boston.*** ***A Diploma.***

No. 2, the Committee adjudge to be No. 340, by S. LEWIS, JR., ***West Cambridge, Mass.***

No. 3, No. 98, by PROCTOR & PRESCOTT, ***Lexington, Mass.***

There were Cloth Caps of various patterns and superior manufacture, by ANSON DEXTER, ***Boston,*** and by S. & A. H. RHOADES, ***Boston.*** The Committee adjudge the best to be of lot No. 527 by Anson Dexter. No. 2 by Messrs. Rhoades. There were besides, by Mr. Dexter, a great variety of Fancy Caps, very tastefully and neatly made.

Ladies' Fur and Down Trimmings and Muffs; comprising Lynx, Blue Fox, Fitch, Stone Marten, Grey Squirrel, Swan, Chinchilla, Bear, Jennet, and white Coney Muffs; one Swan's-down Cape and Boa; Lynx, Swan and Jennet trimmings were exhibited by ANSON DEXTER, *Boston*; and a lot of the similar assortment of articles by J. M. SHERBURNE, *Boston*. The Committee adjudge the best general assortment to be of No. 527, by ANSON DEXTER. Mr. Dexter's muffs and trimmings bore ample testimony to the taste and skill of the maker. *A Silver Medal.*

204, by J. M. SHERBURNE, which the Committee adjudge No. 2, was also very fine. The Muffs were all well manufactured, but the Committee noticed one Jennet Muff in particular, which, for its proportions and make, was worthy of especial commendation. *A Diploma.*

928 was a lot of fine Palm Leaf Hats, by WOODS & FIELD, *Barre, Mass.*, which the Committee adjudge No. 1. *A Diploma.*

651. Some fine specimens of Felting, made for polishing Kid, Morocco, Furniture and Marble, and for Calico Printing, and Felt Boots, by ROBERT BACON & SONS, *Boston*, the Committee adjudge No. 1. *A Silver Medal.*

875. Beautiful Otter and Fur Seal Gloves, lined with Lamb-skin, and manufactured in the most thorough and workmanlike manner, by EDWARD P. PORTER, *Boston*, the Committee adjudge No. 1. *A Diploma.*

908. Some Cap Vizors, by WILLIAM HOWE, *Boston*, of a tolerable quality.

In the course of their examination, the attention of the Committee was invited to some specimens of Maroon, Purple and Cream Colored Skivers, No. 820, by J. R. SMITH, *New York*. The Committee take pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of color and beauty of finish of these Skivers. They believe that they will not suffer by comparison with the imported article, and have no hesitation in adjudging them No. 1. *A Diploma.*

## CONFECTIONARY.

966. W. LEE, *Boston* A large Plum Cake, weighing 3007 lbs. Solid, and in good proportion; but indifferently ornamented. Rock Candy. Stick and Lobster Candy. A fair article. *A Diploma.*

643. Mrs. LINDMARK, *New York*. Vanilla Candy. Good.

953. East Boston Sugar Company. Samples of Refined Sugar — in loaves, powdered, and crushed. Very good. *A Diploma.*

870. D. L. Child, *Northampton.* Beet-Root Sugar — crude and refined. Manufactured by the improved process of Schuzenbach. The crude or raw sugar is well made, dry, and of good grain. The refined shows that this article can be made of as good quality as sugar from the cane. Of the extent of the manufacture by the exhibiter, the Committee are not informed. *A Silver Medal.*

967. A. Bowditch, *Boston.* A Plum Cake. Neatly ornamented, and good marketable cake. Stick, and other Candy, of fair quality.

906. W. Perkins, *Boston.* One box Soda Biscuit, and one box Sweet Biscuit. Very handsomely made, of very good materials.

968. J. Bradshaw, *Boston.* Several small Plum Cakes. Of good quality, very neatly ornamented, and the best exhibited. Lobster Candy, in large rolls. Stick, Braided, and Rock Candy. All very excellent; very neatly made, and colored without any deleterious ingredients. All these articles are decidedly superior to any exhibited. *A Diploma.*

969. F. Lecompte, *Boston.* Samples of Crystalized Candy, in ornaments; very neatly made. Vanilla Candy; the best exhibited. Chocolate; very good. *A Diploma.*

1095. James Kelt, *Boston.* Soft Bread. Excellent.

250. Maynard & Noyes, *Boston.* Lozenges. Of very excellent quality, neatly made, and the best exhibited.

1084. Brewers, Stevens & Cushing, *Boston.* Specimens of a variety of Lozenges, of very good quality, and well made. Medicated lozenges. Very good

## JELLIES, PRESERVES, ETC.

84. W. Vose, *Milton.* Seven pots Preserves. They were generally of good quality. The Crab Apples, Tomato Jam and Apple Jelly, were preserved in the best manner, and are deserving of commendation. The Currant Jelly, compared with other specimens, No. 2. *A Diploma.*

199. A. D. Capen, *Dorchester.* Six bottles Currant and Grape

Wine. The Red Currant Wine, tolerable good. The White Currant Wine was a very superior article of the kind; perfectly fermented and of fine flavor. The specimen said to have been made from the native grape was a new article to the Committee. Though young, it appeared to have been well fermented, the flavor to be agreeable, and the aroma to be evidently that of the wild or Isabella grape. It will doubtless improve by age; but at present it is not so perfect an article as that from the white currant. The Committee are of opinion that the manufacturer merits notice. *A Silver Medal.*

470. W. K. Lewis & Co., *Boston.* Pickles, Sauces, Ketchups, Mustard, Jellies, Syrups, and Preserves. Their preserves of green fruit without sugar were in excellent condition, and compare well with the same articles imported. These, with their pickles, mustard, and many sorts of sauces, merit much approbation for the superior style and neatness in which they were put up, as well as for their excellent quality. The Tomato Ketchup of this lot ranks as No. 1. The Sarsaparilla Syrup as No. 2. The Raspberry Jam and Currant Jelly as No. 1. *A Silver Medal.*

625. Mrs. S. Whitman, *Boston.* Two bottles Tomato Ketchup. Only one other specimen of this article was offered. The Committee rank this by comparison, No. 2. *A Diploma.*

## UMBRELLAS, CANES, AND FANCY TURNING.

989. John Lilley, *Boston.* One Silk Umbrella. Stout, large and well made.

1165. W. F. Braman, an apprentice, *Boston.* One Umbrella Frame. Exceedingly well put together. *A Diploma.*

743. James Souther, an apprentice, *Boston.* Three Silk Umbrellas.

707. William A. Shaw, an apprentice, *Boston.* Five Umbrella Frames. These are the work of a lad aged fifteen, five months an apprentice. The Committee would say to him—*persevere.*

411. John B. Lane, an apprentice, *Boston.* Two Silk Umbrellas.

1135. E. R. Walker, *Boston.* Tip Machine. This is a contrivance for making an acorn-tip on the end of umbrella whalebones. The Committee think it may be found a useful thing for this purpose.

774. Henry Prentiss, *Boston.* Twenty-five Walking Canes. Finished in good taste. *A Diploma.*

170. Robert Allen, an apprentice, *Boston.* One Sword Cane.

389. George Dolbear, an apprentice, *Boston.* One Steel Cane.

638. George Clark, an apprentice, *Boston.* One Cane.

841. J. B. Ingalls, *Boston.* One Portable Cane.

933. E. A. Leslie, *Boston.* Two Canes.

947. Charles Childs, an apprentice, *Boston.* One Cane.

59. J. Dewing, *Salem.* Two Whalebone Canes, made on board a whale ship.

319. E. O. P. Andrews, *Boston.* One Vase. A copy of the celebrated Warwick Vase, without handles, made from a single piece of lignumvitæ; and measures two feet diameter. This we consider a good specimen of work and well worthy of notice. *A Diploma.*

462. Rev. John Pierpont, *Boston.* Six Napkin Rings.

533. Howes Crowell, an apprentice, *Boston.* One Stair Post. Good work.

679. D. B. Keating, *Boston.* One Mahogany and two Live Oak Vases. Two Walking Canes.

923. J. S. Sanborn, *Boston.* One Mahogany Vase.

817. Wm. E. Brown, *Boston.* Two Stair Posts. Well turned. Four Vases. All good specimens of workmanship.

171. Frederick A. Lord, *Boston.* One Lignumvitæ Work Vase; one Soap Stone Card Vase; two Stair Posts. The Work Vase is somewhat heavy for a lady's use, but regarded as a specimen of turning, the Committee cannot but look upon it with pleasure. In design and execution it combines many excellencies. *A Diploma.*

1130. Geo. Wheelwright, *Boston.* One Vase. Russia Birch. The Committee would have been pleased to have found more specimens from this mechanic.

1071. Joseph E. Andrews, *Roxbury.* A quantity of Wood Knobs, and one Miniature Stair Post. All well turned. *A Diploma.*

1101. A. Gifford, *Boston.* One Silk-Winder. Made from the jaw-bone of a sperm whale on board a whale ship in the Pacific Ocean. This is worthy of notice as a specimen of work done under great disadvantages.

## PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS, CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS, PERFUMERY, ETC.

In regard to certain classes of articles, the Committee beg to be allowed to decline giving a decided opinion. Such are the various Inks exhibited at the Fair, in order to judge of which it would be necessary, they conceive, not only to have compared the several kinds, by using them all separately, for some time, to ascertain how they run, and how they affect the pen and the paper, but also to have, for examination, records that had been made some years at least, to determine as to the fulness and permanency of their color.

Under this head come the articles numbered 667, 897, and 1145.

Several of the Committee made attempts to supply their own want of time for the necessary experiments, by applying to some of the public offices in town, but found the testimony so discordant and unsatisfactory, that they could not hope to reconcile or draw conclusions from them.

For similar reasons they decline reporting upon the various samples of Blacking which were exhibited. To enable them to form opinions of any value, upon mixtures that are not usually formed on scientific principles, it would have been requisite that they should have become acquainted with an art of which they know very little, and have waited long enough to observe the effects of the different mixtures upon the texture of leather.

They therefore offer no opinion upon Nos. 17, 189, 631, 1043, and 1178.

The several Balances were examined with very considerable care.

80. Messrs. Fairbanks, *St. Johnsbury, Vt.* Platform Balance. This Balance the Committee consider a very neat, compact and convenient instrument. They would remark, however, that this, like every other balance with unequal arms, is particularly liable to be rendered inaccurate by carelessness, and especially by any violence in the use; it is not therefore safely entrusted to any but intelligent and careful persons; and however used, it should be tested, from time to time, by sealed weights.

521. S. D. Dale, *Lansenburgh, N. Y.* Platform Balance. The Committee could see no advantages in this instrument over the simpler ones in common use.

874. H. Plympton, *Boston.* A Gold Standard Balance and Weights.

The Committee could not see but with admiration the great beauty and thorough finish of this Balance: and they satisfied themselves, by careful trial, that the sensibility of the instrument is not over-stated. When the scales were loaded, in their presence, with 10,000 pwts., the index was distinctly moved by the addition of one fiftieth part of a grain to one of the scales; that is, by the addition of one twelve millionth part of the load.

The form of this instrument is excellent, certainly one of the best that can be given to a balance. The execution of every part shows the greatest skill and most beautiful workmanship. Every precaution is used to secure and render permanent the most extreme delicacy of action; and several improvements have been made within the last two years. The weights are not less carefully executed than the balance, and are arranged to be kept and used with the least injury possible.

It is a subject of no little congratulation, that in a matter of such essential importance to accuracy and justice in commercial transactions, as the use of true weights and exact balances, this Commonwealth can command, within itself, skill and workmanship such as are exhibited in these instruments.

For his ingenuity in contriving and for his perseverance in constantly improving instruments of such value to the community, the venerable predecessor of Mr. Plympton, Benjamin Dearborn, deserves to be held in grateful remembrance as a benefactor: and we think that the highest commendation which the Committee or the Association can bestow, should be awarded to the maker of the balance and weights, for carrying them to the beautiful perfection to which they are now brought.

In view of the momentous importance of uniform and exact weights and balances, not only to justice in transactions between man and man, but to strict individual morality, the Committee are of the opinion that there should be one of these standard balances and a set of weights, at least in every county, and in every considerable town, in some place easily accessible to the inhabitants. *A Gold Medal.*

299. Cheney & Saville, *Quincy.* A Counter Balance. Apparently a well made instrument.

The Globes exhibited call for an expression of high commendation on thepart of the Committee.

830. Josiah Loring, *Boston.* A pair of Eighteen Inch Globes, beautifully finished and mounted on a single central pillar; a pair of Twelve Inch Globes of equally beautiful finish throughout, mounted on a tripod stand; a pair of Nine and a half Inch Globes, equally beautiful, on a high stand on four legs. The resolution with which the indefatigable maker of these globes has persevered, at very great expense, and with little expectation of ever being adequately remunerated, till he

has overcome the many and serious difficulties in the way, in introducing a new branch of manufactures, and has brought every part of the work to a high degree of perfection, deserves unqualified praise. The lightness and great strength of the shell, its perfect sphericity, the exactness of its balance and suspension, the smoothness of the surface, the beauty and correctness of the copperplate, and the elegance of the mounting, unite to render these Globes the most excellent of their kind, that have ever been examined by the Committee. *A Gold Medal.*

1160. Gilman Joslin, *Boston.* One Pair of Six Inch Globes. A very highly finished and beautiful article, which, by its cheapness, comes within the means of almost every school. Mr. Joslin deserves high commendation for carrying the excellent workmanship which characterizes Loring's Globes, of which he is the present maker, into the execution of these smaller ones.

519. A Terrestrial Globe for the use of the Blind, constructed at the N. E. Institution, at the expense of John Preston Esq., by S. P. Ruggles. This is a globe of 4 feet 4 1-2 inches diameter, made in an excellent manner, under the eye of the Superintendent, Dr. Howe, with all objects in relief. It is one in the admirable series of contrivances, so honorable to the spirit of philanthropy which dictated them, for the alleviation of the condition of the Blind, by mental and moral instruction. *A Diploma.*

589. Mitchell's well known and excellent Map of the World. Very properly placed here by James Underwood, of Charlestown.

975. Frederick Pool, *Boston.* A wheel Barometer. A beautifully finished piece of work.

633. J. S. F. Huddlestone, *Boston.* Mountain Barometers, Chamber Barometers; Thermometers of various kinds, and other Meteorological Instruments. These are all well made instruments. The Mountain Barometer has a simple, ingenious, and as it strikes the Committee, a very effectual contrivance for preventing the entrance of air into the tube, for which, together with great skill and good workmanship, the Committee consider Mr. Huddlestone as deserving very honorable notice. *A Silver Medal.*

48. Ch. L. & Geo. Ruggles. Fine specimens of Mica.

76. S. Whitney, *Duxbury.* A Linear Perspective Instrument. Seemingly an ingenious instrument, susceptible of valuable application.

136. H. Unsworth, *Lowell.* Three specimens of Pyrography. Outlines of figures, remarkably well made, if it be considered that they were made with a hot iron.

106. **John Cloyes**, *Hopkinton*. A pair of Station Staves for Rail Road Surveying. A well made and useful article.

205. **S. P. Pool**, *Lynn*. Block for Silk Printing. An exceedingly beautiful piece of work. The Committee have not the means of judging how well it is suited to its object.

364. **John F. Page**, *Boston*. Glazier's Diamond. The improvement consists in two screws to regulate the position of the cutting angle of the diamond. It seems a valuable contrivance. *A Diploma.*

400. **Edward P. Haines**, *Portland, Me.* A Tell-tale, or Binnacle Compass. A well constructed and well suspended instrument.

738. **Gedney King & Son**, *Boston*. A Compass. Like others from these manufacturers, a very well made instrument.

743. **D. Thaxter**, *Hingham*. Four pairs of Spectacles with side glasses. Beautifully executed in silver and gold, and deserve to be highly commended for finish and improved construction.
*A Diploma.*

689. **Ari Davis**, *Boston*. Improved Stop-cock. This is an excellent contrivance, and capable of several important applications. This Stop-cock promises to be more durable and less liable to injury than any other, as there is no friction of metal on metal. *A Silver Medal.*

905. **Machias Lime, Hydraulic, Marble and Cement Co.** Specimens of Marble. Very poor specimens of a good stone.

964. **H. M. Woodward**. Indian Tools. Objects of extraordinary interest as showing the wonderful effects of patience and unassisted skill on the most refractory material, and with implements apparently the most rude and inefficient.

977. **W. Wetherbee**, *Boston*. A poor collection of Minerals.

980. **J. L. Drew**, *Boston*. Gold Foil. Appeared to be an excellent article, of uniform thickness and good color.

1143. **J. Wightman**, *Boston*. Air Pumps and other Pneumatic Apparatus. The maker of this apparatus deserves very great credit for persevering to the present day, in a long continued series of successful attempts to improve, simplify and render cheap and accessible to the public, as means of common instruction, almost every kind of Philosophical Apparatus. The improvements in the Air Pump, by overcoming the resistance by the downward motion of the break, instead of the circular movement of the winch, by using one larger instead of two smaller barrels, by simpler valves and more durable packing, are of great value. He has also been constantly giving a better finish to his work, so as really to have elevated the standard of workmanship in this department. *A Silver Medal.*

1092. N. B. CHAMBERLAIN, *Boston*. Philosophical Instruments. A considerable collection of well made Philosophical Apparatus. The large Air Pump seemed to be one of the best and most thoroughly made that has been manufactured in this country. Experiments made before the Committee showed how rapidly a very high degree of exhaustion was effected, and how securely and permanently, proving the instrument to have all the properties of a first rate pump. The smaller pumps, though not of so high finish externally, exhausted exceedingly well. The excellent glass employed in this apparatus was from the N. E. Glass Co. *A Silver Medal.*

1045. S. W. HOAG. Sector Rule, or Protractor. Exhibits some ingenuity. The Committee are unable to say how well it is adapted to the use for which it was intended.

1147. J. MOODY, *Monson*. Twelve Pairs of Spectacles. Substantial and well made articles.

1016. HENSHAW, WARD & CO. White Lead. Known to the Committee to be a very excellent article, superior to almost any that is manufactured. *A Diploma.*

1141. JAMES GOULD, *Charlestown*. Specimen of Lime. An article of very superior quality. *A Diploma.*

963. DANIEL DAVIS, Jr. *Boston*. A large variety of Electro-magnetic and Magneto-Electric Apparatus. These instruments illustrate the principles of a new and most interesting department of science. The deflection of the magnetic needle by electric currents, the earliest fact known in Electro-magnetism, was discovered by Oersted in 1819; and the induction of electric currents by magnetism, the fundamental fact in Magneto-electricity, was discovered by Faraday in 1831. These two sciences have since advanced with a rapidity unparalleled in the annals of scientific discovery. Many of their most important principles are beautifully illustrated by the apparatus exhibited by Mr. Davis. This apparatus is all neatly, thoroughly and skilfully made, and in some respects, especially in the winding of the insulated wire, on which the power of many of the instruments greatly depends, is decidedly superior to similar articles imported from Europe. Mr. Davis possesses a thorough acquaintance with the theory of the instruments he manufactures, and hence he has been enabled to introduce into many of them important modifications and improvements. Some of the most valuable of these instruments are of his own invention;

among the most recent of which is the double Helix and Electrotome, not yet described in any scientific journal. Some of the results obtained by it are new; and it is no exaggeration to say, that it demonstrates, in a striking manner, a greater variety of principles in Electro-magnetism and Magneto-electricity than any instrument of which a description has hitherto been published.

His " Instrument for the Analysis of Shocks," and two Electro-magnetic Engines are worthy of high commendation, as beautiful and ingenious inventions. Several of the instruments exhibited by Mr. Davis, and originally manufactured by him, were invented by Dr. Page; and are now extensively used by scientific lecturers in Europe, and highly commended in foreign philosophical journals, as most ingenious and beautiful inventions. Indeed, it would be difficult to name a philosopher, either in this country or Europe, whose discoveries and inventions in this department of science have, within the last two or three years, been more numerous and valuable than those of Dr. Page.

Mr. Davis is the only philosophical instrument maker in this country who manufactures apparatus of this kind to any considerable extent; and he is entitled to the praise of having done much by his instruments, to promote a taste for the sciences they are intended to illustrate.

*A Gold Medal.*

30. S. Whitney, *Duxbury*. Suspensory Bandage. A very well made article, but rather costly.

95. Dr. Geo. Ditson. Tooth Extractor. Ingenious; but the Committee have some doubt of its superiority over the common instrument.

130. Eben Ellis, *Dennis*, *Mass*. Salt. Very coarse and beautiful. Much credit is due for the manufacture of salt in crystals so large. *A Diploma.*

135. Edward J. Collins, *Newton*. Glue. Excellent.

*A Diploma.*

164. Jas. C. Nichols, *Roxbury*. Epsom Salts of good quality.

174. Dr. M. R. Fletcher, *Boston*. Trusses. Very well made. The Committee consider this form to be a very excellent one, and they have no doubt that it will answer its purpose much better than most of those formerly in use. *A Diploma.*

145. Dr. L. Girardin, *Boston*. Suspensory Bandage. Very well made.

203. C. B. Alley, *Lynn*. Glue. Excellent. *A Diploma.*

283. American Friction Match Company. Friction Matches. A very superior article, probably the best in use.

355. J. P. PRESTON, *Boston.* Chemical articles. Ink, Erasive Salts, Cologne, Groats, all very good. Concrete Lemonade, an excellent article, a decided improvement upon Lemon Syrup. *A Diploma.*

394. LEONARD MORSE, *Milton.* A Wooden Leg. A well finished article.

401. WILLIAM BROWN, *Boston.* Sarsaparilla Compound. A very good article.

410. WM. DAVIS, apprentice, *Boston.* Box of Fancy Soap. Was not opened for examination.

444. Dr. HITCHCOCK, *Boston.* Loaded Teeth. They appeared to be very well filled. *A Diploma.*

460. FERGUSON & CALLENDER, *Roxbury.* Rochelle Salts, Spirits of Ammonia, Aqua-ammoniæ, Corrosive Sublimate, Refined Borax; all very good. Blue Pill and Red Precipitate, excellent. *A Diploma.*

511. ELIPHALET DAVIS, *Cambridge.* Fancy Soaps. A large assortment of Fancy Soaps, several of them excellent; some decidedly superior to imported articles of the same kind. They are too good to receive such unmeaning titles as "Oxygenated Soap," which one of them bears. They sustain the character which procured them a medal at a former Exhibition. *A Diploma.*

571. E. W. UPTON, *Danvers.* Glue. Excellent.

472. T. RESTIAUX. Sarsaparilla and Mead. Very excellent.

613. WM. BEALS, *South Boston.* Watch Oil. It appears to be a very excellent article.

628. A. F. PRESTON. Dentists' Instruments and Porcelain Teeth. Both creditable. The instruments are substantial, very well made, and of very good patterns.

639. H. CLAPP, Jr. Oil and Candles. The oil appears to be of good quality; it is clear and of good color.

641. CHARLES SWEETSER, *Saugus.* Snuff. A good article.

642. JOHN LINDMARK. *New York.* Perfumery. A considerable assortment of perfumery of excellent quality. It deserves commendation, except for the fact that several of the articles have foreign labels upon them. The Committee would express their indignation that any article should be offered for premium, bearing, according to the confession of the manufacturer, a false label. *A Diploma.*

667. J. KIDDER & Co. *Charlestown.* Cream of Soap. A very good article.

685. A. C. **Winslow**, *Brewster, Mass.* Salt. Very coarse and beautiful. Much credit is due for the manufacture of salt in crystals so large. *A Diploma.*

840. Dr. **Barnes**, *Boston.* Teeth upon Gold Plate, and Hippopotamus Teeth. Well done. *A Silver Medal.*

915. J. **Lancey**, *Wadley's Falls, N. H.* Turned Wooden Pill Boxes, a very neat and cheap article.

920. **Caleb Eddy**, (the inventor,) *Boston.* Tonsil Instruments. Admirably adapted for their purpose. *A Diploma.*

942. G. W. F. **Mellen**, *Boston.* Chemicals. Calcined Magnecia, Sulphuric Ether, Nitrous Ether, Chloride of Soda; all of very good quality. Caustic Potassa, Sulphuret of Antimony; good.

946. **Darracott & Smith**, *Milton.* Ground Dye Stuffs. Specimens of Medicines to show the character of the grinding. Well ground. The Committee hope they will persevere in their commendable resolution to grind only pure articles.

970. Dr. N. C. **Keep**, *Boston.* Porcelain Teeth. The Committee are of opinion that Dr. Keep deserves the most distinguished mark of approbation which the Association are in the habit of awarding, for his perseverance in carrying to a very high degree of perfection this most difficult and valuable art. In the specimens exhibited, the appearance of the natural teeth and the color of the gums are almost perfectly imitated in an imperishable material. *A Silver Medal.*

1003. J. W. **Phelps**, *Boston.* Surgical Instruments and Wooden Leg. The instruments are very well made, and the leg has an improvement in the ancle joint, which the Committee believe to be a valuable one. *A Silver Medal.*

1011. **Palmer & Nash**, *Boston.* Soap. Their Cream of Soap seems to be a very excellent article.

1062. B. E. **Cotting**. Tonsil Instruments. Very well made, on the principle of Eddy's instrument.

221. **Moses Kent**, *Boston.* Shew Glass Soap.

85. J. B. **Kelsey**, *Newburyport.* A Self-acting Fountain.

408. A. **Bowditch**, *Boston.* A Fountain.

890. C. **Bradley**, *Boston.* A Truss.

962. J. **Seger**, *New York.* A Balance.

189. G. S. **Jones**, *Boston.* Six Bottles Cologne, of fair quality.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE Committee examined the various Agricultural Implements submitted to their inspection, all of which displayed excellence of workmanship in the construction, and many of them bore evident marks of science and philosophy in the design.

PLOUGHS. A great number of Ploughs were exhibited by Messrs. Prouty & Mears, Messrs. Breck & Co., (manufactured by C. Howard,) and by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason. All these implements are improvements on those of a former age, and all have claims to the attention of practical farmers. It is impossible for the Committee, judging from mere inspection, without an opportunity to see a practical operation, to decide which, or whether either, possess such a superiority over every other as to justify them in affixing "No. 1;" but they have no hesitation in recommending them all, as highly deserving of favorable notice.

The Expanding Cultivators of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, are beautiful implements. One of them was made of a size suitable for passing between rows of the common vegetables or flowers in the garden. A Hand Plough was also exhibited by the same gentlemen. A neat article, and one that may be highly serviceable where shrubbery and the smaller fruits are too thick to admit of ploughing in the customary manner.—It may be stated in this place also, that all the wood work of the ploughs manufactured by the firm last mentioned, is wrought by machinery, and of course all the different parts may be put together indiscriminately.

815. RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, *Worcester.* Ploughs.
*A Silver Medal.*

248. D. PROUTY & CO, *Boston.* Ploughs, and Mears's Improved Harrow. This is an improvement which also appears to the Committee to be entitled to a fair trial among the Farmers. *A Silver Medal.*

1189. CHARLES HOWARD, *Hingham.* Ploughs. Equally good as to pattern with the preceding, but not so well got up. *A Diploma.*

Of machines for Planting and Sowing Seeds, a number were exhibited, all of them apparently well constructed for the purpose of saving labor, and discovering much ingenuity in the contrivance. But the Committee would do injustice to an ingenious and enterprising individual, and to their own convictions of usefulness in practice and perfectness in adaptation, if they omitted to give the preference to Willis's Improved Single Wheel Seed Sower; and they accordingly set it down as the best implement of the kind that was exhibited. The Committee take great pleasure in noticing a Machine for the same purpose, made by Thomas Lewis.

757. C. Willis, *Boston.* *A Diploma.*

1196. T. Lewis, *Boston.* *A Diploma.*

802. John Bunce. A Corn Planter. A good implement. *A Diploma.*

458. W. Buckminster, *Boston.* A Sowing Machine, and a Corn Planter. Good. *A Diploma.*

Of Machines for Cutting Hay, Straw, &c., a number was exhibited. B. R. Green's Cylinder Straw Cutter seemed to be the most perfect; but others were not without advantages. One of this description was exhibited by W. Hovey, which cut the straw with almost incredible rapidity.

211. W. Hovey, *Worcester.* A Hay and Straw Cutter. *A Diploma.*

1190. B. R. Green. Improved Hay and Straw Cutter. *A Diploma.*

1191. E. Heuld. Hay and Straw Cutter. A good article. *A Diploma.*

1192. T. Holmes. A Winnowing Machine. Very good. *A Diploma.*

806. J. Springer. Two Winnowing Machines. Very good, *A Diploma.*

799. P. Blanchard, *Concord.* A Churn. The best exhibited. *A Diploma.*

800. L. Dodge, *Sutton.* An Ox Yoke. A first rate article. *A Diploma.*

805. J. Farwell & Co., *Fitchburg.* A Case of Scythes. Excellent. *A Diploma.*

811. P. Washburn & Co., *Middleborough.* Shovels and Spades. Very fine. *A Diploma.*

812. L. Morse, *Foxborough.* Hoes. The best exhibited. *A Diploma.*

813. H. Partridge, *Sherburn.* Manure and Hay Forks. Best exhibited. *A Diploma.*

1193. A. P. Wyman. Elastic Steel Manure Forks.

757. C. Willis, *Boston.* A Double Corn Sheller. This appeared

to the Committee to be the most perfect article of the kind, though there were others of much merit. It will shell from seventy-five to one hundred bushels in an hour, and may be worked by the hand, the foot or by steam. *A Diploma.*

1194. J. PARKER. A Corn Sheller.

810. ELLIS & BOSSON, *Boston.* A Corn Sheller. A good article. A Corn Mill. A Horse Rake. *A Diploma.*

796. LUKE HALE, *Holliston.* A Cheese Press. A Threshing Machine. This machine has been improved since the previous exhibition, and seems to have approached as near perfection as the art of man can make it. *A Diploma.*

797. J. MARSHALL, *Dracut, N. H.* Garden Weeder.

798. R. PORTER, *Billerica.* A Small Churn.

801. J. GREEN, *Boston.* Apple Parer.

804. I. BOYNTON. Hay and Straw Cutter.

807. DEWEY & KELLOGG. Six Sneaths.

808. P. DUDLEY. Three Cast Steel Hoes.

809. W. SHAW. Five Cast Steel Hoes.

814. G. C. THORBURN, *New York.* A specimen of Tree Corn.

925. A. P. YOUNG, *Boston.* Specimen of Honey.

993. T. PARKS, *Chelsea.* Two Squashes.

1153. I. BLAKE, *South Boston.* One Squash.

1183. W. DUTTON, *Brighton.* Twelve Heath Peaches.

1094. JOSEPH BRECK & CO., *Boston.* Lock's Revolving Hand Hay Rake; Pruning Chisel with Saw; Peat Spade; Fruit Shears; Fruit Gatherer; Apple Parer; Cranberry Rake; Sausage Filler; Green's Improved Apple Parer; Improved Ox Muzzles; Improved Shaker's Cheese Press.

757. C. WILLIS. Double wheeled Seed Sower; Vegetable Cutter; Improved Vegetable Cutter; Improved Sugar Mill; Guillotine Hay and Straw Cutter.

167. A. W. SCOWELL, *Jersey City.* Six Apples.

313. J. SEARLE, *Concord, N. H.* Pattern Bee Hive and specimens of Honey made in it.

451. MRS. M. PEARSON, *Boston.* Three Pots House Plants.

497. A. FIELD, *Springfield.* Two Hoes and a Pitchfork.

549. J. EATON, *Boston.* A Penny Royal Geranium.

26. **Ezra Adams**, *Brookfield, Vt.* Two Hay Forks

37. **J. Wilson**, *Deerfield.* One Plough.

120. **E. Gifford**, *Westport.* Six Hoes.

The Committee have felt that the task imposed upon them was of a delicate character. The various articles on which they were called to decide were, in general, possessed of such high claims to favorable notice, that, to decide peremptorily on the merit of any one, in all respects, would rêquire more time, and better opportunities for practical experiments, than the Committee were able to command.

## BLOCKS, PUMPS, COOPERS' WORK, ETC.

418. **Hosea & Peirce**, *Boston.* Two Treble twenty-inch Purchase Blocks, with double scores, brass plated, and composition cogs; and one Single Block, twenty-inch, with roller cogs. The shells, or frame-work of these blocks are well made, of good materials, fair proportions, strong, and thoroughly bolted. The shives or pulleys are also made of good materials; but there is a want of care in the workmanship. The holes in the cogs are not true, and the shives are not turned with sufficient accuracy to prevent their rubbing against the side of the shell, and thereby causing additional friction. This is a very important particular in the manufacture of blocks, and ought to receive more attention than is generally paid to it.

716. **H. Fowle**, *Boston.* One Double and three Single Blocks, with roller cogs, and one Single, with common iron cog. The shells of these blocks are manufactured of beautiful curled elm; are well made, of good proportions and finish, and highly polished. Their external appearance is attractive and handsome. The Committee, however, are constrained to say, that on examining the shives and pins, a want of care and attention is descernible, which, from their general appearance, was not anticipated.

654. **E. N. Morse**, *Boston.* One Treble and one Double fifteen inch Block — with roller cogs, steel pins, and brass plates. Good stock, and made, in all parts, in a workmanlike manner.

55. **E. Marsh**, *Boston.* "An Artesian Well and Pump." This is, in fact, nothing more than an iron tube converted into a pump. If it were the intention of the maker, as the term seems to imply, to have it answer the double purpose, both of well and pump, the Committee are of opinion that there are serious objections to it.

From the brief manner in which reports of this kind must necessarily be made, it cannot be expected that the Committee can go much into detail. They will therefore only mention two of the objections. The first is, that by making the well answer for both well and pump, the advantage of the atmospheric pressure is lost, and consequently water cannot be raised faster than the natural flow of the spring; if this should be quick, and the supply sufficient, a second objection would be, that the well or tube being small, and a constant stream of water passing up when the pump was in operation, it would draw up portions of sand, gravel and other matter; which would render the water unfit for domestic purposes; and would also soon wear out the pump and boxes. The Artesian Well is a very valuable improvement, and is the most effectual mode known, for getting good pure water in certain situations; but the Committee think that in all cases it will be found best to set a pump inside the well or tube, leaving a space between the inside of the tube and the pump.

56. W. Peele, *Salem.* Two Steering Wheels. They are made of handsome wood, are well put together, finished in a workmanlike manner, and are a neat and strong article. *A Diploma.*

615. W. Creed, *Boston.* A Double Barrel Force and Lifting Pump. This is a very effective machine, and the only double pump exhibited. It has been constantly used in supplying the engine during the Exhibition. It appears to be thoroughly made and finished, and operates well. *A Silver Medal.*

473. J. Clark & Son, *Boston.* A Common Force Pump. The workmanship is of the first rate order; strong, substantial, and neat; good proportions and elegant finish. *A Silver Medal.*

779. Ander Cushing, an apprentice, *Boston.* A Force and Lifting Pump. This is neat, compact and well finished; with a roller in the top of the piston rod, which plays in a slaut made in the end of the handle to receive it. The mode of attaching the lead pipe to the bottom of the pump is simple and good; and the whole machine reflects credit on the young man who made it. It is deserving of encouragement. *A Diploma.*

930. C. E. Stratton, *South Boston.* Malleable Iron Shives. Good articles, and well made.

997. E. Sawyer, *Lancaster.* Copper Pump. This is highly finished and well made, with a contrivance to keep the piston always in the centre. It is a neat, strong and handsome article.

*A Diploma*

1046. **Adams & Spaulding**, *Townsend, Mass.* Pump. This is a wood pump made small and neat; intended to take the place of copper pumps. It has a simple contrivance to let off the water, and also a very good and easy method of attaching the lead pipe to it.
*A Diploma.*

1047. **Fisk & Pike**, *Woonsocket Falls, R. I.* Two Iron Flange Pumps. They appear to be well made, and contrived to let the water down to prevent freezing.

490. C. W. **Batchelder.** *Boston.* Two Half Barrels. Very good common work.

1121. **Cyrus P. Clough**, *Hollis, N. H.* Two Mackerel Barrels. A sample of a contract of one thousand barrels, made and delivered to Benjamin Abrahams & Co., of Boston, this season. They are a first rate barrel, and reflect great credit on the maker. *A Diploma.*

332. A. **Coleman**, *New Bedford.* Bungs, cut by a machine, for cask and spike plugs. A neat article.

583. J. E. **Warner**, *Boston.* One two hundred and twenty gallon white oak iron bound Water Cask; a first rate article. One Oval White Oak Harness Cask, with centre piece, mahogany cover, copper hoops, and fine finish. One Keg, eight square, a partition in the centre; two apartments containing about two quarts each. The Committee believe the first ever made here; and displays great skill.
*A Silver Medal.*

676. **Clapp & Goddard**, *Boston.* Two sixty and one forty gallon Iron bound Casks. The workmanship is a beautiful specimen of the art.

677. B. **Clapp**, *Boston.* Oval Harness Cask, with centre piece, copper hoops, mahogany cover; an elegant and highly finished article. One small Keg, with four glass heads, three apartments, brass hoops. Very neat work. *A Silver Medal.*

39. W. **Keating**, *Boston.* Miniature Harness Cask, with brass hoops; neatly made, and with skill.

587. J. A. **Gerrish**, an apprentice, *Boston.* Water Cask. An excellent, well made, and good proportioned cask; highly creditable to the maker. *A Silver Medal.*

541. J. **Ball**, an apprentice. *Boston.* One oval and one round Tub, rattan hoops. One pair Wash Tubs, iron hooped. Fair work.
*A Diploma.*

## BOATS, ETC.

82. G. Stimpson, Jr., *Charlestown*. Miniature Frigate.

131. W. R. Tuck, *Boston*. Quarantine Boat. A model very neatly made, with spars, rigging, and sails.

196. C. Appleton, *Boston*. Model of a Frigate.

143. G. McCleman, *Boston*. Miniature Frigate.

200. Wm. Lyn, *Boston*. U. S. Frigate Constitution. This is one of the best representations of that famed frigate the Committee have ever seen; is very perfect in all its parts, completely rigged, and has a full armament on board.

246. H. J. Finn, *Boston*. Row Locks. For ordinary purposes, the expense of this highly finished and ornamental article, might be deemed an objection sufficient to weigh against all the advantages claimed for it. With boat clubs, the cost would not be a consideration; but amateurs, who indulge in the *science* for exercise and amusement, would be likely to adhere with great tenacity to the free, untramelled oar, that may be poised gracefully in an instant, and stowed away as suddenly. *A Diploma.*

333. David Baker, *New Bedford*. Model of a Steam Boat. Intended for canal navigation.

249. Edward Slade, *Boston*. Model of a Pilot Boat.

259. P. Tewkesbury, *Boston*. Quarantine Boat. This model reflects great credit upon Mr. Tewkesbury; and the evidence of its excellence lies in the fact, that the boat built from it combines in the highest degree the qualities requisite for the business in which she is engaged — swift sailing, light draft, comfort, and safety.

293. Henry Ball, *Boston*. Indian Canoe.

295. J. T. Wheelwright, *Boston*. Brig Rob Roy. A model built in frame and very perfect in all its parts.

391. S. C. Bruce, *Boston*. A Ship. A model, with spars, rigging, and sails complete.

441. Elijah M. Bagnall, *Boston*. A Schooner. A model, with spars and rigging complete; very neatly made; and the best representation of a fast sailing schooner we have seen.

450. Whitmore & Holbrook, *Boston*. A Ten Oar Boat, forty feet in length. Her model and proportions are calculated for a very fast boat; the materials are of the best kind for strength and lightness, and the workmanship and finish are most perfect, and worthy of particular notice. *A Silver Medal.*

484. T. A. **Benson**, *Boston.* Miniature Schooner, with spars, rigging and sails complete. Very neatly made.

486. **Charles Morse**, *Boston.* Miniature Brig.

525. Capt. **Sturgis**, *Boston.* Yoke Ropes, and Boat Yoke. Very neat articles.

551. **Francis Baker**, *Boston.* Miniature Schooner.

593. **James O. Curtis**, *Medford.* Model, calculated for a Packet Ship.

594. I. **Ford**, *Medford.* Two Models of Ships. Very neatly made, combining the qualities of great burthen with fast sailing; and worthy of particular notice. *A Diploma.*

602. N. B. **Carney**, *Boston.* Miniature Brig. Complete with spars, rigging, and sails.

732. J. W. **Fowle**, *Boston.* Miniature Barque, with spars and rigging complete. Made when sixteen years of age.

744. J. H. **Cunningham**, *Boston.* Miniature Barque; very neat.

745. **Waterman & Ewell**, *Medford.* Model of a Ship; very neatly made. A great number of beautiful ships have been built by these gentlemen, which are not surpassed, either in this or any other port of our country. They combine great strength in their construction, with beautiful proportions and excellent workmanship. Worthy of notice. *A Diploma.*

759. J. **Haskins**, *Boston.* Miniature Ship.

1035. Com. **John Downes**. Four Models. One a model of the U. S. Ship Ohio, and three ditto fast sailing schooners; one of which is very perfect.

1118. **Samuel Hall**, *East Boston.* Model, intended for a Ship of 360 tons. This is one of the best models examined; combining great capacity with fast sailing; and reflects great credit upon Mr. Hall, who has long been known as one of our best and most scientific ship-builders. Worthy of notice. *A Diploma.*

1130. **Troy Iron and Nail Factory.** Boat and Ship Spikes. A very good article.

1184. **Wm. Hall**, *Hingham.* Model for a Ship of 400 tons. Great capacity, with fast sailing.

485. J. T. **Jackson**, *Boston.* Miniature Brig.

1006. D. **Chapman**, *Boston.* One box Segars.

535. L. Tarbett, *Boston.* Malay Proa.

1180. Joseph Francis, *New York.* Brass Row Lock. A very neat and highly finished article, calculated for lifeboats or launches.

*A Diploma.*

1021. Capt. Sturgis, *Boston.* Brass Row Lock. A very neat and highly finished article.

1176. B. C. Clark, *Boston* Model of the Yacht Raven. The best evidence of its perfection is, that this beautiful boat has no equal of her size, for fast sailing, in our waters.

1077. W. P. Winchester, *Boston.* Model of the splendid Yacht "Northern Light," owned by this gentleman; which, from her superior size and excellent model, may challenge competition in any waters.

520. T. H. Bacon, *Boston.* Miniature Schooner.

## RIFLES, CANNONS, FIRE ARMS, SWORDS, PISTOLS, ETC.

96. Alvan Pratt, *Concord, Mass.* A Silver Mounted Rifle; cast steel.

173. William Jenks, *Chicopee Falls, Mass.* Seven Rifles and one Carbine.

231. E. F. Bunnell, *Boston.* A Repeating Rifle; known as Chamberlain's patent.

297. Nichols & Childs, *Conway, Mass.* Five Rifles and two Pistols on the same plan.

1116. O. A. Richardson, *Lowell, Mass.* Three Rifles.

The attention of the Committee was chiefly directed to Nos. 173, 231, 297; the remainder being exhibited rather as good specimens of work than for any new invention, On invitation of the Committee, the proprietors of Nos. 173 and 297 made a trial with their respective pieces, and after a thorough examination of the peculiarities of each rifle, the Committee were of opinion that the invention of Mr. Jenks is entitled to the preference over both the other specimens, and over any invention connected with fire arms which has fallen under their observation.

The distinguishing feature in these arms is the facility of loading them, combined with great simplicity and security of construction. While for a few moments it may be possible to discharge a rifle constructed on the plan of Nichols & Childs in more rapid succession, yet it appears to the Committee that in Jenks's Rifle, the manner of loading will enable the possessor of the weapon to discharge the same with uniform rapidity, and without a change of position, while it is apparent that after a discharge of six shots from Childs's Rifle, there must be an interval in which the gun is of no more utility than one of the old pattern. On the trial in presence of the Committee, Mr. Jenks discharged his rifle at a mark twenty times in four minutes and two seconds, and Mr. Childs occupied five minutes and three seconds for the same number of shots.

Another advantage which the rifle of Mr. Jenks possesses is, that the most unpractised hand can use it with the same facility as the most skilful, and its construction is so safe that the danger arising from its use is no greater than that attached to all fire arms.

The rifles Nos. 231 and 297 are of ingenious construction, and merit attention; but it appears to the Committee, that there is wanting in them that simplicity and safety of construction, which would render them desirable for constant use. The Committee could enlarge much more on the comparative merits of the respective pieces, but they believe they have said sufficient to warrant them in classing the specimens as follows.

173. William Jenks, Patent, No. 1. *A Gold Medal.*
297. Nichols & Childs, Patent, No. 2. *A Silver Medal.*
231. Chamberlain's Patent, No. 3. *A Diploma.*

The Pistols exhibited by Messrs. Nichols & Childs, are constructed on the same plan as are the rifles, with the additional disadvantage that they are too cumbersome.

1044. Nutting & Currier, *Portland, Me.* A Pair of Pistols. The locks are constructed on the principle of the spiral spring, and are contained in the handle, and the hammer at the rear of the barrel. They do not appear to be of any practical utility.

542. E. Tasker, *Boston.* Six Powder Horns. Well made.

767. N. P. Ames, *Springfield.* Swords. Mr. Ames has no competitor in this country in the manufacturing of this article.

The specimens consisted of the weapons made for the Artillery, Infantry and Dragoons of the Army, the boarding and side swords of the Navy, the swords of the Corps of Engineers and Staff, common swords for sale, and presentation swords of high finish and cost.

The Committee cannot say more than that these various specimens were remarkable for their high finish and the perfect temper of the blade, and were well adapted in form and strength to the various services they are hereafter to be engaged in, from the weapon of the Pioneer, which he wields alternately as a sword or a cleaver, to those finer specimens of manufacture, which are to be presented to individuals as a reward for noble and gallant exploits. *A Gold Medal.*

1185. N. Wilmot, *Watertown.* A Fowling Piece. For exhibition only.

768. C. Alger & Co. Two Brass Six Pounders.

767. South Boston Iron Co. One Iron Twelve Pounder; one Twenty-four Pounder Howitzer; one pattern, Ten Inch Columbiad; one model Columbiad, 1-4 size; one Ten Inch Shell; one Ten Inch Ball; one Ten Inch Oblong Hemispherical Ball.

934. F. Alger. One Six Pounder, mounted.

These beautiful and highly finished guns were all, we believe, from the manufactory of the South Boston Iron Co., and are not excelled either in beauty of finish or soundness of casting, by any which are made either in this country or Europe. The Brass Guns are precisely the same as those which are made by the Messrs. Ames of Cabotville; and were we called upon to judge between them, we should be unable to award to either the preference.

The twenty-four pound howitzer, and the twelve pound medium gun, are, we believe, of malleable iron, and have been put to severe tests to prove their efficiency; and, as we have understood, have met the approbation of the War Department. They are light, and must be very serviceable guns.

The mounted six pounder, (the carriage of iron,) we thought would be very serviceable for the Light Artillery. The whole arrangement was strong and compact.

The model of the Columbiad, one quarter the size, with the mounting complete, as also a model of the gun the full size, the casting of which we have since seen, so far as can be judged from external appearance, we think a very excellent one. The metal, from the appearance of the borings, is extremely tough and strong, and we believe it to be sound in every part. The weight of this enormous gun we believe to be nearly twenty thousand pounds; the bore is ten inches. The draft was furnished from the War Department.

We think the Messrs. Algers and their co-partners entitled to much commendation for the style in which they have fitted up their extensive works, and the skill they have shewn in executing the very difficult business of cannon founding. *A Gold Medal.*

459. T. **Mehiggan**, *Boston.* A Powder Horn.

833. J. F. **Cotton**, *Boston.* An Austrian Gun-Lock.

1066. H. **Sheafe**, *Boston.* Ordnance Wire and Gimlets. Seem well adapted to the purposes for which they are intended.

710. J. W. **Ward**, *Cambridge.* A Brass Cannon. Well made.

767. N. P. **Ames**. One Brass Cannon. A fac-simile of the kind furnished the government of the United States. It is the perfection of the art of heavy casting, and speaks well for the old Bay State.

718. W. C. **Hunneman** & Co. A Miniature Brass Cannon, mounted. A pretty toy, neatly made.

213. E. **Allen**, *Grafton.* A Six Barrel Pistol.

## BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.

It was a subject of great regret to the Committee, that of the numerous excellent manufactories of these articles in almost every considerable city and town of New England, so *few, comparatively,* have availed themselves of the opportunity of exhibiting specimens of their skill and industry. The advantages resulting from such an exhibition must be apparent to every one, who has bestowed the least attention on the subject; and the Committee hope that, in all future exhibitions, the manufacturers of Massachusetts will contribute specimens of their workmanship, that this *most* important and *most valuable* branch of domestic manufactures will be represented in some degree equal to its magnitude.

3. J. W. **Patten** & Co., *Philadelphia.* Leather, Oak, from Dauphin Tannery. The material of which this leather is made, (Laguira Hides,) is of *fair* quality, but not *superior.* The tannage is very good and deserves notice. This is the only article of precisely the same description in the Exhibition. *A Diploma.*

172. **Samuel Cox**, *Malden.* Lasts and Boot Trees. These articles are very superior in shape, style and finish. *A Diploma.*

208. **Page, Keith** & Co., *Easton.* Boots. Good work and materials, but not extra.

219. **Jas. Wade**, *Boston.* Two pairs children's shoes. In style and finish a fair article.

228. **Elias Richards**, *Weymouth.* One pair of Shoes and three pairs Boots. Style and work very fine — uppers of French calf. Of dress boots, these deserve particular notice. *A Diploma.*

237. **Charles Alden**, *Randolph.* Four pairs Overshoes. These are the only articles of the kind exhibited, and are considered by the Committee as *very good.*

244. **J. Silvester**, *N. Danvers.* A Case of Boots. Materials and workmanship good.

304. **C. Adams**, *Boston.* One pair of Boots, three pairs of Shoes. Nothing remarkable.

308. **L. B. Comins**, *Boston.* Two sides Japanned Leather. Two Calf Skins do. Good articles, well manufactured. *A Diploma.*

328. **J. Tidd**, *Woburn.* Seven pairs Ladies Shoes.

367. **R. B. Richardson**, *Reading.* Three pairs Pumps.

386. **R. Bickford**, *Boston.* Three pairs Shoes.

614. **G. Atwell**, *Lynn.* Ten pairs Ladies' kid and morocco Shoes.

431. **O. N. Newhall**, *Lynn.* One pair Boy's Boots.

443. **L. Holden**, *Woburn.* Three pairs Children's Shoes.

463. **J. W. Slocomb**, *Grafton.* A Case of *heavy, thick* Boots, the material very good, the bottoms well pegged, but the closing very coarse and inferior.

545. **C. Stetson & Co.** *Braintree.* Boots and Shoes. The water proof Boots are a very superior article, the best exhibited of the kind, decidedly. The Committee give the preference to those with cork inside the sole. As an entire lot, however, these are entitled to very high commendation. The sample of *French* Dress Boots in this lot was considered by the Committee as the best in the Hall. Style, finish and stitching very superior. Material very fine.

*A Silver Medal.*

569. **J. Hill**, *Billerica.* Leather Tools. Considered very good, and of most approved construction.

576. **Nash & Bates**, *Weymouth.* One pair Boots.

427. **N. Kimball**, *Lynn.* Ladies' Shoes, &c. This lot embraces a greater variety than No. 622. The materials of which the articles are manufactured, are of the first quality. The workmanship, style, fitting and finishing, very superior. The Committee were divided in opinion, upon the relative merits of this lot, and No. 622. These two lots were decidedly the best in the Exhibition, and, in the opinion of the Committee, deserve *high commendation.*

*A Silver Medal.*

622. **James Knott & Son**, *Boston.* An assortment of Ladies'

Shoes and Boots of the finest style and finish. These samples were very critically and particularly compared with similar articles in lot 427, and the result was, that, with regard to some of the articles, the Committee gave a *unanimous* preference to No. 622, but in respect to others they were divided. The style and workmanship, the fitting and the finish of the two lots were so nearly equal, that the Committee earnestly recommend both to favorable notice, while they give a preference, on the whole, to lot No. 622. *A Silver Medal.*

637. A. SMITH, *Charlestown.* Three sides Oak tanned and three sides Hemlock Market Hides, of good quality and well tanned.

688. HARRINGTON & FISK, *Boston.* Water Proof dress Boots, good quality.

705. S. GOVE, *Boston.* One pair Boots. Workmanship very neat and fine. Stock not first quality. *A Diploma.*

709. G. SOUTHWARD, *Salem.* One pair Boots.

719. H. B. COWING, *Weymouth.* One pair Boots.

721. COLLINS, STEVENS & CO., *Boston.* Lasts and Boot Trees. Good articles and well finished, but not equal to No. 172.

752. M. T. FISK, *Boston.* One pair Boot Legs, made by an apprentice. Good work.

912. J. LAWRENCE, *Boston.* Four doz. Cork Soles.

1029. E. S. DAVIS, *Lynn.* Various kinds of Ladies' Shoes and Boots, Gentlemen's Pumps, &c. &c. These articles the Committee consider *very good*, and worthy of notice. *A Diploma.*

1039. CH. BOARDMAN, *Boston.* Seven pairs Boots. One pair Shoes.

1072. J. H. ROGERS, *Boston.* One pair Boots. A very good article, heavy Winter Boots.

277. JAPANNED LEATHER CO., *Boston.* Six Pieces Japanned Leather. A good article, well manufactured.

134. W. & M. BLACK, JR., *Danvers.* Twenty Binding Skins. A well manufactured article.

1186. S. THAYER, *Braintree.* One pair of Boots.

## MOROCCO WORK, POCKET BOOKS, FANCY ARTICLES, ETC.

1041. H. B. DYER, an apprentice, *Boston.* One large Trunk Book with Lock. One small ditto, with strap. Three Pocket Books.

All well made, and do much credit to one so young. The Committee hope, at another Exhibition, to see many more contributors of the same class. *A Diploma.*

217. T. A. T. **Baxter**, *Boston.* A Scrap Box. Very tastefully ornamented, and highly creditable to the maker. *A Diploma.*

## PRINTING, AND PRINTING PRESSES.

239. **Tuttle, Dennett & Chisholm**, *Boston.* "Revised Statutes of North Carolina," two volumes. Specimens of good printing, done on Tufts's Power Press.

348. **Kidder & Wright**, *Boston.* Music Book. Specimen of very good printing.

220. 918. H. L. **Devereux**, *Boston.* Two copies of "Guide to Mount Auburn." Good printing; the wood cuts excellent. A Case of Cards, as specimens; well executed. *A Diploma.*

399. S. N. **Dickinson**, *Boston.* Rotary Press, for printing cards and small Circulars. Ingenious invention. Great credit is due to Mr. Dickinson for the valuable improvements which he has made on the original patent. Some specimens of Gold Printing, exhibited by Mr. Dickinson, were very beautiful. *A Silver Medal.*

448. N. **Dearborn**, *Boston.* Copperplate Press. Specimens of Gold Printing from fine engravings, were handsomely executed.

572. C. C. **Dean**, *Boston.* Sabbath School Library, 127 volumes in a case. These books are well printed, and neatly and uniformly bound.

746. J. P. **Upton**, *Boston.* Specimens of Card Printing. Well executed.

708. **Marsh, Capen, Lyon & Webb**, *Boston.* One School Library.

795. **George Roberts**, *Boston.* The "Times" Press; Napier's Double Cylinder. This press was in operation during the Exhibition for the publication of the "Times," which contained particular accounts of the articles deposited in the Halls. *A Diploma.*

938. A. W. **Coles**, *Boston.* Frame of Cards. Good specimens.

959. **Abel Bowen**, *Boston.* One case of Cards, and Wood Engravings; each well executed, both as to the wood cutting and printing. Also, specimens of Congreve Printing, done only by Mr. Bow-

en. A very ingenious method of printing for the prevention of counterfeits. *A Diploma.*

1053. Dutton & Wentworth, *Boston.* One large frame of Cards; well printed. "Channing on War," and "Burroughs's Eulogy," in 4to., printed in colored borders. Books of Certificates, Checks in colored inks, Billets, Circulars, &c. These specimens were all well done, and discovered ingenuity and neatness in the printers. "Southey's Works," two volumes, royal 8vo.; and "Spencer's Fairie Queen," six volumes 8vo. Very good specimens of printing from Adams's wooden power-press. One case of specimens of Colored Cards, Card Envelopes, and Fancy Billets, in various colors, and of various forms; in imitation of the French. These exhibit great enterprise in the art, are a pleasing novelty and very neatly executed. *A Silver Medal.*

1104. Ela & Hall, *Boston.* "Boston Weekly Magazine" for 1839. Specimen of very good power-press printing.

507. Freeman & Bolles, *Boston.* "American Jurist." Very good specimen of hand-press printing. *A Diploma.*

926. J. McIntire, an apprentice, *Boston.* Several specimens of Handbill and Card printing. Well done.

1168. C. C. Little & James Brown, *Boston.* A copy of Prescott's "Ferdinand and Isabella," three volumes 8vo. A beautiful specimen of paper, printing, and binding. *A Diploma.*

1076. James Adams, *South Boston.* A copy of "Washington's Life," done on Adams's new iron power-press. Shows with what beauty this new press can turn off all kinds of work. *A Diploma.*

115. Perkins & Marvin, *Boston.* Bloomfield's Greek Testament. Well printed.

409. J. M. L. Babcock, an apprentice, *Boston.* Two specimens Card and Job Printing. Fair work.

## TYPES AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDING.

The Committee regret so few specimens of types and ornaments were exhibited. It would have been gratifying to them, had there been some competition, that they might have had an opportunity to appreciate the comparative goodness of the metal, and the beauty and finish of the types.

1032. **Charles F. Classen**, *Boston*. Three Plaster Moulds. As no plates cast in these moulds, or impressions from the plates, were presented, the Committee were unable to judge of their superior excellence.

216. **Amos Cobb**, *Connecticut*. Box of Wooden Types. Shew good taste in style and execution.

1033. **Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry.** Two cases of Metallic Types and Cuts. Handsomely cast on solid bodies, and finished in a superior manner. Also, an Apparatus for casting types, with type metal of excellent quality.

[The Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry offered no articles for premium.]

660. **G. F. Nesbitt**, *New York* Glass case of Plain and Ornamental Wooden Types. By A. & J. Curtis. The letters are accurately cut by machinery; and are far superior in their uniformity and accuracy of body, to those made by hand; and having a fine finished surface, are, in every respect, well calculated to supersede large metallic types. This improvement deserves commendation.

*A Diploma.*

1070. **M. A. Metcalf**, *Boston*. Types and Stamps for printing names, &c. on clothing; with a new preparation of indelible ink, which requires no sizing or preparation of the cloth.

## WRITING, PRINTING AND OTHER PAPER. QUILLS AND PAPER MAKERS' MACHINES.

310. **A. C. & W. Curtis**, *Newton*. Five Rolls of Colored Printing Paper, and two Reams of Superfine White Printing Paper. The colored papers, (each roll a mile or two in length,) are well and evenly manufactured. The Messrs. Curtis deserve much praise for their enterprise in being the first manufacturers in New England, it is believed, who introduced the improvement of coloring paper in the vat, instead of the tedious and expensive process of staining by hand. The specimen of White Printing Paper is a beautiful and superior article.

*A Silver Medal.*

318. **George Bird & Sons**, *Boston*. A Roll of Coarse Paper, for placing under carpets, 2150 yards in length. A good article of the kind.

350. **Miss Sarah Baker**, *Dorchester*. A Nest of Band Boxes,

twenty-four different sizes. Evenly made, and good articles of the kind. *A Diploma.*

402. **William Munroe,** *Concord, Mass.* Lead Pencils, for Ruling, Marking and Drawing. The Pencils of this manufacturer have obtained premiums heretofore, at different Exhibitions, for their excellence; and the present specimens fully equal or surpass those before exhibited. A new pattern for ruling, the Committee think will be found to be useful. First rate articles of the kind. *A Diploma.*

482. **Jessup & Brothers,** *Westfield, Mass.* Specimens of White and Blue Letter Paper. These beautiful papers are of the first quality and finish, with the exception of the sizing, which is of a disagreeable odor. The manufacturers say that this will disappear in a few weeks' time. These specimens exhibit a paper of uncommon strength, and do great credit to the manufacturers.

559. The Same. Bank Post, and Bank Note Paper. These are also superior articles. The Bank Note Paper is worthy of great praise, for strength and apparent durability. A first rate article. *A Silver Medal.*

903. **W. May & Co,** *Boston.* Carpet Paper of a similar kind with No. 318, but somewhat better in finish and materials. A strong and good article.

1000. **C. S. Morris, & Co.,** *New York.* Yellow and Opaque American Quills. Qualities from $5 to $14 the gross. These are of good quality, both as to selection and manufacture. *A Diploma.*

1052. **R. & A. H. Hubbard,** *Norwich, Conn.* Specimens of White and Blue Letter Paper. A very superior article in texture and finish. The Committee pronounce it the best article of the kind exhibited. The importation of foreign paper will be wholly unnecessary, if manufacturers continue to advance at the rapid rate they have for a few years past. *A Silver Medal.*

1125. **Nathaniel Hebard,** *Dorchester.* Model of a Pulp Dresser, for manufacturing Paper. This is an improvement on former inventions, which is believed to be valuable. It has usually been the case that when one of the bars of the pulp dresser was broken, the whole machine was rendered useless. The present model is contrived to obviate this inconvenience. It consists of separate moveable bars, any one of which being injured can be replaced by a new one. The apertures of this machine can also be opened or contracted at pleasure by a simple process. The improvement is a useful one, and worthy of notice. *A Silver Medal.*

1150. Tileston & Hollingsworth, *Milton.* Roll of Hanging Paper, and bundle of Copper Plate Printing Paper. The Hanging Paper is well manufactured. The Plate Paper is a beautiful and substantial article; firm, even, smooth, well finished, and will compare to advantage with any ever manufactured in this country.

*A Silver Medal.*

262. Isaac Sanderson, *Milton.* Specimens of Beach Grass Paper. Some improvement has been made in the manufacture of this article, which bids fair to become of public use. The Committee would remark, that the extensive tracts of land on the south shore and other parts of Massachusetts, on which this grass grows spontaneously, have till now been considered of little or no value. The discovery that Paper can be manufactured from this product has made them valuable.

*A Silver Medal.*

## BOOKBINDING, AND BLANK BOOKS.

The Committee find three distinct branches of Binding: and with much pleasure attest to the continued improvement in the art. They will first notice the branch connected with Ruling and Blank Books. Of this, fine specimens were exhibited by B. Loring & Co., and Thomas Groom; books, beautifully and extraordinarily well ruled, well made, and finished. But in making a distinction, the opinion of the Committee was unanimous in pronouncing No. 845, the specimens of B. Loring & Co., as No. 1; and those of Thomas Groom, No. 771, as No. 2.

845. B. Loring & Co., *Boston.* *A Silver Medal.*

771. T. Groom, *Boston.* *A Diploma.*

The second branch which they will notice, is the Binding of printed books; finished in the best style with stamps, rolls, &c. used, or impressed by the hand alone. In this branch, very beautiful specimens were exhibited by Peter Low; S. Bliss; H. G. Terry, and R. M. Copeland. The Committee are of opinion, that the specimens, No. 950, by Peter Low, are much more elaborate in finish and labor; and as he has also exhibited specimens of Vellum binding, they are induced to call his work No. 1. With regard to the specimens, No. 883, presented by S. Bliss, bound in New York, so far as they will compare in proportion to work with those of Mr. Low, they can hardly pronounce them inferior. Those by H. G. Terry, No. 981; and those of R. M. Copeland, in this branch, No. 499, are No. 3.

950. P. Low, *Boston.* *A Silver Medal.*

In consequence of the immense increase in publishing, by stereotyping, &c., material for binding has been sought for, cheaper than leather could furnish. The article of cambric has been introduced with good effect; affording a handsome and durable substitute; capable, also, of receiving a fine finish in embossing and ornamental gilding. This has called for various designs and engravings, which have been furnished by different artists, suitable for impressing gold-leaf, otherwise than by muscular power. In this branch of book-binding, very beautiful and perfect specimens were exhibited by Benjamin Bradley, and R. M. Copeland. No. 879 is a case containing a variety of specimens, both in cloth and morocco, by B. Bradley, which the Committee do not hesitate to pronounce No. 1; and those by R. M. Copeland, No. 499, also very handsome, as No. 2.

879. B. BRADLEY, *Boston.* *A Silver Medal.*

499. R. M. COPELAND, *Boston.* *A Diploma.*

1061. C. A. WELLS, *Boston.* Specimen of Embossing on morocco; very superior. Also, a specimen of Edge-gilding on the leaves of books; which is of the first quality, and, in this department, is No. 1. *A Silver Medal.*

1060. C. GOBRECHT, *Philadelphia.* A fine specimen of Die-sinking, or Embossing Plate. *A Silver Medal.*

1058. GASKILL & COPPER *Philadelphia.*, Three Gilding Plates, engraved in brass. Very beautiful and very superior specimens of useful workmanship. *A Diploma.*

1059. B. F. NOURSE, *Boston.* A specimen of Forwarding, (a part of bookbinding.) Exceedingly well done. *A Diploma.*

854. JOHN MARSH, *Boston.* Specimens of the Manifold Letter Writer. A very useful and superior article, and would be of great utility in any counting-room, where duplicate, or triplicate copies of writings are required.

789. A. FESSENDEN, an apprentice, *Boston.* Specimen of book-binding.

1069. C. A. WELLS, *Boston.* Ten Bookbinders' Plough Knives. Well made.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, AND BELLS.

THE Musical Instruments, submitted to the inspection of the Committee, were of four kinds, namely: Stringed instruments, properly so called; Wind instruments, properly so called; Keyed Stringed instruments; and Keyed Wind instruments. Of the first kind, there were six Double Basses, seven Violoncellos, and one violin; of the second, three flutes, one Clarionet, two Trombones, and one E flat Bugle; of the third, nineteen Piano-fortes; and of the fourth, one Church Organ, one Seraphine, and two Melodions. The Committee have also examined three Church Bells. They propose to notice the articles referred to them, under these several divisions.

### I. *Stringed Instruments.*

The instruments under this head were of three kinds,—marked and numbered as follows:

773. One Violin.

398. Three Violoncelles and three Double Basses.

438. One Double Bass.

794. One Violoncello and one Double Bass.

140. Three Violoncellos and one Double Bass.

Violin. 773. **Ira P. White**, *Boston.* This instrument is well and carefully made, of good materials, and on a good model. Its tone is of a fine quality, full, uniform, and powerful. The Committee think it of the first class. *A Diploma.*

Violoncellos. Before proceeding to speak of the merits of particular instruments of this kind, the Committee think a few general remarks not inappropriate. The manufacture of these instruments was commenced some years since (1809) by Mr. Abraham Prescott, of Concord, N. H. Mr. Prescott had not been educated to the trade of a musical instrument maker, but, having made a violoncello for his own use, which was considered to be a good one, he was employed from time to time to make others, until the demand for his instruments gradually became such, that he established a manufactory of violoncellos and double basses, in which he is now extensively engaged. Besides Mr. Prescott's manufactory, there is another establishment of the same kind, in Concord, carried on by the Messrs. Dearborns, who learned the art of Prescott, and, we understand, work principally upon his models. All the violoncellos and double basses in the Exhibition, with the exception of one double bass manufactured in Springfield, Mass., were made at the manufactories in Concord.

The manufacture of these instruments, in this country, has been brought into existence chiefly by the great demand for them, to be used in accompanying the voices in church music. They have been constructed upon such models of instruments of foreign manufacture, as the makers chanced to meet with; and, where these models have been departed from, the changes have all been made without reference to any other use of the instrument, than as a mere accompaniment to the voices in common psalmody. This fact serves to explain certain peculiarities in the construction of most of the instruments examined by the Committee, which, in instruments intended for solo playing, or for use in the orchestra, would be considered as defects. These peculiarities, the Committee think are not unworthy of notice. First, the bridge is too high. This renders it difficult for the player to press the strings firmly upon the finger-board, in rapid passages especially, and thus prevents him from obtaining that quality of tone, which the instrument is really capable of affording. Second, the neck, in the larger sized instruments particularly, is too short; in consequence of which, the higher notes of the third position are put out of the reach of the fingers. Third, the finger-board is too short, by reason of which, the highest notes of each string, in the usual manner of playing, cannot be made at all. Fourth, the use of metal screws, sometimes called patent heads, instead of common wooden pegs. These metal screws are much more expensive than pegs, and are not attended with any one advantage, except to players of little skill, who use the instrument merely as an accompaniment to psalmody. On the contrary, they make the head of the instrument too heavy, and render it necessary to expend much more time in tuning, than is required when the wooden pegs are used.

In regard to the principles upon which these instruments should be constructed, the Committee think there is much room for improvement; which, however, can only be effected by the examination and study of the models of good instruments of foreign manufacture. But, notwithstanding all the defects which they have pointed out and alluded to, the Committee cannot but express their astonishment and gratification, that so high a degree of excellence has been attained in the manufacture of these useful instruments.

The Violoncellos examined by the Committee, were of two sizes; but they do not perceive that there is any material difference of tone between them which results from this cause.

In examining these instruments, for the purpose of arranging and classifying them according to their respective merits, the Committee found themselves embarrassed in several respects. The instruments were in very different, but none of them in a proper condition for examination; and the Committee had no time, nor could they be expected, to put them in order. A considerable difference results from the position of the sounding post, which has a decided influence upon the tone. The nearer the post stands under the bridge, the more piercing or clearer will be the tone; but the vibrations will not be continued so long, nor will the tone be so free, as when it is placed a finger's breadth or two behind the bridge. For mere accompaniment, therefore, in full orchestra, the sounding post should stand near the bridge, and for solo playing a little farther back. But, independent of this consideration, the proper place for the sounding post, in each instrument, should be ascertained by trial and experiment, and when ascertained, should not be materially changed.

Another circumstance, which embarrassed the Committee, was the mode in which the instruments were strung. A proper proportion, in size or thickness, between the several strings, is essential to the production of evenness and equality of tone. In most of the instruments which were examined by the Committee, very little if any care appeared to have been taken in this respect; and in none of them had a correct proportion been observed. The Committee would have felt much more confidence in the judgment which they have formed of the merits of the instruments submitted to them, if these instruments had been previously put in order for examination, in the particulars to which they have alluded. Estimating these difficulties in the way of forming a perfectly satisfactory judgment, in the best manner they were able, the Committee have selected three instruments, which they consider the best, viz.: 398, No. 1, small size; 140, No. 1, large size, and 794. The first two have a clear, full, and sonorous tone, very good for an orchestra. They are very nearly alike; but the smaller is a little the clearest, and it has more body of tone. The third has a mellow, agreeable tone, good for a parlor, but not full enough for an orchestra. The Committee consider 398, No. 1, small, as first; 140, No. 1, large, as second; and 794, as third, in point of excellence. The first of these instruments is from the manufactory of Mr. Prescott, the second from that of the Messrs. Dearborns, and the third was placed in the Exhibition by Mr. Henry Prentiss, of Boston.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 398. | A. PRESCOTT. | *A Silver Medal.* |
| 140. | A. P. & L. DEARBORN. | *A Diploma.* |

**Double Basses.** All the remarks offered by the Committee, concerning the use of the Violoncello, are equally applicable to the Double Bass. In general, however, the model upon which these instruments have been constructed, is better than that of the violoncellos. But 438, which, it is understood by the Committee, was made at Springfield, besides being somewhat uncouth in its appearance, is constructed on an inconvenient model. The body of it, instead of being made thinner at the top, where the neck is inserted, is of the full thickness ; which renders it difficult, if not impracticable, for the player to reach beyond the first position on the finger-board.

All the Double Basses submitted to the Committee were constructed for three strings only; but the use of this instrument has been so extended in modern orchestra music, that three strings have not been found to offer compass enough, and four have been generally introduced in instruments of European manufacture. It seems desirable, that some, at least, of the instruments made here should be constructed in the same manner.

The Committee have found it easier to decide among the double basses than among the violoncellos. 398, No. 1, of a full and round tone, fit for any orchestra, is decidedly superior to all the rest. 438 stands second, and 794, third. The first of these instruments is from the manufactory of Mr. Prescott, of Concord, N. H.; the second from that of Mr. Allen, of Springfield, Mass., and the third was placed in the exhibition by Mr. Henry Prentiss, of Boston.

438. J. B. Allen. *A Diploma.*

### II. *Wind Instruments.*

In the department of Wind Instruments, properly so called, — three Flutes, one Clarionet, one Bugle, and two Trombones, were submitted to and examined by the Committee. Though none of these instruments are of a superior quality, the Committee think it proper to make the following remarks in relation to them.

Flutes. 269. S. F. Stearns, *New Bedford, Mass.* Two Flutes, one of which has thirteen and the other eight keys, are constructed upon the same principles with most of the flutes exhibited for sale in our music shops. The workmanship of these instruments is good; but neither of them is in correct tune; and the higher notes cannot be made on them with ease. The Committee are not aware, that any advantage is likely to be gained by the extension of the compass of the instrument, in the manner it is attempted to be done by means of the additional keys attached to the first of these flutes; while this enlargement of the instrument has a tendency to injure the scale in the higher notes; and the addition of a single tone, if unattended by any other disadvantage, would be dearly purchased at the cost of so much machinery as is here used to obtain it.

774. H. Prentiss, *Boston*. A Flute. The maker of this flute has taken much pains to make a fine instrument, and has exhibited great mechanical skill and ingenuity in its construction. This instrument is not only beautiful in its appearance, but has many qualities which are essential in a good flute. The keys are made in the newest and best manner, and the bore or inside is as smooth as a mirror. The Committee are sorry to be obliged to add, that this fine piece of workmanship has the same faults as the two flutes first mentioned. It is not in tune, and the lower and higher notes can only be forced out. We think, too, that the maker has committed an error, in making the finger holes so very small, and the mouth hole so disproportionately large, as he has done.

While the Committee accord to these three instruments, and particularly to the last named, the praise of mechanical beauty and exquisite workmanship, they are constrained to say, that none of them possess the essential quality of being in tune.

By Same. A Clarionet. Rather a clumsy instrument, and the bore of it is not smooth or accurate. The instrument will answer well enough, however, for common use.

By Same. An E Flat Bugle, the Committee consider to be a pretty good instrument.

By Same. An Alto and a Bass Trombone. The first does not deserve notice. It is very defective in the slide. The Committee could not try the other, for want of a mouth-piece; but it seemed to be a better instrument than the first; though, like that, it was also defective or uneven in the slide.

### III. *Keyed Stringed Instruments.*

The only instruments of this class submitted to the Committee were nineteen Piano-fortes, made at seven different manufactories in the city of Boston.

Piano-forte manufactories have become both numerous and extensive in the United States. The large amount of capital thus employed,—the high cost of the instrument,—and the uncommon degree of mechanical skill required in this branch of manufacture,—render it inferior to none, perhaps, in interest and importance. And when we consider the direct and immediate connection which exists between musical instruments, especially the piano-forte, and musical education and progress, this field of mechanical labor receives much additional weight and value. So very intimate and near, indeed, is this connection, that it is scarcely too much to say, that the quality of our instruments may be considered as a fair index of our position in the musical art.

Under the influence of opinions like these, the Committee proceeded to a critical examination of the piano-fortes, which were submitted to their inspection, with strong feelings of their responsibility to the cause of musical science, and to the public, as well as to the manufacturers of the different instruments.

The Committee have examined each of the instruments, separately, with reference to the three essential points, of purity of tone, evenness, and touch. These three points, though equally essential, are relatively important in the order in which they are here viewed. It may not be without use, however, to give some explanation of what we mean by the second and third, viz., evenness and touch.

1. Evenness. In order that a piano-forte may possess the quality of evenness, it is necessary that the tones should be pure, and of the same quality and character, and that the weight and power of tone should be preserved proportionally throughout the whole compass of the instrument. This quality is ascertained by an accurate ear passing through the whole scale, and comparing the sounds successively with each other, and also comparing the extreme octaves or portions of the instrument with each other, and these again with those of the centre.

2. Touch. A piano-forte has a good touch, when the action of the lever or key is light, yielding every shade of sound which the instrument is capable of producing, from the loudest to the softest tone, with quickness, precision, and certainty. This can only be ascertained with positive correctness, by the finger of an experienced performer.

The following table exhibits the result of our examination of sixteen of the nineteen instruments submitted to our inspection. The reason why the other three are omitted will be stated at the close of this Report.

| | Exhibition Number. | Maker's Number. | Purity of Tone. | Evenness. | Touch. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 848 | | 3 | 4 | 2 | 9 |
| 3 | 477 | 698 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 8 |
| 5 | 653 | 708 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 9 |
| 7 | 627 | 236 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 8 | 955 | 3999 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 9 | 653 | 715 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| 10 | 955 | 3998 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 11 | 955 | 3960 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 12 | 955 | 3966 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 13 | 627 | 212 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 |
| 14 | 731 | 92 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 |
| 15 | 731 | 91 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| 16 | 653 | 716 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 17 | 653 | 712 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| 18 | 955 | 4094 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 19 | 627 | 214 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 |

In accordance with the results contained in this table, we have arranged the instruments in three distinct grades or classes: and, in reference to classes one and two, we have compared those of the same class with each other, in order to a decision upon their relative merits.

The following instruments belong to the *first* class, namely:

955, 4094. | 955, 3999. | 955, 3966. | 955, 3960. |
955, 3998. | 627, 236. |

All these instruments, except the last named, which was manufactured by Messrs. Wilkins & Newhall, were from the manufactory of Messrs. Chickering & Mackays.

955. Chickering & Mackays, *Boston.* *A Gold Medal.*
627. Wilkins & Newhall, *Boston.* *A Gold Medal.*

The following instruments constitute the *Second* class, namely:

731, 91 | 627, 214 | 653, 716 | 653, 715.

The first of these was made by Mr. Edward Harper, the second by Messrs. Wilkins & Newhall, and the third and fourth by Messrs. Lord & Cumston.

In these two classes, the instruments are arranged according to their relative merits.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 731. | Edward Harper, *Boston.* | *A Silver Medal.* |
| 653. | Lord & Cumston, *Boston.* | *A Silver Medal.* |

All the other instruments, not enumerated as above in the first and second classes, are of the *third* class. We have not compared them with one another, with a view to determine upon their relative merits.

We cannot in justice refrain from expressing our approbation of the general quality of all the instruments. There was not a single bad instrument in the Exhibition. Many we consider to be more or less defective, but, in the aggregate, their general excellence is not less satisfying than it is astonishing, especially when we consider the comparatively few years which have elapsed since the commencement of this branch of manufacture among us, and the great difficulty of making a truly good instrument. In many instances, and particularly in regard to the instruments of the first class, it was an extremely difficult and delicate task to come to a decision upon their relative merits.

It is worthy of remark, that, of all the instruments which have been examined by the Committee, five only are considered of second quality in regard to purity of tone. We deem this an interesting fact, inasmuch as such almost uniform success, in this first essential of a musical instrument, promises much future excellence.

In concluding this branch of the Report, the Committee would notice two things, which we think are faults common to all the instruments. And we do this, not from a spirit of fault finding, but from a sincere desire, that the attention of the manufacturers may be so attracted to them, as to result in the discovery of an effectual remedy.

The first consists in a want of distinctness, openness, and separateness in the sounds of the lowest half-octave: in consequence of which, it is difficult for the ear to recognise their relation in the scale, when struck in quick succession, or when two or more sounds are produced simultaneously.

The second fault is a slight want of freedom and elasticity in the tone, which, though pure and beautiful, affects the ear in a manner something similar to that of sound proceeding from a closed box or from a barrel. We have been inclined to attribute this, in some degree, to the great and unusual amount of wood, (and that of the most solid kind) of which it seems now to be the custom to make the cases. This, however, is mere conjecture. We do think, nevertheless, that if the cases were constructed with as much lightness as might be consistent with strength and durability, it would contribute much to the general convenience and beauty of the instrument, if not to the improvement of the tone.

There is one other slight fault which is perhaps worthy of notice. It seemed to the Committee, that, in most of the instruments, the notes throughout the scale, but especially of the lowest half-octave, were more or less imperfectly affected by the dampers; or, in other words, that they continued to sound for some little time after the finger had been taken from the key.

686. Ira Leonard, *Lowell.* Piano-forte pins.

477. L. Gilbert, *Boston.* One Piano-forte.

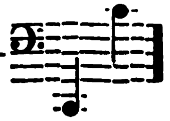
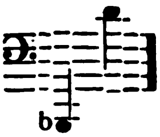
848. G. Hews, *Boston.* One Piano-forte.

893. T. Gilbert & Co., *Boston.* Three Piano-fortes.

### IV. *Keyed Wind Instruments.*

Church Organ. The Committee examined a church organ, built by Mr. Thomas Appleton, of Boston, the case of which measures nine feet in width, seventeen feet in height, and seven feet in depth; and which the Committee take pleasure in pronouncing to be a most excellent instrument. The quality of tone is uncommonly good throughout, and the Cremona and Hautbois stops are superior. The touch is excellent; and the instrument speaks with extraordinary promptness,— a point in which many organs are quite defective. In one most important requirement, that of evenness, or equality,—or, in other words, a correct proportion of the different parts of the instrument to one another, this organ is entitled to great praise. We consider it as a noble specimen of workmanship, highly creditable to the manufacturer.

21. Tho. Appleton, *Boston.* *A Gold Medal.*

The Committee have a single remark to make in relation to the pedal-bass. In every church organ, with a sub-bass, even of the size of the present, the pedal bass should always be of the proper compass: that is of two octaves at least,—  and many of the modern instruments contain even more.  Without such a compass, very many compositions written expressly for the instrument, among which are excellent classical works, will be found impracticable, and, in some measure, even useless to the student.

It is proper to add, however, that this deficiency of compass in the pedal-bass exists in most of the English organs, except in those of recent manufacture. The fine organ lately imported for Trinity Church, in Boston, is an exception, having a sub-bass of two octaves. The compass contained in Mr. Appleton's organ is generally considered by organ builders, as sufficient for common church organs. But we think otherwise. Mr. Appleton stated to the Committee, that he should be glad to make all his instruments with a pedal bass of the proper compass, if purchasers were but willing to pay for it.

The Committee would suggest a further slight improvement to organ builders. It would be very convenient to have the size of the pipes and the number of the ranks marked upon the register.

1051. C. Austin, *Concord, N. H.* One Seraphine. This instrument not being in proper order,— the lower octave hardly producing any thing like musical sounds,— the Committee were unable to pronounce upon its merits.

By Same. Two Melodions. The melodion is an instrument of recent invention, and is as yet quite imperfect. Its compass is limited, the mode of playing is awkward, and the key-board and keys or pieces (the latter being round and narrow) are inconvenient. In all these respects improvement is desirable. The quality of tone, which is produced on the same principle as in the seraphine, appears to be good.

## V. *Bells.*

The Committee examined three Church Bells, which, for convenience, they number according to size, beginning with the smallest, calling that No. 1, and the others No. 2, and No. 3.

In coming to a conclusion upon their relative merits, the Committee considered, *first*, the quality of the tone; *second*, its fulness; *third*, the duration of the vibrations; and, *fourth*, the musical character of the vibrations, or the harmonies of sound.

These qualities were found to be most perfect in No. 3, the largest bell, in which the tone is of a purer quality than in either of the others; and as this bell vibrates strongly a bass octave; the fulness of the principal is more even and longer sustained. The other principal harmonic sounds are consonant with the original key, the twelfth and fifteenth being most audible after the octave. The Committee are therefore of opinion, that this bell is decidedly superior to the others.

It was not readily determined, whether No. 2, or No. 1, was second best. In the tone, No. 2 seems to be better than No. 1; but its vibrations are discordant. These discords appear to arise from the lower part of the waist, at the beads. This is not the case with No. 1, or, at any rate, not so strongly. Besides, the vibrations in No. 1 exceed those of No. 2, in duration. For these reasons, the Committee give the preference to No. 1, and consider it second in point of goodness.

No. 1 and No. 3, are from the foundry of G. H. Holbrook & Co., of East Medway, Mass.; and No. 2, from that of H. N. Hooper & Co., of Boston.

891. G. H. Holbrook, *Medway*. Weight of No. 1, 1572 lbs.; of No. 3, 2514 lbs. *A Gold Medal.*

948. H. N. Hooper & Co., *Boston*. Weight of No. 2, 1806 lbs.

In that branch of our Report, which relates to Piano-fortes, we have stated, that three of the nineteen instruments examined by us are omitted from the table, and also from the classification. The reason of this course is now to be presented.

The "Supplement to the Boston Times," a paper printed (for the time) in the Hall of the Exhibition, and "published at the Fair of the Charitable Mechanic Association," Sept. 30, 1839, contained an advertisement, of which the following is a copy:

"Piano-fortes. T. Gilbert & Co. would call the attention of Amateurs and others who may visit the Fair, to their Piano-fortes, and particularly request persons to examine and compare them with others. They more particularly request this favor of visiters, from the fact, that they have not, to their knowledge, a personal friend among the selected judges.

"They would further state, that they have solicited a trial by the judges, with the names of the manufacturers concealed in such a manner, that, if possible, the judges should not have any means of knowing who is the maker of the best piano-forte in the country, until they had given their opinion as to its merits; but they have no intimation that such a course will be adopted."

The Committee had nearly completed their examination, when they came to the knowledge of this advertisement, which, though chiefly levelled at the government of the Association, was not without application to themselves. The inclination of the Committee, if the question had been exclusively for their decision, would have been to pass by the instruments of Messrs. T. Gilbert & Co. without any examination; but they had already examined them in part, and they did not feel at liberty, besides, to take a course which might embarrass the government of the Association in awarding the premiums. The Committee concluded, therefore, that they would put the Association in possession of all the facts, in order that the government might decide this question for themselves. A copy of the paper, in which the advertisement was printed, is accordingly herewith submitted, together with a sealed paper, specifying the results of the examination of the instruments of Messrs. T. Gilbert & Co., and designating their respective places in the classification. If the government think proper to exclude these instruments from the Exhibition, they can consider the Committee's Report as it is here presented. If they think proper to include them, they can consider the sealed paper as part of the Report.

In bringing their Report to a close, the Committee take the liberty to remark, that, when the great and growing importance of the several branches of manufacture alluded to in it is considered, they trust it will not be thought too long or minute. They deem it proper, also, to add, that whenever, in the course of their examination, a doubt was expressed by any member of the Committee, in reference to a point upon which the others were agreed, the decision was reserved, until, by repeated trials and experiments, the doubt had been removed, or the opinion of the Committee modified; and that the six gentlemen of the Committee, whose names are signed to the Report (one member was prevented by official duties from acting with the Committee) are unanimous in the opinions expressed in it.

## IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS.

487. D. Safford & Co., *Boston*. A Double Fire-proof Iron Door. An excellent, substantial article, of good style and faithful workmanship, and accords with the high reputation of the manufacturers. *A Diploma.*

717. **Thayer & Edwards**, *Boston*. Iron Safes and Desk. The Safes appear to be good articles, strong and substantial. As regards the security from fire they afford, the Committee have not the means of judging.

Since this Report was written, one of the same kind has been exposed to a severe trial. A store in Cornhill was burnt down, and all the papers in the Safe were found uninjured. The Committee feel themselves bound to state this fact, which is better than any recommendation they could give it.

The Desk is of Black Walnut, very convenient, and highly ornamental. *A Silver Medal.*

880. **S. S. Kilburn**, *Boston*. Brass Dies, for ornamenting book covers. They are beautiful in design, and of handsomely finished workmanship.

929. **C. Alger, Jr.**, *South Boston*. Specimen Iron Casting. This is a medallion of St. John, and is an admirable specimen of casting as regards the perfection of the moulding and fine smooth surface of the casting, and is creditable to the maker, who, the Committee understand, is one of the Apprentices' Association.

935. **C. Read**, *South Boston*. Cast Iron Cauldron. This is a noble large potash or soap kettle, 6 feet 9 inches in diameter, by 4 feet 5 inches deep; and notwithstanding its great size, it appears without the slightest imperfection, and affords evidence that its maker is master of his business.

986. **Hingham Foundry**. Malleable Castings. In the appearance of these castings there is nothing to claim particular notice. The quality of the metal, on testing it, was found to be good.

113. **O. Cary**, *Foxborough*. Cast Iron Sink. Calculated to answer a good purpose.

409. **Taunton Iron Foundry**. Two Umbrella Stands. An article well designed, and of neat appearance.

415. **W. H. Bridge**, *Boston*. Iron Castings. Some small articles from one of the Apprentices' Association. Pretty well done.

687. **Isaac Babbitt**, *Boston*. Specimens of Iron Casting. These were small medallions of Franklin and other eminent persons. They were beautiful specimens of fine castings, and deserving of the praise which the beholders generally bestowed on them.

770. **C. Alger**, *South Boston*. A Malleable Cast Iron Plough. A handsome specimen of casting.

## HARDWARE, CUTLERY, LOCKS, ETC.

258. Chickopee Falls Company, *Springfield, Mass.* T. W. I. Groves, maker. Eighty-six specimens of twelve different kinds of Saws; consisting of Circular, Mill, Pit, Cross-Cut, Hand, Back, Table, Compass, Billet-Web, Fret, Hack and Feloe-Saws. The handled Saws are much improved in the mode of putting on the handles, particularly in the riveting. The Committee are of opinion that the various articles exhibited by this firm, are in appearance and finish superior to articles of this kind usually imported from England.

*A Gold Medal.*

447. Fulton Company. Richardson & Co. makers, *Boston.* Thirty-one specimens of Circular, Mill, Cross-Cut, Wood, Hand and Pit-Saws, all of which are very highly polished, and indicate a perfection in this particular, which cannot be excelled. The Committee, however, are of the opinion that the quality of the saws is not improved by such a high finish. A thirty-six inch circular saw was exhibited, hung for use, and worked with very great accuracy. The Committee adjudge these goods No. 2. *A Silve rMedal.*

91. Daniel Adams & Co., *Springfield, Vt.* Fisher's Sand Paper. An excellent article. *A Diploma.*

1064. Nashua Lock Company, *Nashua, N. H.* Six Mortise Locks, and two locks suitable for Insane Hospitals. These Locks are of a fair quality. The Hospital Locks are very useful for the purposes intended.

1078. H. C. Jones, *Newark, N. J.* Patent and Common Escutcheons: one Trunk Lock with patent spring. All well made.

*A Diploma.*

515. J. White, *Boston.* Razor Straps. A good common article.

535. D. & L. Hill & Co., *Stoneham.* Razor Straps. A very superior article. *A Diploma.*

233. J. R. Campbell, *Charlestown.* A Safe Lock, of peculiar construction. The maker not being present to explain its utility, the Committee cannot decide upon its merit.

711. J. Byram, *Boston.* One Safe Lock. A good article.

998. G. W. Robinson & Co., *Boston.* Glass Knobs for Doors, Window Bolts and Fasteners, Blind Fasteners, Curtain Roller, Door Plate, Spittoons, Steam Engine in miniature, Cupboard Fastenings, and Door Locks of various styles and finish. All the different articles presented by this firm, are worthy of high commendation. It is

impossible for such skill and ingenuity as is manifested in the fashion and finish of the various articles enumerated, not to meet with such encouragement as real merit is wont to receive at the hands of the people of New England. *A Silver Medal.*

118. Thompson, Oakes & Co., *Boston.* Three casks Cut Nails, manufactured by Keith Iron Co. A superior article. *A Diploma.*

595. Bourasso & Bullard, *Boston.* Two boxes Cut Brads or finishing Nails, made by Zebina Keith.

1026. T. Dwight, Jr., *New Haven, Conn.* Screw Augers. A fair article.

1037. 1137. Day, Newell & Day, *New York.* Door Locks of various kinds; Bolts; Door Knobs, of wood, brass and plated; Door Plates; Ventilator; Wardrobe Lock; Bank Locks. The locks and other articles from these makers, have been so long before the public, and the good quality of their work so generally known and approved, that a particular description is not deemed necessary. The Committee, however, consider it due to this Firm to refer to the Permutation and Combination Bank Lock. This is a new and very superior article. Its safety principally consists in the Key, which is so constructed as to render it capable of producing an almost indefinite number of changes without removing it from the door, which is thus rendered impenetrable to every other person than the one who makes the change; even to the inventor. *A Gold Medal.*

1094. F. Pye, an apprentice to D. N. & D. Brass Chest Lock. This is one of the most ingenious and perfectly made articles that the committee have ever examined. *A Silver Medal.*

162. G. & D. N. Ropes, *Portland, Me.* Specimens of Table Cutlery. Very well made.

272. Providence Screw Co., *Providence, R. I.* One card of Wood Screws. All well made.

984. Geo. H. Gray & Co, *Boston.* This firm is extensively engaged in the wholesale commission Hard Ware business, and have furnished (for exhibition only) the following articles, most of which were highly approved.

1 card Blake & Brothers' Escutcheon Latches.
1 do. do. Norfolk Latches.
1 sample do. Draw-back Lock.
5 cards do. Bed and Table Castors.
1 card Isbell, Curtis & Co's. Norfolk Latches.
1 do. Belden & Lee's Sleigh Bells.
1 do. Stanley, Russell & Co's. Stove Balls.

5 samples Foster, Merriam & Co's. Castors.
1 card Jonas Simmons's Axes, &c.
1 do. Joseph Watts's Rules.
1 do. Marcus Merriam Jr's. Latches, &c.
1 sample Amidon's Patent Trunk Lock.
1 card J. Russell & Co's. Cocoa-handle Cook Knives.
1 do. Wadsworth & Sprague's Door Springs.
1 sample do. Brass Door Spring Butts.
1 card Sloats, Stocks and Dies.
3 samples R. Gleason's Britannia Lamps.
1 card N. & C. Sanford's Skates.
3 dozen Snyder & Co's. School Slates.
2 samples J. Wilson's Castors.
1 do. do. Braces.
4 do. do. Jack Screws.
1 do. do. Corn Mill.
1 do. do. Press Screw.
9 do. do. Patent Shives.
2 do. do. Carpenters' Clamp Screws.
1 do. do. Piano-forte Stool Screw.
1 do. do. Bolt Drawing Machine.
2 cards Scovils & Buckingham's Brass Butts.
2 Spittoons, Roswell Gleason, maker.

Among the foregoing articles the Committee noticed particularly some Pivot Castors, Escutcheon Locks and Latches, and a Norfolk Latch, from the manufactory of Blake & Brother, New Haven Conn. Also some very superior Norfolk Latches, from Isbell, Curtis & Co., of Meriden, Conn., together with Jack and Clothier's Screws, of various descriptions, from Increase Wilson, New London, Conn.

58. Richard Hall, *Boston*. One card Pearl Buttons.

961. Cook & Minor, *Waterbury*, *Conn.* Lasting Buttons. These buttons are very superior, and deserve to be ranked No. 1.

*A Diploma.*

983. R. & W. Robinson, *Attleboro'*, *Mass.* Gilt Buttons. The buttons from the manufactory of this firm have been so long and so favorably known that it is not necessary to give a particular description of them in this Report — except to say that the variety and perfection of the patterns exhibited, fully sustain the reputation heretofore acquired by them. *A Diploma.*

468. Adams & Hammond, *Boston*. A Bank Lock. A very ingenious article.

337. I. **Washburn**, *Worcester, Mass.* Iron and Copper Wire. The Committee were well pleased with the appearance of this wire. It is believed to be quite equal to the imported.

195. C. W. **Strange**, an apprentice, *Taunton*. Six Latches.

380. L. **Taylor**, *Springfield*. A Mop Head.

827. N. C. **Byram**, an apprentice, *Boston*. Miniature Axe, Saw, Hammer, and Scissors. Neat Toys.

884. J. **Drew**, *Boston*. One pair Bellows.

275. G. B. **Wheeler**, *Boston*. A Copper Roof.

860. L. **Nason**, *Burrillville, R. I.* An Axe.

1031. J. **Hale**. *Boston*. One Ballot Box ; one Mortise Guage ; one Plane ; two Sliding Rules.

1049. S. **Ayer**, *Charlestown*. One Penknife ; two Miniature do. ; neatly made.

1087. **Lord & Preston**, *Boston*. Glass Door Knobs, mounted in bronze. First rate articles.

1154. L. **Coleman**, *Boston*. One Screw Plate.

588. H. &. W. **Bishop**, *Boston*. Pocket and Penknives ; Pickers for hatters, &c. Very good specimens of fine cutlery.

*A Diploma.*

574. W. **Howard**, Jr., *Charlestown*. Fourteen Razor Straps.

## FIRE ENGINES AND HOSE.

867. C. **Sayles & Co.** A Miniature Fire Engine. By Joseph Breck & Co. Three inch cylinder and about seven inch stroke ; is a neat, thorough made article, well adapted to garden purposes, and might occasionally be used to advantage on the first breaking out of a fire. *A Diploma.*

414. **Wm. C. Hunneman & Co.**, *Roxbury*. A five inch Cylinder Suction Engine. Length of stroke 16 inches ; diameter of suction hose 2½ inches. A good serviceable Engine, with large power for her capacity ; well made and substantial.

524. By Same. A six inch Cylinder Suction Engine, called the "Hydrant." Length of stroke 15½ inches ; capacity of cylinder, one gallon and $\frac{8972}{10000}$ of a gallon, with 26 feet 8 inches of suction hose, the diameter of which is $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches. Length of beam 11 feet, with a shifting-cock of the usual form, and composition water-ways. When in full operation, the brakes descend within 2 feet 6¼ inches

of the floor, and sweep upwards from that, 3 feet 3½ inches, making the extreme height 6 feet. Takes thirty men for a full complement, and is said to be able to play out the contents of her tub, or about 95 gallons of water, in 13 to 15 seconds, and to throw it the distance of 170 feet. This is a beautiful, substantial, well made article, of excellent workmanship; made and finished, as the Committee are informed, with the exception of some ornamental work, altogether in the premises of Messrs. Hunnemans, and appears to be a first rate machine. The peculiar parts of this engine, and those to which the makers request particular attention in their letter to the Committee, are: 1st. That the stroke is longer, and the diameter of the cylinders less, than other engines. But this the Committee consider in itself of very doubtful utility. 2nd. The enlargement of the air vessel from their former custom; and experience has shown that this is an improvement; but it is one shared in common with other engine builders. 3rd. The pistons being packed with elastic packing, and in such a manner as to allow of alteration easily and speedily. This is an improvement. 4th. The peculiar angular manner of setting the cylinders, so as to bring the bottom of them nearer to the air chamber, and make the passage of water therein more direct. This is an improvement in itself; the good effect of which, however, is, as the Committee think, partially defeated by the mode of fixing the clappers, in which much improvement may be made. 5th. The ease with which the works may be taken to pieces. The arrangement for this purpose is very good. 6th. The inside parts, where metal is required, being brass or copper. These, on account of rust, are preferable to cast iron. With regard to the alleged quantity of water to be discharged, and the distance to which it could be thrown by this engine, it not having been played out, the Committee have had no opportunity of judging accurately; but have no doubt it will discharge a large quantity, and propel it to any distance which common exigencies may require. *A Silver Medal.*

530. E. THAYER, *Boston.* A 6½ Inch Cylinder Suction Engine, called "the Sagamore," built to order for the Town of Portsmouth, N. H. Length of stroke 12 inches, capacity of cylinder, 1 gallon and $\frac{7136}{10000}$ of a gallon, with 24 feet 10 inches of suction hose, the diameter of which is $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches, length of beam 10 feet 6 inches, with a shifting cock of very improved and superior construction, which has the advantage over all others, known to the Committee, of enabling one to change from a Suction to a Tub Engine without removing the suction hose or putting on a cap, and has cast iron water ways.

When in full operation, the brakes descend within 2 feet 6½ inches of the floor, and sweep upwards from that 3 feet 6½ inches, making the extreme height 6 feet 1 inch; takes 30 men for full complement, and is said to be able to play out the contents of her tub, being about 95 gallons in 15 seconds; and to throw a distance of from 160 to 170 feet. The Committee not having seen the Engine play, cannot decide accurately as to quantity and distance, but presume the engine may perform as aforesaid. This Engine is very highly finished, substantial and beautiful, and is a first rate machine. The work is done in excellent style, and is highly creditable to the mechanics who made it. The peculiar parts of this Engine to which the builder particularly calls attention, are:—1st. That the stroke is shorter, and the diameter of the cylinder is greater than those built by the Messrs. Hunnemans; the Committee would be pleased to see the length of the stroke still further reduced. 2d. The facility with which, by means of inside caps, the quantity of water may be increased or diminished. There may be at times some advantage in this. 3d, The arrangement of the shifting cock, by which the Engine is enabled to play from the tub without removing the suctions. This is undoubtedly an improvement. 4th. The greater strength of the tub, by means of its thickness, particularly at the bottom, and the roundness of its corners, which are deemed stronger than square ones. This seems reasonable, but the Committee are not aware that tubs of the latter description are much complained of. 5th. The enlargement of the air vessel, which, as before remarked, is an improvement, but must be shared in common with other Engines. 6th. The support which is given to the whole Engine by means of the deck, as it is called, being secured to the platform on which the tub is placed. This, the Committee are of opinion, makes the machine more firm and less liable to be racked. *A Silver Medal.*

As both this Engine and the Hydrant built by the Messrs. Hunnemans have attracted much attention, and as they have been sent from establishments which have been long and favorably known to the public, and have always been competitors with each other for the prize of excellence; it may be expected of the Committee that they will now decide the question and award the prize. But notwithstanding the most careful scrutiny, the Committee feel unable to draw the line so definitely, as to enable them to make a decided choice. They can only say that the construction, the appearance, and the workmanship of both, is of a very superior order; and that, taking into view the facility with which by means of the crane-neck, the Engines are moved and turned about, the snug, compact form in which they are made, the strength with which they are put together, the convenience for carrying pipes, axes, and tools, the capacity of the Engines, and their great power in propelling water, they know of no engines, and they speak from practical experience in most other kinds, which combine so many advantages. They are more powerful than the New York engines, and less cumbersome and inconvenient than those of Philadelphia, and, on the whole, the best engines now in use.

718. **Wm. C. Hunneman & Co.** A Hose Carriage. A very good and substantial article.

762. **M. Riley, Jr,** *Boston.* Two pieces of Suction Hose, 3½ inch diameter, made with spiral wire, very handsome.

One piece double riveted 10 inch strip. } Leading Hose, very
do. do. single do. do. do. } stout and good.

One Elastic Pipe, very neatly made. These articles are all of a size larger than those used by the Boston Fire Department, being all of the New York size; they are also of a kind not much now in use in this city, but are very handsome specimens of their respective kinds. *A Diploma.*

563. **Shelton & Cheever,** *Boston.* One piece Single Riveted Leading Hose of the size used in this city, viz., 9 inch strip; good and substantial. *A Diploma.*

973. **James Boyd & Sons,** *Boston.* One piece Double Riveted Leading Hose, 9 inch strip; very handsome and good, a No. 1 article. *A Diploma.*

1034. **F. A. Colburn,** *Boston.* Three Signal Lanterns. First rate articles, very light and neat, and the Committee think will answer the purpose well, for which they are intended. *A Diploma.*

1149. **Unknown.** Signal Lantern. A very handsome and strong article, made in New York; but the Committee think rather too heavy; in other respects excellent.

791. **Brown & Morandi,** *Boston.* One Signal Lantern.

83. **H. Tufts,** *Charlestown.* Miniature Fire Engine, a neat toy.

## CORDAGE, LINES, AND TWINE.

508. **W. Caban,** *Charlestown.* Two Coils of tarred Cordage, made at the Rope-Walk, in the Navy-Yard, Charlestown. They are in every respect of the best quality. *A Silver Medal.*

268. J. Webber & Son, *Roxbury*. One Coil of Manilla Hawser, of very good quality. *A Diploma.*

630. Vincent & Brown, *Salem*. One Coil of Manilla Cordage. A good article.

1182. By Same. One Coil of Cordage, and one coil of Whale Line. Kentucky Yarns, from the farm of the Hon. H. Clay, a most excellent Rope, and well made. We hope soon to see more of this article in our market. The government should encourage the use of this hemp in our navy. *A Diploma.*

The Committee regret that but few articles were submitted to their inspection.

## PENMANSHIP.

9. A. Farrier, *Stoneham*. Seven Frames of Penmanship. Unless drawing and painting with a Pen are entitled to be called *Penmanship*, these specimens cannot be classed under that denomination. They come distinctly under the head of Pen Drawings — and, as such, parts of them are tolerably well executed.

42. William F. Stratton, *Boston*. Five Frames of Pen Drawings. These are all well done — and the one entitled "Scriptural Illustrations" approaches the nearest, in appearance, to an Engraving, of any thing executed with a Pen, that we recollect to have seen.

99. J. W. Bourne, *Boston*. One specimen of Penmanship. Amidst the profusion of Paintings done with a Pen — and which, though they exhibit the great patience, industry and skill of their authors, we consider of very questionable utility — it was really refreshing to us to find, within our view, one specimen of truly practical and valuable Penmanship. This includes an Invoice, an Account Current, and various Bills of Parcels, executed in a plain, neat, easy, and flowing style. They come fresh from the Counting House. They are beautiful samples of an art, which is almost as indispensable to our business concerns as the air we breathe is to the sustenance of our natural life. We have no doubt there are others, of Mr. Bourne's vocation, in our city, who could produce specimens of Penmanship equally admirable; but those which he has produced furnish intrinsic and incontrovertible proof that he is an accomplished Penman and Accountant. *A Diploma.*

127. **Mrs. John Simpson**, *Boston*. One specimen of Pen Drawing.

324. **W. A. Vanderlip**, *Lowell*. One Frame of Penmanship, and one Frame of Pen Drawing. The Penmanship is very poor, — the Pen Drawing pretty fair.

326. **Barnabas Whitney**, *Boston*. Seven Frames of Penmanship. Six of these are specimens of Pen Drawing — three of them are admirably executed — and all of them exhibit the most remarkable adroitness in the management of the Pen. The copy of the Roll of Engine Company No. 1, at its establishment in 1679, is a mixed specimen, and a most beautiful one too, of Chirography and Pen Drawing. It exhibits, in both these branches of the art, a refined taste in the conception of its beauties, and consummate skill in execution. There were also exhibited by Mr. Whitney, several specimens of plain Penmanship which were excellent; — and led us to wonder that one who could produce so beautiful, and, at the same time, so useful an effect, with a single stroke of his Pen, should be willing to devote so much time to mere superfluous ornament.

*A Silver Medal.*

419. **I. S. Foster**, *Boston*. Five Frames of Penmanship. We cannot persuade ourselves to say any thing in favor of the specimens exhibited by Mr. Foster. We learn, by his advertisement hung up in the Hall, that he is a teacher of Penmanship in our city. From his references, we do not doubt that he is a meritorious teacher — and, yet, we cannot believe that the highly respectable gentlemen to whom he refers would be satisfied with the specimens of his Penmanship exhibited at the Fair.

434. 553. **Hiram Plummer**, *Northbridge, Mass.* Four specimens of Pen Drawing. These are very labored, but not very good.

586. **Marcus Root**, *Philadelphia*. Five specimens of Pen Drawing. Some of these are very well done. The one which is intended as a sort of sign, or advertisement, for W. C. Rudman, we think is very beautifully and ingeniously executed. Of his writing with a single stroke of the Pen, we cannot speak favorably.

720. **J. L. P. Reed**, *Boston*. Three specimens of plain Penmanship. *Very* plain, indeed.

878. **Nathaniel D. Gould**, *Boston*. Three specimens of Penmanship. Two of these, the Diploma of Washington, and the specimen of Card Drawing, are handsomely and tastefully executed, for Pen Drawings; — and his specimens of Penmanship are remarkably good.

*A Diploma.*

979. I. C. Gales, *Boston.* A Writing Book and Pens.

1000. S. Morris, & Co., *New-York.* Five hundred Quills, dressed in America. After trial of these Quills, we say that they appear to us to be as well dressed as any foreign Quills.

1146. H. Hutchins, *New-York.* Five Frames of Penmanship. These are Pen Drawings — and they are pretty well done.

995. Miss Betsey B. Miller, *N. York.* A pupil of the Franklin School. Pen Drawing. It is very well done, for a *very young* lady.

In order to elucidate the idea which we entertain, that plain, practical and useful Writing is one thing — and flourishing, drawing and painting with a Pen, quite another — we observe, as a general remark, to which, however, there are one or two exceptions — that those who appear to be most successful in their Pen Drawings are the very poorest in their attempts at plain writing. We regret that so much time is thrown away, in doing that *with a Pen,* which might be much more speedily and beautifully executed with an instrument better adapted to the purpose.

The copies which are set for imitation, before the pupils of a Writing School, should approach as nearly as possible to perfection. The lines and letters should be symmetrical and exact. If you were about to teach a youthful Painter, or Sculptor, the proper use of his brush or his chisel, you would place before him the most accurately delineated specimens of his Art. The same course should be pursued in this humbler, though not less useful, Art of Penmanship. We regret to feel obliged to say, that many of the specimens of Penmanship exhibited at this Fair, and put forth, too, by persons professing to be Teachers of the Art, are not fit, in our judgment, to be imitated by the Pupils in their Schools. We have heard it said — and it may be true — that persons who are not good writers themselves, sometimes have such a faculty of teaching as to be able to make good writers of others. This may be done, perhaps, by the use of Copperplate copies — which copies we think it would be well for all teachers, especially for all who are not good Chirographists themselves, to substitute for their own.

We conclude by expressing our opinion, that the specimens of Pen Drawing and plain and ornamental Writing exhibited at this Fair by Mr. Barnabas Whitney, are the best, and entitled to the distinction of being ranked as No. 1; — that the specimens of Mercantile Writing and Accounts presented by Mr. J. W. Bourne, should be put down as No. 2; — and the Pen Drawings and Writing of Mr. Nathaniel D. Gould, as No. 3.

## UPHOLSTERY, ETC.

It was matter of surprise to the Committee that the importance of this Exhibition should have been so lightly estimated, by a department of manufacture appealing so directly to the taste, and affecting so materially the comfort of the community.

112. Institution for the Blind. A Manilla Mat; beautifully made.

168. S. Flagg, *Boston*. Two Hair Matresses. Stock good, and work faithful. The Committee presuming the tick cases to be imported, have designated them No. 2.

742. G. F. Smith, *Boston*. Spring Bed and Bedstead. Well contrived and made.

1110. Kitteridge & Blake, *Boston*. Matress. Stock and work very good. *A Diploma.*

Specimen of Hair accompanying is of first rate quality.

285. E. Johnson, *East Boston*. Curled Hair, of very fair quality.

387. N. R. Martin, an apprentice, *Boston*. Three specimens of Chair Painting.

417. J. G. Russell, *Boston*. One Palm Leaf Matress; one Hair Matress; one Feather Bed, Bolster, and two Pillows. Well made articles, of good stock. *A Diploma.*

## FISHING TACKLE AND SPORTSMAN'S EQUIPAGE.

514. The Committee have not been obliged to decide between competitors for excellence, but having found it in one department, they have no hesitation in recommending for the first medal, in that *line*, the specimens presented by Messer & Co., 208 Washington street, of American manufactured Angling Rods.

Heretofore no attempt has been made in this country, beyond the immediate orders of amateurs in the art, to manufacture rods, particularly for fly fishing, as an article of supply for the general demand; and yet it is believed that from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars are annually paid for angling rods imported from England and Canton.

It cannot, therefore, in merely a pecuniary point of view, be an unimportant item in American skill and industry, to secure this product within our own resources. The Committee attach to it a consideration of higher value, regarding as they do the cultivation of a refined taste for manly rural sports, and particularly the contemplative, quiet, healthful angle, as intimately connected with the preservation of a sound mind in a sound body.

An amusement that could draw the profound Paley from his studies; make Sir Humphrey Davy forget his experimental philosophy in his practical fly-fishing; and give the learned Professor Wollaston more delight in the discovery that a piece of India rubber would straighten his gimp, than in the solution of a problem — instead of being what the surly Dr. Johnson once defined angling: "a rod with a fool at one end and a worm at the other," may well be held as an art that none but a fool would sneer at; and which none but a true philosopher and a pure lover of nature can fully appreciate.

Happily there are no exclusive game laws here, and this healthful enjoyment is free to all who can relish it, at the proper season, provided they have the true spirit of an angler, who finds his pleasure in the *pursuit*, and counts it no bad success to have passed a day in the midst of nature, where he *might* have caught a fish, though he got only a nibble!

The rods by Messer & Co. are manufactured at Westfield, in this State, and may be furnished to any extent and of every grade of price. Use has proved them to be equal to the English; and as they can be afforded at half the cost of the imported article, it must be the interest of dealers to supply their stock from this source. The samples presented at the Fair are not the best the manufacture affords, and were taken from the stock in the shop without reference to a public exhibition. The Salmon Rod, for instance, though a highly finished stick, can be afforded for $8; while the best of the kind made at Westfield, are valued at $20,— one of which the Committee have seen and greatly admired, made for the Hon. Daniel Webster, another eminent disciple of the angle, who can throw a fly as well as expound a Constitution. No rod superior to it can be imported for double the price.

There are admitted to be many kinds of wood in this country better adapted for the rod than any in England,— such as our varieties of ash and hickory, the lance wood and the sassafras. We see no reason to doubt that every variety of angling rod can be manufactured at Westfield in as high perfection as the imported article, and at half the cost, and that another year will establish this fact beyond foreign competition.

Mr. Messer is confident of being able to throw the balance further toward the butt, without increasing the weight of the rod, which is the only really desirable improvement we find wanting.

*A Silver Medal.*

974. G. **Worlitzer**, *Boston*. A Game Bag and Apparatus. Very neatly made. The Committee, however, think it too cumbrous for use, and not an improvement on the common game bag. The dog-leash, from the same hand, was a neat and useful article.

## CARPENTERS', COOPERS', AND OTHER TOOLS.

72. J. **Thaxter**, *Portland, Me.* One case Carpenters' Tools. These tools were extremely well made. The axes, especially, are not exceeded by any made in the country. *A Silver Medal.*

74. J. **Hall**, *Boston*. One case Shoemakers' Tools. Neat and well made. *A Diploma.*

94. E. **Noble**, *Boston*. One Shoe Cutter.

110. W. T. **Dole**, an apprentice, *Danvers*. One Wrench. A good tool.

152. N. **Wheeler**, *Boston*. One Straight Edge; one Square; one pair Dividers.

227. **Green & White**, *Grafton*. One box Shoemakers' Tools. A good selection, well made. *A Diploma.*

922. W. H. **Taber**, *Fairhaven*. One Grooving Plough.

368. **Chicopee Falls Company**. One case Spring Callipers; one case Spring Dividers. Well made articles.

575. C. **Snow**, *Billerica*. One pair of Nippers.

468. **Adams & Hammond**, *Boston*. One Cast Steel Peen Hammer; one do. Face do.; one Patent Stone Hammer; and one Lathing Hatchet. Good, well made tools.

## PAPER HANGINGS.

87. D. S. **Eaton**, *Roxbury*. Among the great variety of patterns exhibited by Mr. Eaton, the Committee have selected the six following as most meriting particular notice.

237. A Varnished Green figure, suitable for the country trade and covering of band boxes; this pattern they believe to be equal to most of this description of French manufacture.

311. Buff Satined, printed with a shade from the ground; also 337, Grey Ground, printed with various colored flowers, they think well executed.

240. 917. Printed with Red *flock;* also the border, green *flock* on yellow ground. The cloth or velvet parts of these patterns are well executed, and cause regret that the much less difficult portion of the printing is not more worthy of the other; nevertheless, as this style of Paper Staining is complicated, and not usually attempted in our manufactories, it is worthy of commendation. *A Diploma.*

190. CHARLES GRANT, *Boston.* Four Rolls. The figure designed for entries, of Fawn colored ground Satined, printed with shades and green, bears a close resemblance to those of French manufacture.

513. HENRY PEARSON, *Cambridgeport.* Sixteen Rolls of Papers and Borders. The Committee do not perceive the work in any of these patterns to be superior to that usually executed in every good manufactory.

382. THOMAS FRANCIS, 17 years of age, an apprentice to Charles Cook. Six Rolls. The Drab Satined entry pattern, shaded from the ground, is the best; the work is very well executed for a lad; but the printing shades are not considered in good taste.

138. WM. MARSHALL, *Boston.* Eight Rolls.

859. CHARLES E. WIGGIN, *Boston.* Twenty-one Rolls. These Hangings, of Philadelphia manufacture, undoubtedly, are superior to any exhibited from this vicinity; and equal, in point of finish, to most of those imported from France. The Committee think the Salmon Colored Satined, printed with green, &c., exhibited by C. E. Wiggin, the best; considering the greater difficulty in working a full, rich, green color.

They consider the roll 145, a light Fawn Satined ground, printed in olive shades, exhibited by Wm. Marshall, as the next best, and in taste and finish quite equal to the best.

C. E. WIGGIN. *A Diploma.*

W. MARSHALL. *A Diploma.*

## WIRE WORK.

144. D. WILLIAMS, *Boston.* A variety of Fancy Wire Work, consisting of a Safe; two Screens; a Bird Cage; a Nurse Lamp; a Knife Tray; two Work Boxes; two Work Stands; two Fruit

Dishes; two Vases; a Watch Stand, &c. All these articles are well made, display great taste and ingenuity, and are very prettily painted and ornamented. *A Diploma.*

276. J. B. Macomber, *Boston.* A Trap Cage.

381. B. Smith, appreutice to D. Williams. A Bird Cage. Well made.

608. J. F. Adams, *Boston.* Two Bird Cages. Very neat work.

693. A. Moore, *Boston.* Five Bird Cages. Elegant, well finished cages in all respects. *A Diploma.*

740. S. T. Adams, *Boston.* A Bird Cage.

1015. J. V. Brown, *Boston.* A Canary bird and Cage.

## NEEDLE-WORK, EMBROIDERY, WAX AND SHELL WORK, ETC.

In reporting upon the articles assigned them, the Committee felt themselves placed in a situation of great delicacy; so numerous were the articles, and of such varied excellence, that they were often at a loss to decide which was entitled to a preference.

They have, however, exercised their best skill in the opinions they have expressed, and if they have erred in judgment, it has not been from want of care and attention, or an earnest desire to render, as far as they were able, justice to all.

It is possible that among so many, some may have passed unnoticed. If this should be the case, they regret it, and assure the contributors such neglect was unintentional.

158. Miss R. M. Graham, *Providence.* Two specimens of Rug Work. The design of the largest piece, which is very spirited, is well kept up and beautifully executed; the colors well selected and harmoniously blended, so as closely to resemble a painting. The smaller piece, equally well executed. *A Silver Medal.*

546. Mrs. Morgan, *Conn.* Fire Screen, wrought in single-rug-stitch. This is a very fine piece of work, the coloring and shading beautiful. It is considered the best of the kind, and worthy particular notice. *A Silver Medal.*

624. Mrs. Page Brewer, *Boston.* Sofa Pillow, in rug-stitch, on silk canvas, very fine, and beautifully worked. Worthy of notice. *A Silver Medal.*

556. Miss M. P. Coffin, *Boston.* Fire Screen. Very beautifully executed, and a spirited design. Worthy notice.
*A Silver Medal.*

1133. Miss C. Willett, *Boston.* Piano Cloth. In laid-work, in beautiful style; the colors well selected, and the flowers beautifully shaded and arranged. A very superior article. *A Silver Medal.*

79. Miss Emmeline Shephard, *Northampton.* A Collar. This is considered a very fine specimen; wrought on linen cambric, and for the exquisite quality of the work, and correct delineation of a beautiful pattern, is worthy particular notice. *A Silver Medal.*

832. Miss Mary Humphreys, *Marblehead.* Child's Robe, Cape, Cuffs, and three Caps; beautifully wrought and very fine. Worthy of high commendation and notice. *A Silver Medal.*

871. Mrs. M. H. Simpson, *Boston.* A Collar. Very beautifully executed, and inferior to none exhibited. *A Silver Medal.*

861. Miss A. E. Coffin, *Boston.* Four pieces Wrought Muslin. All beautiful and well executed, one of which received a Diploma at the last Exhibition. *A Diploma.*

844. J. Turner, Jr., (a deaf and dumb boy eight years of age,) *Boston.* A Wrought Dress. Very beautifully done. *A Diploma.*

529. Mrs. Ann Palmer, *Roxbury.* A Cape. Very nicely wrought. *A Diploma.*

1097. Miss M. A. Champney, *Roxbury.* A Wrought Collar. Very well executed. *A Diploma.*

92. Mrs. Alice C. Leonard, *Boston.* Cape and Cuffs. Very beautifully executed. *A Diploma.*

34. Miss Caroline Pierce, *Salem.* A strip of Lace. A nice imitation of thread lace, and worthy notice. *A Diploma.*

1004. Miss Hall, *Medford.* A piece of Tufted Needle-work, in Frame. Very beautiful. *A Diploma.*

117. Miss Ellen L. Hall, (thirteen years of age,) *Boston.* A piece of Tufted Needle-work, in Frame. Very beautiful.
*A Diploma.*

24. Mrs. Sarah Johnson, *Boston.* A worsted Shawl. The worsted was spun by a lady eighty years of age. The texture of this worsted is exceedingly delicate, and unusually smooth and even. The shawl is very nicely knit, and worthy of notice. *A Diploma.*

567. Mrs. M. L. Newcomb, *Boston.* Embroidered Shawl. This is beautifully wrought with silk, and worthy of notice. *A Diploma.*

674. Belknap Sewing Society. Sixty pieces of Needle-work, from the McLean Aslyum. Very well done. *A Diploma.*

27. Miss E. A. Bates, *South Weymouth, Mass.* Fancy Carpet. Very ingeniously made by sewing small pieces of leather to woolen in different patterns. *A Diploma.*

176. Mrs. E. Hill, (an old lady,) *Danvers.* A large woolen Carpet. Very ingeniously made, and arranged with much taste. *A Diploma.*

433. Mrs. H. H. Knights, *Marblehead.* Hearth Rug. Very good imitation of the imported. *A Diploma.*

661. Miss Elizabeth Swift, (when eleven years of age,) *Milton.* Hearth Rug. The coloring is rich, and is a good imitation of the imported. *A Diploma.*

198. Miss S. Blanchard, *Boston.* Table Cover, wrought in rug-stitch. Very beautiful, and of rich materials. *A Diploma.*

697. Mrs. J. W. Cartwright, *Boston.* Two Taborets, on satin. Very beautiful. *A Diploma.*

1120. Mrs. E. Brooks, *Boston.* Two Taboret Covers. Very beautiful. *A Diploma.*

63. Mrs. B. Porter, *Boston.* Straw Bonnet. The straw is very clear and fine; the braid even. Worthy notice. *A Diploma.*

52. G. H. Chapman, *Saybrook, Conn.* Hooks and Eyes, silver plated. A very superior article, and quite as beautiful as useful. Worthy the attention of the ladies. The Committee would like to see the machine, which turns out so perfect an article,—so essential for ladies' dresses, &c. *A Diploma.*

764. Crosby & Loomis, *Boston.* Three silk Bonnets, and one Florence braid Bonnet. Very neat and beautiful. *A Diploma.*

835. Miss E. Gunnison, *Boston.* Two Bonnets and one Cap. Very good. *A Diploma.*

116. Mrs. Isaac Hall, *Boston.* A Counterpane. Very substantial, and well knit. *A Diploma.*

105. Mrs. Ruel. Mace, *Newburyport.* (*Eighty-nine years of age.*) A knit Counterpane; eleven month's work. Worthy of notice. *A Diploma.*

202. A Lady of *Roxbury.* A knit Counterpane, equal to the two above mentioned. *A Diploma.*

889. **Mrs. G. Passarow**, *Boston*. A Vase of Wax Flowers. Here is a great deal of fine work, which must have exercised the patience of the maker, and much taste displayed in the arrangement of the flowers. Very beautiful. *A Diploma.*

895. **Miss C. Pierce**, *Boston*. Vase of Wax Flowers. Very beautiful. *A Diploma.*

539. **Mrs. M. B. Longhurst**, *Boston*. Case of Wax Work. Vegetables and Fruit. One dish of West-India Fruit. Very good, and worthy of notice. *A Diploma.*

1074. **Mrs. C. A. Cook**, *Boston*. Landscapes in Print work· Exceedingly fine and beautiful. *A Diploma.*

108. **Mrs. A. D. Parker**, *Providence, R. I.* Shell Frame. Very pretty.

1142. **Miss M. J. Ames**, *Boston*. Vase Shell Flowers. Very pretty.

429. **Miss Mary A. Powell**, *Portland, Me.* Shell work. Very good.

539. **Mrs. M. B. Longhurst**. Two Vases Shell Flowers. Very handsome.

644. **Miss M. French**, *Boston*. Dish of Wax Fruit. Very true to nature.

842. **Miss C. Le Cain**, *Boston*. Seven Vases Wax Flowers, one Dish of Wax Fruit. Very good.

1086. **Mrs. W. H. Pelby**, *Boston*. A Wax Doll. Very pretty.

184. **Mrs. Ranagin**, *Boston*. Two vases of Silver Paper Flowers. Very beautiful. *A Diploma.*

25. **Miss B. L. Chapman**, *Beverly*. Lamp Mat. Very pretty.

28. **Mrs. D. W. Knight**, *Boston*. Lamp Mat. Very pretty.

7. **Mrs. Elizabeth Pratt**, *Lynn*. A large Braided Mat. Very good and useful.

6. **Mrs. A. Burrell**, *Lynn*. A Rag Rug. Very pretty, and economical.

71. **Mrs. Lois Peirce**, *Boston*. Three Braided Rugs. Very good.

128. **Miss Nancy G. Coller**, *Boston*. A Hearth Rug.

224. **Mrs. L. A. Chisholm**, *Salem*. A Rag Rug. Very pretty.

229. **Mrs. Quiner**, *Beverly*. A Hearth Rug. Good.

289. **Miss Mary E. Lowell**, *S. Boston*. A Hearth Rug. Good.

523. MRS. LUCY YOUNG, *Bath, Me.* A Large Carpet. Very good.

636. MRS. M. NOURSE, *Boston.* A Silk Stair Carpet, home made and woven; and three Braided Mats. Very good.

1085. MISS H. T. LORING, *Boston.* A Hearth Rug. Very good.

11. MRS. E. BICKUM, *Boston.* A patch-work Quilt. Good.

44. MRS. J. HODGDON, *Boston.* A white tufted Counterpane. Good.

359. MRS. ELIZA FARRINGTON, *Boston.* A Knotted Counterpane. Very pretty.

528. MRS. J. WHITE, *W. Dedham.* A Knotted Counterpane.

534. MRS. M. A. HILTON, *S. Boston.* Patch-work Quilt.

1136. MRS. SPARHAWK, *Boston.* A White Quilt. Very beautiful.

177. JERRY RYAN, *Boston.* Nine articles made by an Irishman, who has been confined to his room by a diseased limb for four years: and by netting and sewing helps to support himself and family.

51. MRS. C. LOMBARD, *Roxbury.* Six Pincushion boxes, made of crushed sealing-wax. One Sofa, One Divan, Two vases Wax Flowers. Very Good.

133. MRS. R. V. SEAVER, *Boston.* Specimens of Paper-cut-work. Very neatly executed.

862. MRS. J. M. PEARCE, *Boston.* Tissue-Paper Scarf, cut with scissors. Very neat, and delicate.

909. MISS ALMIRA HURD, *Newton L. Falls.* Japanned Fancy Box, a good imitation of Chinese; one pair Card Racks; one Coral Basket.

1106. J. F. BOYD, *Boston.* An Indian Dress. A very pretty article, and shews that our Indian Belles are as fond of decoration as their white neighbors.

214. MRS. CLARISSA HOLT, *Andover.* A Lady's Cap knit of thread. Very good.

395. MISS J. LE BARON, *Plymouth.* Two Twine Bags. Very pretty.

77. MISS ANN E. BULLARD, (fourteen years old,) *Boston.* A piece of Embroidery, her first attempt. Very good.

236. Mrs. Rhoades C. Lockwood, *Boston.* Two wrought Bags, one of which is superior.

333. Mrs. M. C. Baker, *New-Bedford.* A wrought Travelling Bag, and a Stool Cover ; very handsome. Also a specimen of Quilting by Mrs. H. Baker ; beautifully done.

675. Miss M. A. Granger, *Boston.* Two wrought Bags ; three Mats and a Pincushion. Very pretty.

240. Miss S. Ridgway, *Boston.* A Taboret Cover, and a Brooch. Very fine and handsome.

241. Miss M. A. Ridgway, *Boston.* A Brooch. Very handsome. These two Brooches resemble the Mosaic.

461. 1179. Miss C. Pierpont, *Boston.* Fire Screen, and a piece of Embroidery on silk. Very beautiful. *A Diploma.*

1131. S. C. Bishop, *Boston.* Pair of Taboret Covers, and a Rug. Very good.

894. Miss E. Hildreth, *Boston.* A Tufted Taboret, a new article, and pretty.

255. Mrs. E. Gamant, *Boston.* A Silk Net Shawl. Very beautiful.

271. Mrs L. Ellis, *Boston.* A Lace Veil, wrought by a girl fourteen years of age, under very unfavorable circumstances. It shews great perseverance and industry.

505. Mrs. J. Wise, *Boston.* Quilted Bonnet. Very nice and neat.

366. Miss E. Dalrymple, *Salem.* A Hat made of Beach grass. This is not handsome, but the manner in which the grass was discovered, and manufactured by a little girl, makes it worthy of notice.

824. G. W. Edmands, *Boston.* Toilette Cover, and Chair Cover, worked by Mary Learnard, in 1712. Very beautiful.

1013. Miss S. Harris, *Boston.* A Feather Cape. Very pretty.

895. Miss C. Pierce, *Boston.* A wrought Belt, Bag, and Apron. Very pretty.

1096. Miss S. M. Champney, *Roxbury.* An Embroidered Belt. Very pretty.

242. Mrs. C. Regally, *Boston.* Infant's Cap. Beautiful.

286. Miss C. M. Holmes, (eight years of age,) *S. Boston.* Infant's Frock. Very remarkable.

335. Miss Hannah A. Tibbetts, *Salem.* Toilette Cushion; stuck with pins in a beautiful pattern; over three thousand in number.

1174. B. T. Reed, *Boston.* By Charitable Society. A Silk and Catgut Bag.

829. Mrs. Brewer, *Boston.* Artificial Flowers. Very good.

1007. Miss E. N. Kimball, *Cambridge.* Rug Work in Frame. Very good.

2. Miss J. Beals, *Dedham.* A patch-work Quilt.

10. Mrs. R. J——, *Boston.* Ten pair Baby's Shoes.

12. Miss Randall, *Boston.* A specimen of Quilting.

14. Miss S. Mann, *Boston.* A Lamp Mat.

19. G. Strickland, *Boston.* A Bead Purse.

31. Mrs. J. M. Everett, *Boston.* A Rug.

32. M. W. Pond, *Boston.* A Card Basket.

33. Miss L. P. Pierce, *Salem.* Wrought Cuffs.

35. Miss E. A. Glover, *S. Boston.* A Frame of Needle-work.

40. Mrs. T. B. Pratt, *Lynn.* A Braided Rug.

50. Miss C. A. Dunbar, (fourteen years of age,) *Boston.* A Lamp Mat, and a Work-Bag.

53. Mrs. A. V. Boynton, *Boston.* A wrought Lace Veil.

60. Miss J. Sharp, *Boston.* A wrought Screen.

61. H. A. Gray, *Boston.* A Toy Chain.

64. Mrs. C. Gardner, *Boston.* A Rug.

65. Esther Kuhn, *E. Cambridge.* A patch-work Quilt.

67. Miss M. A. Paul, *Boston.* Embroidery on paper.

69. Mrs. S. D. Vose, *Boston.* A Rug.

70. Miss M. E. Fay, *Boston.* Embroidered Slippers.

73. Mrs. Sanborn, *Boston.* Domestic Carpet, twenty-two yards.

78. Mrs. M. P. K. Redding, *Boston.* Needle-work.

81. Miss M. F. Adams, *Boston.* A Taboret Cover.

86. Mrs. S. Cleland, *Boston.* A wrought Ottoman, and Flowered Handkerchief.

102. Mrs. G. Green, *Waltham.* A patch-work Quilt.

104. Miss J. T. Howard, *Boston.* A Map.

107. Master J. H. Hyde, *Cambridge.* Three Lamp Mats.

111. Mrs. S. Welch, *Boston.* A patch-work Quilt.

124. Mrs. Hill, *Charlestown.* A Rag Mat.

129. Mrs. Loring, *Boston.* Two baby's Quilts.

132. Mrs. M. Paul, *Boston.* A Hearth Rug.

139. Alice Dinsdell, *Boston.* A silk Quilt.

141. Mrs. H. Sharp, *Boston.* A patch-work Quilt.

142. Mrs. M. P. Lamb, *Boston.* A Shell Basket.

146. Eliza Curtis, *Roxbury.* Two Quilts.

155. Miss H. Emery, *Boston.* A Rug.

157. Miss J. B. Bassett, *Boston.* Embroidered Stool Cover.

169. Miss C. S. Hill, *Boston.* A Lamp Mat.

175. Miss M. V. Glover, *Dorchester.* Two Work-Bags.

197. P. J. Kramer, *Roxbury.* Ten pieces Worsted Work.

207. Miss H. M. Kimball, *Salem.* Rug Work.

225. Mrs. A. Welch, *Newburyport.* A wrought Cape, a Shawl, and two Table Covers.

226. Miss C. Woodman, *Boston.* A Card Basket.

238. Mrs. R. Presby, *Boston.* A Woolen Rug.

247. Miss A. M. Burbeck, *Boston.* A Pincushion.

253. Miss M. Jones, *Boston.* Twenty-five Pincushions.

254. Miss L. Florence, *Boston.* Needle-Work.

260. Mrs. M. B. Seaver, *Boston.* A Quilt.

264. Miss M. A. Adams, *Boston.* A Lamp Mat, and Reticule.

265. Miss C. A. Abbott, *Boston.* A Head Band.

273. Miss S. O. Butterfield, *Cambridgeport.* A Quilt.

274. Miss E. T. Vose, *Boston.* A Toy.

284. Miss S. Peirce, *Malden.* A Carpet Rug.

287. Miss H. Mellen, *South Boston.* A wrought Handkerchief.

292. James Gulliver, (a Sailor,) *Boston.* An Embroidered Shirt.

301. Miss M. A. Shaw, *Newburyport.* A Rug.

303. Mrs. R. Dearborn, *Charlestown.* A patch-work Quilt.

314. Mrs. D. Felt, *Salem.* A Rag Rug.

317. Miss M. A. Bancroft, (aged eleven years), *Boston.* Two Taborets.

329. Mrs. M. Hallett, *Yarmouthport.* A Rug.

342. Mrs. M. Odell, *Boston.* A Crib Quilt.

343. A young Lady fourteen years of age. Three specimens of Sewing silk.

345. Miss L. G. Ives, (twelve years of age,) *Salem.* A Stool Top.

351. Mrs. J. B. Richardson, *Boston.* A wrought Lace Shawl.

352. Miss F. R. Richardson, *Boston.* A Lamp Mat.

353. Mrs. A. Brown, *Duxbury.* Pair knit Socks.

374. Mrs. W. Jenks, *Springfield.* Laid work Quilt.

406. Miss E. Lawrence, *Boston.* A Clove Basket.

412. Mrs. O. Richardson, *Newburyport.* A Rug.

413. Mrs. J. Brainerd, *Newburyport.* A Rug.

420. Mrs. J. L. Moffat, *Jamaica Plain.* A set of eight Embroidered Chair covers. *A Diploma.*

422. Miss M. A. Pitman, *Boston.* A Needle Case.

424. Mrs. S. M. Gay, *Boston.* A wrought Cloak.

425. Mrs. Drinkwater, *Boston.* A wrought Cape.

426. Mrs. G. W. Simmons, *Boston.* A Stool cover, and baby's Shoes.

452. Mrs. A. J. Fuller, *Cambridgeport.* A Rag Rug.

456. Miss Ireland, (ten years of age,) *Charlestown.* A Rug.

467. Mrs. I. Southgate, *Boston.* Two Bead Bags.

474. Miss S. Bosworth, *Medfield.* Two Bead Baskets.

488. Miss L. Edgerly, *Boston.* A Quilt.

491. T. Cook, Jr., *Boston.* A Fancy Bag.

493. Miss C. Hastings, *Boston.* A wrought Shawl.

495. Mrs. J. W. Barrett, *Boston.* Two Quilts.

510. Miss S. C. Lane, *Boston.* A Silk Chain.

538. C. Frost, *Charlestown.* A Counterpane.

543. Miss L. E. Collier, *Boston.* A Lamp Mat.

552. Miss R. Prentiss, *W. Cambridge.* A wrought Cape.

555. Mrs. C. Foster, *Boston.* A Rag Rug.

557. Miss L. J. Lewis, *Boston.* A Taboret Cover.

560. Miss L. Peck, (ten years of age,) *Medford.* A Frame of Needle-work.

578. Mrs. Z. G. Smith, *Boston.* A List Carpet.

580. Miss L. A. Ford, *Charlestown.* A Rug.

582. Miss C. Rutter, *Boston.* A Lamp Mat.

584. Mrs. J. B. Simmons, *Harvard.* A Rug.

597. Miss S. A. Edmands, *Charlestown.* A Bag, a Bead Purse, a Pincushion, a Needle-cushion.

601. Misses Brown & Martin, *Marblehead.* An Embroidered Table Cover.

625. Mrs. P. Whitman, *S. Boston.* A Counterpane.

626. Mrs. H. Clement, *S. Boston.* A Rug.

635. Miss E. Adams, *Boston.* A Wrought Collar.

647. W. Ruggles, *Boston.* Two Clove Baskets.

649. J. Ruggles, *Boston.* Two Clove Baskets.

655. H. M. Lincoln, *Boston.* A Watch-pocket.

656. Miss S. Francis, (eleven years of age,) *Boston.* A Lamp Mat.

657. Miss M. Francis, *Boston.* A Lamp Mat.

659. Miss M. Shipley, *Boston.* An Ottoman Cover.

662. Miss M. T. Lahr, *Boston.* A Frame of Needle-work.

663. A Lady, *Boston.* A Frame of Needle-work.

664. Miss J. A. Warriner, *Boston.* A Wrought Cape.

668. Mrs. R. M. Berry, *Boston.* Two Taboret Covers.

682. R. E. Hope, *Boston.* Two Vase Stands.

700. Miss M. Syns, *Plymouth.* A Pincushion.

702. Miss H. Barker, *Plymouth.* A Bird, a Cushion and two Stools.

714. Miss S. Stone, *Boston.* A Card Basket.

734. Miss M. E. Conant, *Boston.* Two Taboret Covers.

736. Miss E. F. Ashton, *Boston.* A Wrought Cape.

741. Mrs. Smith, *Charlestown.* A Child's Dress.

751. Miss A. E. Brown, (nine years of age,) *Boston.* A frame of Needle-work.

754. Mrs. M. E. Dyer, *Boston.* Four Silk Purses.

825. Miss E. D. Simmons, *Boston.* A Lamp Mat.

826. Mrs. Cushman, *Boston.* A Taboret.

834. Miss E. Bassett, *Dedham.* Two Paper Cuttings.

836. Miss C. Kingsbury, *Boston.* Two Lamp Mats, two Taborets.

837. Miss A. L. Kingsbury, *Boston.* Two Lamp Mats.

843. Mrs. R. A. Burrill, *Boston.* A Satin Shawl.

849. Miss S. Jones, *Boston.* A frame of Needle-work.

850. Mrs. Clark, *Boston.* A Wrought Bag.

864. Miss H. R. Rogers, *Boston.* Two Fire Screens.

876. Mrs. J. Preston, *Boston.* A Stool Cover.

901. Miss Upham, *Canton.* A Rug, a Bead Bag.

919. Miss M. W. Willis, *Lebanon, N. H.* A Clove Basket.

924. Mrs. E. B. Adams, *Boston.* A Chain of Beads.

937. Mrs. Harding, *Boston.* A Wrought Apron.

944. C. Drew, *Boston.* Two Rugs.

956. Mrs. A. Durloo, *Boston.* One Bag, one Chain, one Bracelet, one pair Ear-Rings made of Tamarind Seeds.

957. Miss Wingate, (eleven years of age,) *Boston.* A Wrought Handkerchief.

965. H. S. Waldo. *Boston.* A Rug.

990. Miss E. Gunnison, *Boston.* A Bonnet, a Head-dress.

992. Miss L. Hammond, *Boston.* A Lamp Mat.

994. Miss E. Clark, *Boston.* One Alum Basket.

999. Miss L. Howe, (nine years of age,) *Boston.* A Frame of Needle-work.

1001. Miss M. Woodman, *Boston.* A Wax Basket.

1005. P. P. Spalding, *Chelmsford.* Sewing Silk.

1009. Mrs. D. Thompson, *Salem.* A Shawl.

1018. Mrs. D. Lewis, *Boston.* Two Taboret Covers.

1019. Miss R. Hadaway, *Boston.* Two Taboret Covers, a Lamp Mat.

1020. Miss Collins, *Newton.* A Hearth Rug.

1023. Mrs. H. B. Skinner, *E. Cambridge.* A Wire Bag.

1024. Miss C. Munroe, *Boston.* A Scarf, a Handkerchief.

1025. Miss E. Bryant, *Worcester.* Two Lamp Mats.

1036. Miss S. Oliver, *Boston.* A Rug.

1040. Mrs. Lane, *Dorchester.* A Hearth Rug.

1048. Mrs. T. N. Howard, *Boston.* A Bed-Spread.

1057. Saccarissa, (a Tuscarora squaw.) A pair of Moccasins, a purse.

1088. Mrs. A. B. Hawes, *Boston*. A Bed Quilt.

1099. Miss E. Bell, *Boston*. A Bead Basket.

1100. Miss N. Bell, *Boston*. A Bead Basket.

1102. Miss A. W. Burbeck, *Boston*. A Mat, a Cushion, a Pincushion.

1103. Miss A. H. Higgins, *Boston*. Two Pincushions.

1105. W. H. & G. L. Montague, *Boston*. A colored Damask Table Cover. Very handsome and well made.

1108. Mrs. F. Macy, *Boston*. A Shell Basket.

873. Mrs. J. Y. Valentine, *Boston*. An Embroidered Rocking Chair.

739. Mrs. W. F. Stratton, *Boston*. Nine pair Card Racks, seven Needle-Books.

281. James Crombie, *Boston*. Wax Fruit.

296. Miss M. A. Connelly, *Boston*. A Vase of Wax-Flowers.

566. Miss M. E. Key, *Boston*. One Vase of Wax-Flowers, one do. Fruit.

730. Mrs. M. Clapp, *Boston*. A Vase Wax Flowers.

772. Mrs. S. Haydon, *Boston*. Two Vases Wax-Flowers.

777. Miss R. A. E. Hope, *Boston*. Two Vases Wax-Flowers, two Baskets do.

831. Miss M. Moore, *Boston*. A Cushion, and two Baskets.

853. Misses E. & M. Ruggles, *Boston*. A Fancy Mica Box, two Baskets, two Chimney Ornaments, two Horns, and one Lantern; also two Needle-Books, a Basket and Pincushion.

1122. Mrs. Domino, *Boston*. A Shell Work Box.

1126. Mrs. C. G. Strong, *Boston*. A Collar.

1132. Miss A. Adams, *Boston*. A Carpet.

1139. Miss M. J. Ames, *Boston*. A Frame of Shell Work.

1151. Miss A. S. Tilestone, *Dorchester*. A Lamp Mat.

1152. Miss H. Coffin, *Dorchester*. A pair Wrought Cuffs.

1175. Mrs. L. D. Thayer, *Braintree*. A Rug.

1169. S. Clark, *Boston*. A Toy Chain.

1177. Miss E. Stanwood, *Lynn*. A Miser's Purse.

1179. **Miss C. Pierpont**, *Boston*. Embroidery on Satin.

1181. **Miss Davenport**, *Lowell*. A Vase of Wax-Flowers.

## MARBLE WORK, ETC.

The Committee were sorry to find so few articles for their examination. It is to be hoped, however, that at a future Exhibition, something may be presented, worthy of the occasion; — especially, as much improvement has been made within a few years in this branch of business.

18. **E. B. Rollins**, *Gilsum, N. H.* A specimen of Glazed Brick, intended, as the Committee supposed, for building. It appears calculated for durability, but is not, in the opinion of the Committee, likely to be generally used, in consequence of the expense of manufacture.

256. **Daniel Burpee**, *Cambridgeport*. A specimen of Common Machine Bricks. An excellent article of the kind.

914. **L. Barnes, & Co.** *Berlin, Conn.* Two Casks of Cement. A good article.

949. **L. Hoffman**, *Kingston, N. Y.* One Cask of Cement. A good article.

598. **J. Cavenagh**, *Boston*. A Marble Checker-Board.

# ADDENDA.

Since the foregoing Reports were in type, the Committee on Philosophical Instruments, &c., p. 65, have added the following to their former Report.

154. **D. F. Bradlee**, *Boston*. One dozen Cologne, eleven bottles Lavender, seven bottles Lavender, (Amber,) one dozen Soda Powders, six boxes Seidlitz do., six do. Rochelle. All excellent articles.

680. **F. Brown**, *Boston*. Four bottles Cologne. Good.

753. **A. B. Merrill**, *Boston*. Specimens of Dried Plants from Hampden.

1164. **P. Page**, *Boston*. Glass Balloons and Tubes, &c. Very well made.

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The following articles were entered *too late* for examination by the Judges: viz.

1166. **Job Taber**, *Boston*. A piece of Painted Floor Cloth.

1148. **W. Whittemore & Co.**, *Boston*. Machine Cards.

1170. **J. Switzer**, *Lynn*. One piece Silk Handkerchiefs. One piece Silk Aprons.

1173. **Thorndike Company**, *Palmer, Mass*. By Parks, Wright & Co. One piece Brown Cotton.

1161. **J. F. Edwards**, *Boston*. A Mortise Lock.

1187. **W. Carlton**. A set of Carriage Harness.

The following were accidentally *omitted* in the Reports of the Judges.

536. R. Urann, *Boston*. A Planing Machine.
954. J. Mears, Jr., an apprentice, *Boston*. A Cane.
1188. S. Gibbs. A Revolving Hay Rake.

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The Board of Managers also award to Mr. Rowland Ellis, of Boston, a *Gold Medal* and *Diploma*, for the valuable and important services rendered by him to the Association during the Exhibition.

## ERRATA.

**Several errors have inadvertently escaped correction in the preceding pages, which are here noticed.**

Page 4, No. 62, for "Winchester," read "Winchendon."
" 4, " 103, for "Sudbury," read "Augusta, Me.
" 5, " 235, for "Salisbury," read "Amesbury."
" 5, " 251, for "Gilson," read "Gilsum."
" 7, " 347, for "B. Homer," read "R. Hosmer," and for "N. H." read "Mass."
" 10, " 405, insert "J. C. Odiorne, Boston."
" 13, " 683, for "Harvey," read "Hovey."
" 13, " 687, for "J. Babbett," read "I. Babbitt."
" 16, " 921, for "Dr. J. Mason Warren," read "Dr. J. W. Warren, Jr."
" 18, " 1042, for "G. C. Clarke," read "F. G. Clarke."
" 20, for "776," read "998," and add "G. W. Robinson & Co., Boston.
" 25, " 1098, for "Diploma," read "Silver Medal."
" 60, eleventh line, add "and 471, N. P. Kemp, Boston.
" 60, twenty-fifth line, add "and 673, C. Hodges, Dedham."
" 62, " 968, for "Diploma," read "Silver Medal."
" 79, " 295, for "Boston," read "Newton."
" 115, " 995, for "New York," read "Boston."

# ADDRESS.

# AN ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

# MASSACHUSETTS Charitable Mechanic Association,

AT THE CELEBRATION OF THEIR

ELEVENTH TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL,

AND

SECOND EXHIBITION AND FAIR,

OCTOBER 3, 1839.

BY JAMES TRECOTHICK AUSTIN,
HONORARY MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Boston,
PRINTED BY ISAAC R. BUTTS,
FOR THE ASSOCIATION.
1839.

BOSTON, *October* 5, 1839.

DEAR SIR,

The undersigned, in behalf of the Government of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, have been directed to communicate to you the thanks of said Association, for your eloquent and very appropriate Address delivered before them on the 3d instant, and request a copy for the press.

We are, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Yours, &c.
GEORGE DARRACOTT,
JOSEPH LEWIS,
URIEL CROCKER.

Hon. JAMES T. AUSTIN.

---

TREMONT STREET, 7*th October*, 1839.

GENTLEMEN,

The Address, which by your favor I had the honor to deliver, is at your request submitted to your disposal.

With great respect,
JAMES T. AUSTIN.

GEORGE DARRACOTT,
JOSEPH LEWIS,
URIEL CROCKER, Esqrs.

# ADDRESS.

SOCIETY, in the progress of civilization, is broken into classes of men of more or less relative influence; and these classes are composed of individuals, no two of whom bear the same exact relation to the whole community.

The sublime conception of the natural equality of man, consecrated by philanthropy and freedom, and itself the sustaining pillar of both, does not indicate an actual or even possible uniformity in the condition of life.*

There is no equality in the faculties of men; no equality in corporeal strength; no equality in genius, talents or intellectual powers of any kind. The moral principle runs through every degree of sensibility, till it sinks to the point of perpetual congelation. Education, disposition, health, opportunity, conduct and consequently character, the great artificer of human fortune, or at any rate of human happiness, are displayed in every possible variety. On the race-course of human life there is difference in the start and the speed, and of course at every point on the field. What is called accident, because it is difficult to find a cause, or trace its operation, determines to a great degree the position of the individual or its consequences. A power unseen and inscrutable regulates the unaccountable vicissitude, as if to demonstrate, that in the social as in the natural world,

---

* The same statesmen who declared in the Constitution of Massachusetts, that all men are born free and equal, provided that only those should have the right of voting, or of being elected, who possessed a certain amount of property.

> "All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace."

Such are the elements of the social system in every association of men, in every period of human history.

What are its objects? Wealth, honors, fame cannot be equally distributed. Their very character depends on their comparative exclusiveness. What to any man would be the value of property, if all men were equally rich? Nothing. Poverty and wealth are but comparative terms; and an exact equality of condition in the whole society, — if it were possible for a moment to conceive of it, — would confound the business of life. No man could sell, no man could buy, no man would labor. Industry would be without a motive, and exertion without reward. Multiply this wealth as you please; let it be gathered upon the sea-shore, as if every beach was the sand of Pactolus; there would be but one blank and sterile waste in an uncultivated world; and the glittering grief of actual poverty in its caverns of gold.

What are the honors of life? If they mean any thing, they mean that he who wears them is better than his neighbor. They are the tributes of the world's respect to the world's benefactors; acknowledgments of the existence and the exertion of some superior faculty or power of body or of mind.

Fame, that prolongs life even in this world beyond the confines of the grave; existence in the admiration of mankind; life in other's breath; the desire of it, the noble mind's distinguishing perfection, the inspirer of great thoughts, of gallant actions, patriot sacrifice, devoted philanthropy; what is it but that tribute of esteem, regard, admiration from their fellow-men, which places Franklin, Arkwright, Watt, Fulton, and their kindred spirits, on an elevation above the rest of the world. Distinction is the prize of life, and courted only because in its great lottery there are so many blanks. But in all games of chance or skill, if one wins another loses. Success cannot be universal, and some must be disappointed. Disappointment begets envy, and envy complaint. There is no such dissatisfaction in the distribution of the common benefactions of Providence. There is never any complaint that a man breathes too much air or drinks in too much light. When blessings are to be had for the asking, the possession of them creates no jealousy. It is individual exertion and the consequences of it, that seem to make distinctions in life personal affairs, and to cause on one side an unhallowed pride, offensive and contemptible, and on the other an unreasonable hostility, equally criminal. Neither exertion nor the success of it, should generate these feelings.

By a law of human nature, which, like gravitation in the natural world, keeps society in its determinate order, motives are held out for individual effort, and peculiar benefits are promised to successful competitors. The operation of these motives, and the fulfilment of these promises produce that inequality of outward condition, which is inseparable from the formation of civilized society. If a seeming chance has any thing to do with the result, the circumstances are more complicated and inexplicable. To change this order of nature, to alter the diversified condition of human life; to bring its hills and valleys into one uniform plane, by levelling upward or downward; or to irradiate its whole surface with the same sun-light of fortune, is a task as gigantic, and probably as useless, as to equalize the temperature of the zones, or reform the geological structure of the globe.

It is impossible not to perceive in that arrangement which throws mankind into distinct classes, the same beauty of design which marks every operation of the Supreme Intelligence. We trace the products of the natural world from the humble spire of grass, to bush, vine or tree in all the magnificence of its foliage; from the lowly flower, that "wastes its sweetness on the desert air," to the golden fruit that hangs in the gardens of our modern Hesperides. All unite in one voice of harmony and praise. All contribute to the perfection of the great whole. It is the same in the world of human life. Classes exist in society also. Each class has its own part to perform in the general concert. The profound researches of the Philosopher, the comprehensive policy of the Statesman, the illimitable enterprise of the Merchant, the contributions of professional men to health, order, and religion, are concerted parts of one grand harmony; while the great majority of our fellow-beings, the immense mass of men in one mighty association of intelligent Labor, resemble the

> "Great ocean, strongest of creation's sons;
> Unconquerable, unreposed, untired,
> That rolls the deep, profound, ETERNAL BASS
> OF NATURE'S ANTHEM, and makes music, such
> As pleased the ear of God."

Distinctions arising from a natural order of things, or from the acquired character of individuals in a state of society, where the general good forms the leading object of all political arrangement, are not subjects of complaint. They enter intimately into that order, by which "one star differeth from another star in glory." What should be done, and all that can be done, is to preserve the relations of individuals in society from those artificial contrivances, which in all ages of the world, with too much success, have set up false standards of honor, distinction and glory; have sacrificed the many to the few; have retarded individual progress and repressed exertion; have subjected industry and virtue to the influence of family and fortune; and broken the elastic spirit of freedom by the imposition of unjustifiable power.

Such imposition has extensively operated in the establishment of an hereditary right of power, aristocratic privileges of birth, perpetuation of property in particular families, arrangement of castes, and more than all, in the power of making war, which by some strange perversity of human fortune has not belonged to the people whose blood and treasure are expended in its operations, but to some arbitrary ruler, for whose ambition or pleasure they are wasted. War has been the great enemy of the natural rights of man.

> "There the shout
> Of battle, the barbarian yell, the bray
> Of dissonant instruments, the clang of arms,
> The shriek of agony, the groan of death,
> In one wild uproar and continuous din
> Shake the still air."

All this in its excess, and in proportion to its prodigality of excess, is victory, and victory, in the insane imagination of a ruined world, is the climax of glory.

But war, whether in victory or defeat, degrades and subjugates the mass of the people.

> "Kings it makes Gods, and meaner creatures kings."

It multiplies tyrants and ruins men. It might be supposed that the arts of civil life, and especially the mechanic arts, or some of them, would flourish in a state of war. Undoubtedly they do; but the men and the horses of the camp are about upon a par. The artisan is used, not respected. From its rank luxuriance, a crop of heroes spring up, who consume every green thing in the quiet days of peace. The Mechanic may indeed become a soldier, and acquire as he often has done, distinguished honor in the field. By doing so he changes his character. He leaves his proper employment, which is to build up the community, and becomes the artificer of ruin.

War, — as a substitute in a nation for that principle of self-preservation which, in an individual, is the first law of nature, and of that personal honor, without which existence is not a blessing, and as a means of preserving among a people, a high love of country predominating over love of life, — is not indeed an unmitigated evil, but it widens and makes permanent the artificial distinctions of society, strengthens the claims of power, degrades the laboring classes, and treats human beings as mere food for powder in the general arrangements of a campaign of glory.

But what the positive provisions of law or government have failed to accomplish in marking out the arbitrary distinctions of classes, has been carried to a great extent by an erroneous and delusive public opinion.

The Providence of God, which can regard nothing as personal but character, assigns to each individual his peculiar condition in the family of mankind, and establishes his measure of duty and his ultimate reward, according to his conduct in a position where a seeming fatality has placed him. But the world is full of artificial distinctions, produced by its own false judgment. It degrades one man, or one class of men, by false and irrational opinions, by perversion of natural right, by unjust estimates of human action. It often adopts the very errors in practice, which it has forbidden by law; establishes an aristocracy of wealth, where it has prohibited the nobility of birth; allows an exclusiveness of pretension, where it abolishes the claim of right; and assigns the honors and rewards of life by some theory of excellence, which is from time to time modified according to the caprice of the age.

It would be difficult to explain, on any rational principle, how this theory has been constructed, during a great part of the history of our race. It seems to have rested principally on two considerations, REVERENCE FOR POWER, AND CONTEMPT FOR LABOR; reverence for power over mankind, no matter by what means it was acquired; and contempt for labor performed in their service, no matter how useful might be its products to the community.

A sentiment of this kind, in its full force, is the characteristic of a barbarous people; but with modifications of no very considerable importance, it outlived the ruder ages of antiquity, sustained by a class that everywhere arrogated exclusive superiority; and conceded by the multitude, unconscious of its dignity or its strength.

It was natural, perhaps, that in the earlier formation of society, personal prowess or heroic courage should be the source of personal honor, as being the most obvious qualification for the security of a defenceless people; and we do not therefore wonder that the opinion of that age assigned to the fabled Hercules a place next to the Gods. But it was after the imposing magnificence of Roman story, — its arts, its arms, its philosophy, its fame, but indeed in the period of its decline and approaching fall, that a Thracian peasant, by his skill in wrestling and the foot-race, made himself master of the Roman World.*

In periods, which by a delusive light, have been considered the most splendid in history, the mechanic arts were, by an epithet of intended humiliation, termed the servile arts; and the exercise of them confined chiefly, — as now they are among the North American Indians, — to women and slaves. When the accommodation of a luxurious people demanded some skill beyond that which these classes could exercise, the artisan was numbered among nominal freemen, but indeed in public estimation, and even in his own, was little elevated above the domestic animals with whom he labored.

We open the records of a past age to learn the labors of our race. A false philosophy directs the opinions they commonly inspire. We read with astonishment of a Chinese wall traversing high mountains and deep valleys, and throwing its arches over wide rivers, for a space of fifteen hundred miles. We are told of the great power by which this tremendous effort of human labor was commanded, as if the control of the millions who accomplished it was the proper subject of our admiration ; but these millions of human beings, collectively or individually, excite no more interest than the stones of which it is composed.

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* Gibbon, Vol. I., p. 8.

We listen to a description of the Pyramids, and to the controversy of learned men for what probable purpose this gigantic effort was made. Here again it is power ; individual, personal power we are taught to admire ; while the degradation of the uncounted population passes by as a natural incident of the age.

The Parthenon and the Pantheon are objects now of as much idolatry as to the enthusiastic Athenians. The surpassing magnificence of the Imperial City, its temples, theatres, circusses, porticoes, baths, gardens, arches, bridges, aqueducts, columns, sepulchres, carry to its seven hills all who in this age of motion can travel, and bewilder the imagination of all who can read. But notwithstanding the romance of history in relation to Grecian glory and Roman renown, what were the men by whom these wonders were accomplished ?

In the relative situation of the government and the people, — in the comparative estimate then made of power and labor, these mighty monuments are everlasting witnesses of the degradation of the great family of mankind ; triumphal arches of oppression on one side, and ignorance on the other ; when the condition of the mechanic, by whose arm their stones were rolled one upon another, and the temples covered with transparent Cappadocian marble, notwithstanding the occasional outbreaks of a spirit of freedom, which was in truth nothing but sedition ; and temporary power in the government, which was a mockery of popular rights ; was in all that regards the character or personal influence of the individual or the class, wholly without consideration or respect. Personal labor was a degradation, and the laborer was a slave.

It would afford very little satisfaction to follow this illustration into more recent periods, or to trace the difference between the ruling and the laboring classes, where such distinctions are preserved, either by positive provisions in the political organization of society, or by an overpowering influence of public sentiment equally tyrannical.

We look for a new era of history. A change is taking place in the institutions of society, in the course of human action, in the force of moral principle and in the sovereignty of public opinion, which will influence all the relations of life.

The causes of this change are to be found in the intellectual improvement of the age; in the diffusion of the principles of Christianity, which, by means of this improvement, will more and more commend themselves to the hearts, as they are found more and more consonant to the welfare of mankind; and as a consequence of these, the extension of that system of civil government, the offspring of intelligence and religion, by which Power is limited, defined and responsible; which is reconciling by its efficient chemistry, the conflicting elements of liberty and law, proposing the advancement of the race as the object of honorable fame; bestowing its rewards on successful labor, corporeal or intellectual; bringing into fraternal connection all whose work of any kind is industriously performed; and making the WORKING MEN'S PARTY THE NOBILITY OF THE WORLD.

But this anticipated progress of mankind is not founded on any fanciful theory of the actual divinity of human nature, inconsistent with past experience, or in a re-construction of society upon any imaginary basis of perfection.

The attributes or faculties of man may be enlarged or diminished, but their essential character cannot be changed. Providence has given him no passion, no inclination, no desire, which, within the restraints of reason, is not calculated to promote his welfare; and has implanted no virtue in his nature, and no tendency to it, which, unregulated by discretion and judgment, does not degenerate into vice.

Neither can there be any rational expectation of a re-construction of the frame-work of society. Civil power must exist, because political government is essential to good order. Labor too must be performed, because it is a part of the machinery of life; but both will be conducted upon the principle, practically as well as theoretically admitted, that the great object of human existence is universal happiness; the great means of happiness, universal virtue; and the only security for virtue, universal intelligence.

This new era is already commenced in the country which it is our happiness to call our own. Government and people are here one and the same. Here is no hereditary right of power; no aristocratic privilege of birth; no formation of castes for specific employment; and the option of peace or war, so far as the nation itself has a voice in declaring it, rests with those by whom its burthens must be borne. Above all, the force of public opinion goes with the current of established law. There are indeed nominal classes, and great variety of individual condition, but nothing that perpetuates these relations, which are changing with every wind. They rise and fall

"Like summer seas that know no storms, but only
Are gently lifted up and down by tides."

The right of possessing and protecting property is secured in the amplest manner by our fundamental laws, and it seems impossible that the practical right of property, and the theory of equal rights, should be adjusted by a more reasonable standard.

But this right of possessing property, which is at the foundation of all liberal government, and is solemnly secured by the original compact of the people, is itself the foundation of an inequality of condition, inseparable by any human alchimy from the right itself. There is not by the Constitution, nor can there be in practice, any limitation of this right, but the honesty of the means used in its exercise. The superior faculty of one man over another, and the accidents of life, which for good or for ill make sport of all human faculty, renders the condition of society in respect to wealth full of variety. One man becomes rich without merit, and another poor without crime. One man has the blessing of Providence on his industry; another its curses on his laziness.

A desire for the acquisition of property is the spring of human industry. Without property in some way acquired, a man starves, or is a houseless vagabond on the charity of his neighbors.

Labor of some sort is the prescribed means of acquiring it, and hence an assiduous employment of time, in some lawful occupation, is among the most prominent private virtues.

The encouragement of labor implies that its rewards shall be secured, and held to be the evidence of an honorable obedience to the laws of society under which they are obtained.

But what is property, as a reward of labor, but the possession of the means of personal enjoyment; and what is the difference between little and much, but the extent or limitation of those means in the hands of the possessor? All the progressive states of property, as it rises from the means of bare subsistence to comfort, luxury, or the splendor and magnificence of wealth, are but degrees of that power which is, by the institutions of the most theoretically democratic society, conferred on those who possess property in conformity to its laws.

To say that a man of property has more means than his neighbor, is only to say, in other words, that he is a rich man. To say he thereby enjoys more advantages, is only to say that he uses those means at his pleasure. To complain of this, as an unreasonable inequality, is not merely to censure the institutions of the country, but the course of Providence, and the moral constitution of man. To found on this variety in condition an hostility between the two classes, always temporary in the individuals composing them, and constantly changing in their relative numbers, is to pervert the necessary condition of an active and enterprising people into a cause of anarchy and confusion.

What is termed property is made such by the force of municipal law, and is therefore held by its possessors under limitations, and according to conditions, which the law, — in our country another name for the general will, — sees fit to prescribe. Hence, with a strong hand but a prudent policy, the law prevents its accumulation by entail, and annihilates the aristocracy of primogeniture by a statute of distributions which is the Magna Charta of Republicanism.

Wealth can never, in this country, constitute a permanent patrician order. The tide of time rolls over it, and its sands are mingled with the dust of earth, to be re-gathered and melted into new ingots by some hardy son of successful labor, himself the founder of a family equally transitory.

The possessors of wealth are unquestionably answerable to their country and to public opinion for the manner in which it is employed. Individual cases of oppression and extortion, no doubt, are to be found, but the days of hoarding avarice are gone by. Wealth must be used to be of any value, and it is therefore mixed in the common mass of the wares and merchandise of commerce and the materials of labor. You find it invested in the mansions that beautify your cities; in the rich farms that make the country one great garden of fertility; in the ships which carry your commerce over the globe; — in your rail roads, whose iron arms bind your whole country in one neighborhood of kindred families; — in those countless steam-boats, which cover your mighty rivers and broad lakes; — in those manufacturing establishments, which give employment to your native population, and keep the sons and daughters of Massachusetts within the influence of the institutions, and enable them to preserve the character and prosperity of the old Bay State; — in those associations which lend capital to industry, or divide the misfortunes of life; in those more noble institutions of Education and Benevolence, where Charity ministers to the wretchedness of bodily anguish; and Intelligence pours her exhaustless treasures upon the mind.

It is common to express and to feel an honorable pride in the wealth of the country. Its growing and almost illimitable wealth is the boast of patriotism with all political parties and all public men. In what does this wealth consist? Simply in the prosperity and affluence of the people. The country has no hereditary domain. Its wild lands are worth nothing till they are purchased and paid for by its citizens. Their separate individual possessions constitute the treasury of national wealth.

The wealth of the citizen, it is equally obvious, is at once the source and the reward of labor.

Mere labor like mere gold can do nothing. The hands of man, without tools, would hardly keep him from starving; and gold, if it could not find hands to employ, would be equally useless. Acting together they produce those magnificent results, which out-run the boldest imagination.

It is the indissoluble copartnership of capital and labor that constitutes the business firm for enterprises of gigantic magnitude. It is the harmonious co-operation of the in-door and out-door partner, that sustains them and proceeds with them to a successful result.

There can be no quarrel between actual capital and honest labor. The head cannot say to the hands, I have no need of thee, nor the hands to the feet, I have no need of thee. The man who has property, and the man who is willing to work for it, easily understand one another, and join hand in hand; but the man who has no property and no disposition to earn any, who lives upon credit with no means and no expectation of repayment, who speculates on the chance, that if he is successful the gain will be his, and if he fails, the loss will be his creditors, rapacious of other people's property, and prodigal when he has any of his own, he it is that deranges the order and business of life, and imitating the style and splendor of wealth, brings in his bankruptcy, ruin on innocent sufferers, and odium on the class to which he affected to belong.

It is extremely objectionable to take the condition of the laboring classes in other countries, and argue from their degradation, that a like state does, or will exist among our own.

There, the people lie under the weight of ancient institutions, established in darker ages, and not only vicious in themselves, but accumulating their evils from century to century, until the present mass becomes intolerable, and yet irremediable without a revolution. Our institutions, on the contrary, are brought out in the bright days of intelligence and freedom.

The immense disparity of individual fortune there seen, does not so much establish classes in the same society, as it divides society into two or more distinct, and it may be, hostile parts. Here such disparity does not exist at all, and the tendency to it is constantly checked within the life of the fortunate individual. There is no such thing among our free population as excessive labor, because there is no need of it, with such exceptions indeed of particular cases, as serve to prove the generality of the rule. Fashion too, though she sometimes plays very fantastic tricks, does not quite turn night into day, and make labor necessary at unreasonable periods; and where there is a tendency to this species of folly, there is a salutary control in public opinion. There are no classes of respectably idle men among us. All idlers of whatever degree, go by the common name of Loafers. Every man, to be respectable, must do something; and he loses his station in society, if while he is of a proper age to labor, he has no regular and honorable employment. It was the remark of a foreigner, that Boston was the hardest place in the world to find any body to help him do nothing.

The consequence of all this industry is wealth, and the result of wealth is luxury; and luxury, according to some modern economists, is injurious to honest labor and a defect of the social system. But a vast proportion of all the active employment of mechanic industry in the United States grows out of the factitious wants of luxury and wealth; and these wants, and the supply of them, constitute that circulation of capital and labor, which preserves, not the mere health, but the elastic and buoyant spirit of the people. Unquestionably like every thing else, luxury may be carried to a dangerous excess. It may interfere with charity and even humanity. It may enervate the body politic by an effeminacy that is degrading, and by an example that is ruinous.

All this is the extravagance, the abuse of a condition of things which may, nevertheless, be salutary in its legitimate operation. But the evil where it exists is not in our social system, but in the ill-regulated character of individual man. It is to be controlled like any other of the disorders of society, not by changing the social institutions, but by infusing a higher moral principle into the bosom of the community. It is not easy to point out the exact line which divides luxury from convenience, comfort or even necessity. It is undoubtedly a shifting line, to be drawn according to personal means, and the power of example under a moral restraint imposed on the citizen.

For all these obligations the individual himself is answerable on his responsibility for his personal conduct; but luxury itself is the patron of all the arts, inasmuch as they are essentially devoted to the refinements and elegance of life.

> " Allow not nature more than nature wants,
> Man's life is cheap as beasts."

It would hardly do for our society to adopt a different doctrine. Let this magnificent exhibition be annihilated; let the products of mechanic skill be crushed by some ascetic or Spartan philosophy, and the arts themselves obliterated from the records of life. We might live, — live like the Esquimaux, or Indian in the unsophisticated state of original existence. The arts are themselves luxuries; the exhibition of them is a luxury. The mind enjoys this luxury as a high elevation of its nature; as a lawful indulgence in the rich blessings of Providence; as a progress toward that perfection which it is enabled to work out for itself, by the exertion of its noblest faculties, and in conformity with its proud destination.

It is a cavilling spirit that makes the luxury of life a subject of complaint because its direct enjoyments are necessarily confined to limited numbers. Indirectly they extend to all classes. They keep in circulation the vital air of the political system. Hardly will it do for our industrious yeomanry, who are covering the country with the Morus Multicaulis, until our silk-worms shall out-number the produce of the celestial empire, to rail at the luxury of a silk dress as an aristocratic distinction. Our splendid manufactories of silver are worse than useless, if it is a sin against Democracy to use a silver fork. The coach-maker must change his trade, if the fair daughters of the country may not be indulged with a carriage. The saddlery, which is in such exquisite finish in the Hall of Exhibition, is something like the armor of treason against the republic, if we come to the conclusion that it is for the benefit of the laboring classes that every man who rides at all must go bare-back.

But it is indeed true on a great scale as a small one, that "there is always weal and wo in the world's gear."

One of the misfortunes of our social system is, that there is no great and leading object of ambition or desire that comes into competition with wealth. Hence the love of accumulation is the absorbing and maddening spirit of the country. It is supposed that its impetuous influence, which in its excess does not augur well for the purity or duration of the Republic, has of late greatly increased. Yet it was so mighty in its operations twenty-five years ago, that an eminent statesman* of Massachusetts advocated a war with Great Britain for this, among other reasons, "that the spirit of patriotism was descending into a grovelling spirit of gain, and the nobleness of public virtue into the chicanery of private interest, and that it was for the common good of the country to revive the self-devotion of the Revolution, by opening a new field of danger and glory."

There may be some cause for such sentiments in the present day. An intemperate desire for wealth leads to illegal acts for its acquisition; to devices of ingenious fraud; and to controversy and complaint between the possessors and competitors for property.

But the appropriate remedy for this disease does not appear to be that harsh and caustic application, — suggested from high authority, — "a more righteous and equal division of property."

This can hardly be done without "revolutions and agrarian disorders," and a violation of that right of possessing and protecting property which the constitution secures. Nor is it easy to see how the term righteous, introduced into the receipe, is any thing more than a paradoxical expression.

But the answer is, that it is not the possession of property, and of course not the inequality of it in the hands of its legitimate owners, that produces the evil. The trouble proceeds from that intensity of desire, which no quantity could satisfy; from an appetite for its pleasures, whose increase doth grow by what it feeds on; from an ill-regulated state of moral feelings, which are reckless of justice or right, and seek only their self-indulgence, whatever may be the consequences.

These incidents do not in the least cast a doubt upon the progress of that improvement, which is to form the new era of history. We are passing through a revolution, not closing it. The elements of life, of thought, of feeling are in commotion, as are those of the natural world when the sun-light is struggling through the storm. When they shall be tranquillized, is for Him to determine with whom one day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day. Nobody pretends that the social system is yet perfect. But the fault, where any remains, is in the character of the individuals, and not in the principles on which it is adjusted. All force or violence of action or feeling will only serve to protract the time for the consummation of its advantages. We know indeed that the demon of war is not yet banished from the earth, nor indeed can be, while encouragement is given to a pitiful submission to insult or national degradation, which invites his continuance and exasperates his ferocity. But a better temper than ever before prevailed, regulates the exercise of power in this respect.

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* Vice-President Gerry.

" Neither government or people, — thank God for it, — can now trifle with the general sense of the civilized world; and the civilized world would hold them to a very strict account if, without very plain and apparent reasons, deeply affecting the independence and great interests of the nation, any controversy should have other than an amicable issue."*

The evil spirit of intemperance is not exorcised, nor indeed can be, under the operation of penal laws that fetter the action without influencing the will. But who doubts that this enormous monster is in the hands of a giant, and that intelligence, the Hercules of our day, will signalize by its overthrow, the most important of its labors.

Slavery is not abolished, nor indeed can be, while an irritating opposition is kept up, that strengthens the passions of the master, and inflames the ferocity of the slave. But under the influence of the principles of the age, the manacles of oppression will melt in the solvent of time.

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* Mr. Webster's speech at Oxford, England, 1839.

Power is not sufficiently limited, nor indeed can be, while it is advanced or retarded by organized associations, acting on their private opinion beyond or against the legitimate expression of the public will.

Labor is not sufficiently respected, nor indeed can be, while Trades Unions undertake to regulate by compulsion, what belongs to the voluntary efforts of equity and justice; or while the active and industrious laborer places himself under the direction of lazy and idle declaimers, and permits those who dread the very thought of a day's work, to be representatives of working-men.

But the temples of an ignorant idolatry totter to their base. The cause of peace, temperance, emancipation, and justice are in glorious progress, and have most need to implore that they may be saved from pretended friends.

The natural world furnishes us with an analogy to these expected changes in human society. Modern geologists reveal to us an age of reptiles, at some period of remote antiquity, before the creation of man; when Saurians and Icthiosaurians, to whom our sea-serpent is a tape-worm, swarmed in the ocean; and Megatheria, to whom, in magnitude the mammoth is a lamb, and in ferocity the tiger a kitten, roamed on the shore in frightful multitudes.

> ———————————————— " Fiends
> O'er bog or steep, through straight, rough, dense or rare,
> With head, hands, wings or feet, pursue their way,
> And swim, or sink, or wade, or creep, or fly,"

sole occupants, and fitted to endure the turbulence and continual convulsions of the unquiet surface of our infant world, until by some revolution in the physical condition of the globe, as astonishing as unaccountable, these teriffic monsters disappeared, and man became its proprietor and lord.

The moral geologist of a future age, looking backward through a long vista of time, till he reaches the fossil remains of the period through which we are passing, will describe to the incredulous ears of his astonished countrymen, how the tremendous Saurian of war, and the more horrible Icthiosaurian of intemperance, and the mighty Megatherium of slavery, with all the extinct species of kindred reptiles of deformity and crime, swarmed in this eocene period of our moral formation, until the revolution was completed, and intelligence and christianity swept them from the earth.

In producing this grand amelioration of the condition of our race, the mechanic interest has exerted, and is exerting, an immense influence as one of the most prominent classes of intelligent labor.

Every occupation recognised in the business of life, comprises, in a greater or less degree, an exertion of body and mind. But society is very much indebted to classes of men, who do very little manual labor; and to other classes, whose mental faculties are in a very humble way called into action; while between these there is a great class, who unite theoretical knowledge with practical skill.

"In this class," —says an eminent writer, — "the power of man appears in its full perfection, and fits him equally to conduct, with a masterly hand, the details of ordinary business, and to contend successfully with the natural difficulties of new and hazardous situations."

This description includes the mechanic interest of the United States. Intelligence and strength, intellectual and corporeal labor, ability to conceive and to execute, vigor of mind and of body, clear heads and hard hands are its characteristic distinctions.

The agency of this class, in the improvement of the age, was first exerted to bring respect and honor to their occupation and themselves. How nobly they succeeded this proud exhibition of mechanic industry, now open to public inspection, the long roll of distinguished mechanics sent to the councils of the country, and the unrivalled influence which, as a class, they maintain over public opinion, are trumpet-tongued witnesses.

There was a simultaneous movement for political liberty, and the diffusion of knowledge. In the days of the Revolution, they left the work-shop for the camp. In the infancy of the Constitution, they quitted for a time the calls of labor, to rock the sleeping infant in the cradle of liberty.

The mechanic interest, by a necessary movement, lent its strength to the cause of order, justice, and regular government,

> " With Atlantæan shoulders fit to bear
> The weight of mightiest monarchies."

Popular government rests mainly on the laboring classes. A reciprocal energy elevates both. It is only in the degradation of these classes that they become slaves of power or ministers of anarchy, countenance revolutionary notions about property, or subvert the wholesome authority of law. As a class, they can never be poor. As a class, they can never be rich. The prayer of the pious man has been accorded to them, to be kept from poverty or riches; to possess that rational and happy competency, which is the best condition for the public welfare, as it is supposed to be for personal happiness.

Unquestionably, there are exceptions of splendid character in our community, and in our society; but as a general result it may be stated, that so long as a mechanic works, he cannot be poor, — so long as he does nothing but work, he will not be very rich, — that is, rich in comparison with the favorites of commerce, or other dealers in the great chances of life. This is that position in which men feel the necessity of government, and become attached to it.

It is the hard-earned property of industry, which needs protection; the reserved fund for a rainy day; the future widow's dowry; the anticipated orphan's heritage. To these, men look with a solicitude beyond the amount of the money, and feel their security in wholesome laws, faithfully executed.

He who has two houses, may possibly preserve one, in any system of agrarianism; but he who has but one, is sure to lose it, when he is to take common share with the profligate or the lazy, who have nothing. It is not on the possessors of great wealth, that dependence can be placed for upholding law or government, when either is in jeopardy. They have too much at hazard, are too timid, too fearful of consequences; they temporize and play off, till the opportunity has gone by. Nor in such emergency, can any dependence be placed on a class of men, who, having no stake in the community, affect to feel that

> "The world is not their friend, nor the world's law."

The true conservative spirit lives in the hearts of the middling interest men, whose fortune, though moderate, is fortune to themselves and their children, earned by hard toil and patient industry, gathered by slow accumulation, and too dear to be torn from them in riot and anarchy. Such men feel that for the common security, a republican government must be a strong government, because the standard of moral and political right is higher there, than under a monarchical or aristocratic administration. They feel that men must conform to the standard, voluntarily if they will, but at any rate, that they must conform to it. They feel the necessity of sustaining free institutions by the respect of the people, which is the only substitute for the compulsive operation of power.

The agency of the mechanic interest, in the improvement of the age, is exerted, in its immense contribution to personal domestic comfort and national glory, and to the refinement of the public taste, by the beauty, durability, and high finish of the articles which it produces.

It is difficult to ascertain, with exactness, the amount of this contribution, because it enters into every department of life, and the minutest of its daily concerns. A calculation derived from the statistics prepared under the order of the Legislature of Massachusetts, would give, in our population of seven hundred and one thousand, three hundred and thirty-one souls, for a part only of this contribution, eighty-four millions of dollars per annum, in mechanic labor, upon forty-two millions of dollars of capital; and by reasonable addition, for the great departments omitted, at least a sum total of more than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars of labor, on eighty-four millions of dollars of capital, for the year 1837.*

But the magnificent exhibition at Quincy Hall confounds all these calculations. We feel the total inadequacy of mere money to measure its operation upon society. We see that it has annihilated the ancient distinction between the fine arts and the mechanic arts, and that civilization is itself carried on and perfected by those ingenious contributions of exquisite finish, of new design or more perfect adaptation, which refine and beautify every condition of human life. It would be impossible, and is not expected, that any detail should be given of this splendid exhibition. It has been seen and admired by upwards of fifty thousand of our fellow-citizens.

Although everything is now apparently conducted by machinery, it is to be remembered that the machine is the result of mechanic art. The philosopher, who measures the movements of the planets; the engineer, who plans new avenues upon the earth, are under equal obligations to it for the wonderful precision of their instruments; the theologian and jurist, for their typed and stereotyped books, and lithographic illustrations, and the paper, unknown to the ancients, which is ground from pulp, to a sheet fit for writing, while they are making a pen; the physician, for all that is in the chemical laboratory;

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* Statistical Tables exhibiting the condition and products of certain branches of Industry in Massachusetts for the year ending April 1, 1837, prepared from the returns of the Assessors, by John P. Bigelow, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

and the surgeon, — it makes one's blood run cold to think of it, — cuts upon the living and quivering flesh of his patient within a hair line of the seat of life, by a confident reliance on the perfection of his knife. It comes feelingly to the bosom of every man, who now, more fortunate than the luxurious Roman, enjoys the comfort of a linen shirt; and to every woman, whose wardrobe, richer than that of the voluptuous Queen of Egypt, supplies her with a pair of stockings. But although it is not possible to speak in detail of this magnificent exhibition, there is one quarter of the spacious hall, which it would be unpardonable not to notice; that is, the room allotted to the contributions of the mechanic apprentices. It serves to show, that the ingenuity and the industry of the fathers, are to be preserved and extended by their sons.

When it is considered that knowledge is not transmissible like property; that there is neither entail, nor legacy, nor statute of distribution that will convey genius, or learning, or skill, to the coming generation, and that the fabricators of all these wonderful specimens of ingenuity must soon die, we might feel some apprehensions for the future, did we not find our young men panting to take their start in the business of life, rivalling their fathers in skill and industry, and giving promise, that in their day, they will carry to yet greater perfection, the grand machinery of civilization and improvement. In reference, however, to this interesting class, it may be permitted to me respectfully to suggest, whether, while so much is done for their instruction, something should not be added for their amusement. Do we forget the homely adage of the nursery, which in humble phraseology conveys a deep practical truth, that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Are we getting to be too stern, rigid, and cold in our feelings; too formal, precise, and severe, in the harder requisitions of duty, without reflecting that to promote cheerfulness, good humor, and rational hilarity is a necessary part of every wise system of human government?

One half the intemperance, and more than half the riots of the day, are the ebullitions of youth forcibly restrained from lawful indulgence. Young men without regular means of gratifying the inclinations of their age, which it is absurd to think can be extinguished, in sports, games, exhibitions, or exercises suited to their age and time of life, finding it necessary to skulk from the public eye, whenever the mill-horse path of life is to be quitted for an hour, are almost driven into illicit indulgences.

A more liberal system and a better tone of public sentiment, would advance the morals, improve the minds, and nerve the bodies of the rising generations.

I do not recollect, that in your splendid exhibition, two articles make any considerable figure, which a southern senator, on a recent visit among us, considered to be the chief product of New England, Granite and Ice. But the real staple of our hard soil is everywhere visible; viz: — free labor and mechanic skill. These powers convert our granite into palaces, and make the icicles, which nature elaborates in our cold country, melt into streams of gold in the coffers of our enterprising citizens.

Let him rejoice in his orange groves, and his sunny sky. There is a dark spot there which chills the heart. We love New England.

"Land of the forest and the rock —
  Of dark blue lake and mighty river —
Of mountains reared aloft to mock
The storm's career — the lightning's shock,
  Our own green land forever!
Land of the beautiful and brave —
The freeman's home — the martyr's grave —
  The nursery of giant men,
Whose deeds have linked with every glen,
And every hill and every stream,
The romance of some warrior-dream!
Oh — never may a son of thine,
Where'er his wandering steps incline,
Forget the sky which bent above
His childhood, as a dream of love."

By a beautiful economy of Providence, all the useful arts, like the virtues of life, are united in a close connection;* so that the advance of one necessarily carries the others with it, and a common benefit accrues to all, by an impulse that promotes the advantage of either. The account of debt and credit is kept very nearly balanced in the leger page of mutual exchanges. If the mechanic is indebted to agriculture for producing the means of subsistence, he repays the obligation, by providing better implements of husbandry. The plough, the axe and the spade, in their present state of perfection, are among the donatives of the mechanic to the yeoman; gifts of the artificer of nature's productions to the lord of the soil. The mechanic is, no doubt, largely indebted to the merchant, in whose magnificent enterprises he finds materials, often for his industry, and always for his reward; but he repays this obligation, by presenting him with that noblest production of ingenuity and mechanic skill, that wonderful creation of intellect and strength, of more endurance than the fabled giants, of more speed than a race-horse, and of more beauty than anything of earthly creation, almost up to the present time, unrivalled in majesty and power, — a sailing ship, — a contrivance of mechanic art, which broke down the barriers of nature to the enterprise of man, harnessed her elements for his coursers, and bade him, in imitation of the divine spirit,

> "Upon the wings of mighty winds,
> Come flying all abroad."

And when this imitative world of mechanic construction, freighted with treasure, and crowded with human life, is launched upon the trackless ocean,

> "In shade and storm and frequent night,"

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* Habent quoddam commune vinculum et quasi, cognatione quadam inster se continentur. — *Cic pro Archias.*

with no star for its direction, and no voice to guide it over the wilderness of waves, the mechanic's art gives to the confiding mariner a little piece of iron, no bigger than an agate stone, that with unerring fidelity points but speaks not, yet touched with such exquisite sensibility that it trembles while it turns, as if it was a young heart whose affection hardly dared trust itself to the expression of its love ; and by its side, places another little imitation of life, that sleeps not, tires not, but counts every knot of his progress, and with a prophet's miraculous foresight, tells his distance from the unseen shore.

For the compass and the chronometer, in their primitive state, the world is indebted partly to science and partly to fortune ; but for the perfection of these delicate instruments, which are almost endowed with reason by the extreme precision, exactness, and beauty of their workmanship, the obligation is transferred to mechanic ingenuity and skill.

But this magnificent offering of mechanic art to the enterprise of commerce, fades before the more astonishing gift it has made, not to commerce merely, but to arts, arms, learning, morals, manners, and, indeed, to all the great interests of life, in its complicated and wonderful machinery for the operation of steam.

The power of steam is affecting the civilized world to a degree much beyond that which resulted from the compass, the printing press, or the use of gunpowder, because, to the original potency of these great agents, it has superadded a force that cannot be expressed by any formula of arithmetic ; but it is by the mechanism through which it is made to work, that it is operating to this prodigious extent.

Give to science and philosophy, if you please, the glory of discovering that there was a power like an earthquake or volcano, and that it might be directed by human art. Where was the mighty magician, who could seize its elastic spirit, and confine it like the fairy of Eastern fable, sometimes in a bottle, and again to the limits of the globe? What modern Æolus could imprison it in its walls, stronger than the cavern of the winds? Where was the mighty Jupiter of the elements,

> " To confine its fury to its dark abodes,
> And weigh it down, oppressed with mountain loads,
> Impose a king with arbitrary sway,
> To loose its fetters, or its force obey?"*

This is the prerogative of mechanic art.

The steam-engine, in its present most admirable and exact adjustment, in the nice adaptation of its parts, and the curious facility of its contrivance, brings into practical use this tremendous agent of nature, and compels it to become the willing slave of man. Philosophy could direct, but mechanic skill only could perform.

It is among the inventions of German literature, that an ingenious investigator of the mystery of causality was enabled to form a gigantic human being, and endow him with life; but being wholly incapable of bestowing upon him a moral perception, he created a monster whose first movements were to destroy his creator.

Such was steam in the hands of the philosophers; and some tricks of this kind were played off by this modern Frankientiern, until the mechanic took him in hand, when a physical, if not a moral restraint was imposed upon him by the ingenious enginery in which he is confined; and although now he would be a terrible master, he is humble and obedient in his chains.

It is therefore not so much steam, as the steam-engine that is working miracles; for steam was no available agent so long as it was free. And such is heaven's lightning, which already the intrepidity of mechanic art aspires to confine and control, and which it is very possible may be made subservient to the purposes of man. Some future Fulton may chain it to the ship, or the car, and Yankee impatience, not then contented with riding on the thunderbolt, may exert itself to contrive new means of accelerating its velocity.

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* Sed Pater omnipotens speluncis abdidit atris,
——— molemque et montes insuper altos,
Imposuit; regemque dedit ' qui fœdere certo,
Et premere ' et laxas sciret dare jussus habenas.

It is not, however, to fable that we need go for his prototype, although he outstrips, in sober reality, all former fiction, as well as truth. When Whittemore's patent for his card-machine was about expiring, a contrivance of mechanic skill, which, at the time, seemed as miraculous as the rod of Moses, he was advised to erect one in an anti-chamber of the House of Representatives of the United States, with a view of obtaining an extension of his grant. It was accordingly put in operation in presence of many members of Congress. One of the honorable body, not much inclined to admire northern men or northern manufacturing establishments, gazed at it for some time, with the utmost surprise. At length, stretching out his bony arm, he exclaimed, in his peculiar intonation: —

" These Yankees have made an iron creature, with hands and fingers as delicate as a woman's, and with almost as much sense."

Whoever examines the improved steam-engine will find not fingers only, but head, heart and limbs, a circulation of fluids as exact as the arterial system, and, seemingly, every thing that belongs to man, but his soul.

Look at the graphic picture of a single form of it, lately given by an elegant writer on the subject of rail-roads: —

" The tearing and deafening noise with which this noble animal of man's creation advances to his work, demonstrates that it has no fear itself, but comes rejoicing like a giant to run his course. If the character of the noble creature be considered for a moment with that of a horse, the comparison is curious. With sufficient coals and water in his manger, which, it must be observed, whenever he travels he takes with him, he can, if the aggregate of his day's work be considered, carry every day, for ten miles, at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, the weight of an army of twenty-one thousand five hundred and four men, of ten stone ten pound, each, whereas, a good horse could not, at the same pace, and for the same distance, continue to carry every day more than one such man. For a distance of eighty miles, he can carry two thousand six hundred and eighty-eight, at a rate (sixteen miles an hour) that neither the hare, the antelope, nor the race-horse could keep up with him. No journey ever tires him. He is never heard to grumble or hiss, but for want of work; the faster he goes, the more ravenously he feeds, and for two years he can thus travel without medicine or surgery."

The steam-engine* of the mechanic is to become the pacificator of the world, by making war so obviously ruinous, and confounding victory and defeat in one general and inevitable destruction of the combatants, that there can be neither motive nor object in the contest. There can be no naval warfare, when ships of the line are driven from the ocean by steam frigates. Naval tactics, which heretofore have witched the world with noble seamanship, become useless before a power which takes the weather-guage from the wind, and bears up to the encounter as if Ætna and Vesuvius were spouting at each other cataracts of flame. There can be no land battle when steam cannon shall pour their torrents of shot on the one side and the other, and annihilate both armies before they come within sound of their trumpets.

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* In the course of a well digested lecture on the steam-engine, by Mr. Sims, of Chacewater, delivered at the Truro Institution, a comparison was drawn between the engines of Watt's time, and those of the present day. As nearly as the average of the former could be obtained, their duty could not be more than 15,000,000 lbs., lifted a foot high by the consumption of a bushel of coal; while in Messrs. Lean's report of the last month, the average duty of sixty-one pumping engines was found to be 54,000,000 lbs. Those sixty-one engines consumed for a month, 4,283 tons of coal, and lifted 41,000,000 tons of water 100 fathoms high. The same number of engines in Watt's time would, to do the same work, consume 15,418 tons of coal, which at 15s. would be £11,563; from which deducting £3,211, the cost of working at the present day, there would remain £8,352 per month, or upwards of £100,000 a year, saved in fuel on sixty-one engines. The greatest load lifted by any engine now at work in this country was by one in the consolidated mines, which raised a load of 9,000 lbs. every double stroke it made, and did this nine times a minute, amounting to 567,022 tons, lifted 7 feet 6 inches in twenty-four hours; and this astonishing machine could be started, stopped, or regulated, by a little boy.—*Mechanic's Magazine.*

Nor is this terrible agency the only means it possesses of preserving peace. It is to bring mankind into a common brotherhood; annihilate space and time in the intercourse of human life; increase the social relations; draw closer the ties of philanthropy and benevolence; multiply common benefits, and the reciprocal interchange of them, and by a power of yet unknown kindness, give to reason and religion an empire which they have but nominally possessed in the conduct of mankind.

The changes which are produced in all the relations of life by the mechanic arts, forces upon us the inquiry, whence is their impulse? From what source is their power derived? They act primarily upon the elements of nature, but these elements are always the same.

"The velocity of lightning, the sound of thunder, the power of the wind, do not increase. The heat of the sun, the blueness of the sky, the freshness of the mountain air, the solemn grandeur of the trackless ocean, remain unaltered. The nest of the bird improves no more than his plumage; the habitation of the beaver no more than his fur; and lovely as is the melody of the lark, the unchanged accents of its morning hymn daily proclaim to us from the firmament of heaven, that, in the congregation of the works of nature, there is no distinction of tenses, for that what is, and what was, and what will be, are the same."

Gravitation, magnetism, steam, are precisely what they were at the creation of the world. The earth, in its successive revolutions of four thousand years, has neither gained nor lost a second of time. Space, which is measured with so much exactness, and time, which is determined with such absolute precision, is each what it was before the pendulum was applied to practical use. The physical power of man varies very little from what it originally was. Yet everything about it is in progress of change.

Whence is the cause? Who is the mighty artificer that travels over creation, and uses at his pleasure the materials of nature? MIND. THE HUMAN MIND, the only progressive and improvable agent known to us in the universe of God; that indescribable and mysterious existence, of whose nature and condition neither science nor philosophy can teach us, but whose actual being and immortal duration is assured to us by innate feeling and a sublime faith. The first lesson we are taught by experience, and the first sentiment which is encouraged by hope is, that it is itself the great and exclusive object of human concern; that man, the undying, imperishable, eternal man, the same in this world and that which is to come, is the care of an overruling Providence; that the welfare of the race is the proper object of his affections, and that as this object is more and more developed, it will be found most consistent with his individual happiness; — that for the great purpose of his existence he is endowed with powers extensive and improvable; thrown upon his own resources, left to his own responsibility. That the grand machinery of creation is intended not to improve matter, but man, to advance him and not that, so that his qualities of mind should be brought out and brightened, and made useful; his affections purified and ennobled, and that in all the relations he sustains, according to the measure of his individual capacity, in the class in which he is placed — he should be prepared for that superior station, and worthy of that immortal existence which he is destined to enjoy.

THE

# THIRD EXHIBITION

OF THE

# MASSACHUSETTS

# Charitable Mechanic Association,

AT QUINCY HALL,

IN THE CITY OF BOSTON,

September 20, 1841.

BE JUST AND FEAR NOT.

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1841.

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# REPORT.

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THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION, to whom was intrusted the direction of the Third Exhibition of the Association, respectfully Report :—

That, in prosecuting the purpose of their appointment, they procured, in addition to the entire range of Quincy Hall, the use of Faneuil Hall, thus providing for the Exhibition ample room for the display of all the articles contributed, and securing avenues sufficient for the accommodation of as many visiters as could be anticipated.

The Managers selected and appointed, as General Superintendent of the Exhibition, Mr. WILLIAM WASHBURN, a gentleman to whom the Association was indebted, at the last Exhibition, for the judicious arrangements, which, on that occasion, received entire approbation. It is but an act of justice to Mr. Washburn, to say, that on this occasion, his unremitted labors to carry into complete effect the purposes for which the Exhibition was contemplated, and his taste, manifested in the general disposition of the immense number and variety of the articles, entitle him to the respectful remembrances of the Association.

Some months previous to the day appointed for the opening of the Exhibition, circulars were transmitted to the most important manufactories in New England, and information respecting it was universally diffused throughout this region of our country, by means of advertisements in the newspapers. The Board of Managers are not aware that any proper measure, adapted to increase the interest or augment the splendor of the Exhibition, was neglected. Yet they feel obliged to say, that, in a few instances, there seemed to be a want of co-operation with them in their efforts; and it must be admitted, that in two or three departments, there was but a meagre manifestation of the skill and enterprise which might have been more ambitiously displayed. Still, it is believed that, if the *number* of articles was less, in proportion to the *space* they occupied, than at the preceding Exhibition, the deficiency was more than balanced by their superiority in material and workmanship.

In awarding Medals and Diplomas, the Managers have been guided by the decisions of the several Committees, appointed to examine and judge of the merits of the various articles. These Judges were selected with reference to their familiarity with the character, construction, or manufacture of the peculiar subjects of examination; and, in all practicable cases, the selection was made of gentlemen, who were not members of the Association. It is presumed that the decisions of these intelligent and disinterested Committees will give general satisfaction. As testimonials of their approbation, 19 Gold Medals, 116 Silver Medals, and 300 Diplomas have been distributed among the contributors.

Invitations to visit the Exhibition were transmitted to the American and Mechanic Institutes of the city of New York; to the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia; to the Mechanic Association of Troy, N. Y.; and to the Mechanic Associations in all the New England States. Our invitation was accepted, and the Exhibition was visited by delegations from the Institutes and Associations in New York, Philadelphia, Providence, Portsmouth, Portland, Bangor, Salem, and Lowell.

The Exhibition was opened on Monday, September 20, and closed on Saturday, October 2. During its continuance, it was visited by nearly eighty thousand persons.

On Friday evening, October 1st, at the request of the Managers, our associate, the Hon. STEPHEN FAIRBANKS, as Chairman of the Board of Judges, announced the decisions of that Board, in presence of the judges, contributors, and many members of the Association. Previous to the annunciation, Mr. Fairbanks delivered a brief but interesting Address, a copy of which, for publication, was requested, and constitutes a part of this Report.

By direction of the Board of Managers,

JOSEPH LEWIS, CHAIRMAN.

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# ADDRESS OF MR. FAIRBANKS.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 11, 1841.

DEAR SIR,

In compliance with a vote of the Government of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, the undersigned, a Committee appointed for that purpose, have the pleasure to express to you the thanks of that Board, for the very acceptable manner in which you performed the duty imposed on you, as Chairman of the Board of Judges, and to request that you would furnish a copy of the Address delivered by you, on the evening of the 1st inst. to be published with the Reports of the various Committees, appointed to examine the contributions to the Third Exhibition and Fair of the Association.

With sincere respect,
Your friends and associates,
JOSEPH LEWIS,
CHARLES LEIGHTON,
URIEL CROCKER.

Hon. STEPHEN FAIRBANKS.

---

BOSTON, OCTOBER 12, 1841.

GENTLEMEN,

Having, though with reluctance, consented to act as Chairman of the Board of Judges, at the late Exhibition and Fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, and my respected associates having done me the favor to express their opinion that the short Address I then made may with propriety appear with the Reports of the doings on that interesting occasion, I herewith very respectfully submit it to your disposal.

With sentiments of esteem,
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obliged friend,
STEPHEN FAIRBANKS.

Messrs. JOSEPH LEWIS,
CHARLES LEIGHTON,
URIEL CROCKER.

# ADDRESS.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen:*—

THE Government of the MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION having made arrangements to promulgate, at the present time, the names of those, to whom premiums have been awarded for the best specimens of the Arts, in which they are respectively engaged,—I have felt it my duty to comply with the request that has been made to me, to offer a few thoughts, which naturally force themselves on the mind, by reason of the pleasant scenes, which we have been permitted to witness. They must indeed be few, for the time, which I feel myself at liberty to occupy, will not permit me to do more than to glance slightly at the subjects, to which I respectfully ask your consideration.

The success, which attended similar Exhibitions of this Association, in 1837 and 1839, was so far beyond what the first projectors anticipated, that some of our friends have doubted whether, on any subsequent occasion, the same lively interest would be manifested, either by the public, or the artisans and the contributors.

It is most gratifying, however, to know, that, in variety and depth of interest, no Exhibition of the kind, probably, ever surpassed, if any has equalled, the present one.

To such grand and inspiring scenes, who can feel indifferent? This and similar Exhibitions are doubly impressive and encouraging, from the fact that they give such strong evidence of the inventive genius of our fellow citizens, whose improvements in the arts have already exerted a wide-spread influence; and are destined shortly to stand unrivalled in any country.

If we love our country, we must cherish and foster its interests, scientific as well as literary.

As we enter the halls of this striking and very interesting Exhibition, one of the first thoughts that spring up in the mind, is, that the great and goodly display before us is the work, or the result, of the social nature and condition of man, in a highly civilized condition.

We say at once, that nothing like this could ever be produced or witnessed, in a community where the work of mental cultivation had not shed its benign and exalting influence; and where the natural promptings of the human heart had not found congenial spirits, by which it was aided in making such important advances.

We have heard a great deal said, and more said of late, than of old, against associations, societies, and corporations. They are denounced as monopolies; built up for the especial benefit of the few, to the injury of the many. They are said to have a strong tendency to destroy the feelings of personal and individual responsibility; to impose restraints upon individual freedom, particularly of the mind; to engross power—the power of wealth and numbers—and consequently the influence that wealth and numbers can control; to wear off the pointed peculiarities of character, by the attrition that always takes place in moving masses; and thus to leave all men alike, and not in the best condition for individual enterprise.

I readily admit, that, as matter of fact, we do see some of these evils, to a greater or less extent, grow out of some, if not out of many, of the associations, or forms of associate action, by which the present age is distinguished from all that have gone before it.

It seems to me, however, not to be wise, or just to the social principle of our nature, even if these charges be well founded, to say, without further evidence, that these admitted evils are necessarily inherent; that they are essential to all associations, and must therefore be found wherever social action is found.

Is it not rather due to our social nature, as well as our individual, to inquire whether the evils, which have been so generally attributed to associations, may not with quite as much justice be referred to infirmities, or defects in the character of the individuals, of whom the associations are composed; to their laying aside the feelings of individual responsibility, while acting as component parts of a society, or members of a body corporate, and consenting to bear a part of the responsibility of an act, for which they would never consent to stand *wholly* responsible.

Some persons entertain such an inveterate prejudice against all corporations, as to believe, or affect to believe, that all men will do that in their social capacity, which they would not do in their individual.

This may be true of some men; but, for the sake of humanity, it is to be hoped such cases are of rare occurrence. When there is one code of morals for private life, and another for public, it is all wrong; in that it is necessarily an injury to the party or parties affected by it. It should not, at any rate, be laid at the door of associations in general. It should rather attach to the individual who seeks, or who dares, in his weakness or his wickedness, to do, that in company, which he would not dare to do alone; and this, under the mistaken notion that his own blame will be lessened, by being divided among all, who co-operate with him.

We live under a popular government. The people themselves are the depositories of all power. The danger, therefore, arising from associated action, to the best interests of the community, may generally be met and prevented, by other and opposite associate action, either by the State, in form of legislation, or by some philanthropic association, designed expressly to counteract and defeat that, which is the subject of complaint.

So long as all are left free to act; so long as men will be true to themselves, and live up to their own best interest; so long as men will have the moral courage to speak out, and call acts and things by their right names, cupidity and fraud will be banished from all decent society, and truth and uprightness will be found to control and regulate all social as well as individual action.

But let us look upon associations as we will, we cannot avoid them. Complain of them as we may, we cannot do them away. They belong to our social nature, and will continue while that exists. They are incident to our very being. They are necessary to our improvement. They are at once the means and the marks of civilization. They increase individual power, mental improvement and moral happiness, to an unlimited extent. Where would be the joys of domestic life without them? Every family, every school, is an association; and though last, not least, so is every church. And while we hold in vivid recollection, the holy satisfaction, with which we go up thither for social worship, let us be slow to frown upon that great, and all-pervading principle of association, to which we owe every thing that adorns and blesses society; nay, to which we are indebted for society itself. Let us see to it, that in all our associate acts and relations, we are true to ourselves; that we suffer not our social connections and sympathies, to blind us to our individual responsibilities; and that in our associate relations we as sternly maintain our personal, individual integrity, as we do when acting on our sole responsibility in our private affairs; and then we shall have less reason, than we have sometimes thought we had, to complain of the activity of the principle, by which men in our days are drawn into associations.

It is a principle, which should be well understood by every man, whether as an individual or as a member of a corporation, and one that should be early impressed upon the minds of our young men, that any deviation from the most exact and scrupulous integrity, is repugnant to the principles of uprightness and frankness, that ought to exist between parties in any negotiation. Any dissimulation on either part, concerning the subject of the contract, and which the other party has an interest in knowing, is contrary to that good faith, which is due from one man to another; and ought to be promptly discountenanced.

This principle does not at all effect a fair return in any business transaction. It is a mistaken idea to suppose, that what is a good bargain on one side must of necessity be a bad one on the other. All legitimate business operations are in effect exchanges, for the purpose of bringing the products of industry to the hand of the ultimate consumer; and if conducted with skill and integrity, may be profitable on both sides.

The Exhibition, which is the occasion of our assembling, is deeply interesting; not to the mechanic alone, as a scene where he may compare his own progress, in his own department, with that of others in the same or a kindred department; nor yet alone to the admirer or connoisseur, in the arts of civilized life;

but almost as much so to the merchant, the philanthropist and the moralist.

In this Exhibition, each and all may see the triumph of mind over matter; see how a plan or purpose to facilitate necessary labor, or to multiply its products without adding to their cost, is carried into beneficial and beautiful effect, by the aid of mechanical skill, which, under the guidance of science, gathered from books or experiments, takes hold of the most intractable materials—wood, metal or stone—and makes them ductile and plastic; and shapes them, and combines them, in such a way, as to present to another's mind, in actual operation, what first existed in idea, in the workman's own.

To the man of wealth, it cannot but be obvious, if he will but give the subject a moment's thought, how much he owes to the mechanic arts, for many of his daily enjoyments. What but the mechanic arts rived the masses of the granite quarry into blocks for the foundation of his stately mansion? raised the clay from its bed, called chemistry to its aid, and converted it into bricks; laid them in order, and, converting stones into mortar, connected them together; split the strata of the slate ledges, and spread them as a roof over his head; fused flint and lead into glass to let in the sun and keep out the wind; laid the axe at the root of the stately oak; nay, made the axe, the saw and the plane before it used them, in ministering to his wants?

What but the mechanic arts has preserved the oracles of God, converting perishable rags into enduring pages; poisonous metals, lead and antimony, into types; and thus changing the means of the body's death, into the means of the soul's eternal life! It is mechanic art that has done all this; all this, and much more. In all this, as in all the multitude of pleasant and curious things, to be seen in the Exhibition rooms, we see what beauty and utility may be produced by associate action.

Then again, when we see the authority of mind over matter, thus clearly manifested, we can hardly fail to see the reciprocal influence of matter, and material operation, upon mind. How is invention stimulated, ingenuity sharpened, by the various mechanical processes, which in an Exhibition like this, are displayed! How are the various organs of the body exercised and invigorated! What dexterity is attained! How are the perceptions of the beautiful and the perfect heightened! How is science spurred on to new conquests! How is the mind enriched with the treasures of knowledge; and skill acquired to convert all these treasures to the use, profit and advantage, as well as the happiness of social, civilized man! I say to the profit and advantage of man; to the supply of his wants, to the enlarging and filling up of the circle of his rational enjoyments, and to the multiplication of the means of his welfare as a moral, accountable being. For this is the true, the only legitimate end of all the arts, and all the sciences. So far as this end is pursued and compassed, so far is the prosecution of the mechanic arts moral in its tendency; so far are the mechanic deeds moral in their character.

These interesting studies and experiments, when rightly appreciated, cannot fail, it seems to me, of directing the mind to the unnumbered varieties of the works of nature; the order and system, which universally prevail in her operations; and the adaptation of each and every object to its particular purpose. The perfection of the most minute, as well as the more enlarged, evinces the action of an all-intelligent mind; and should impress every observer with this solemn and interesting truth; that there is One, who ruleth and reigneth over the vast universe; in whom is concentrated all power, wisdom and goodness.

It is extremely gratifying to observe, in examining the vast variety, which this Exhibition presents, how few articles are seen, which can offend the most sensitive moral feeling. This speaks in no very measured terms in favor of the general morality of our artizans. It shows that their employments, and the fruits of their scientific researches, are favorable to the general welfare. That while they promote, directly, the convenience, comfort and physical good of their fellow citizens and themselves, they are not *adverse* to their highest, their moral interest.

In reference to this Association, which was organized more than forty years since, it is believed that this is well deserved commendation, not only to its present members, but to the original founders, some of whom are still with us, to witness the fruits of the seeds they first planted; fruits, which they now see in their maturity, scattered all over their native land; giving life, health and happiness, to millions of their fellow beings.

They believed it to be "universally admitted, that the combined operation of the mechanic powers" would continue to be "the source of those useful inventions and scientific arts," which "had given to polished society its wealth, conveniences, respectability and defence:" and that "the association of those, who conduct these powers in their operations," would "prove highly beneficial in promoting mutual good offices and friendship, in assisting the necessitous, encouraging the ingenious and in rewarding fidelity."

To aid in effecting such important results, this Association was organized; and it is due to its members, now numbering nearly eight hundred, to say, that few institutions have better carried out the design of its first patrons.

Probably there is not upon the globe, at the present time, another place, in which there could be brought together, at the same cost of money, and effort and time, so great a display of the fruits of mechanical ingenuity and skill, directed to ends, so generally conducive to the welfare of man, as is now presented in this Exhibition; and it is gratifying to see the efforts of the contributors so liberally encouraged by the community. It is an evidence that the right spirit is abroad; and that the people understand their national, as well as their personal interest.

It should be matter of congratulation to all, that scenes like this are presented at stated periods. I know of no greater auxiliary to the perpetuity of our freedom and independence as a nation, than the promotion of the mechanic arts, to such an extent as to render us capable of supplying most of our wants, from the inventive genius and industry of the citizens of our own country; and as this can best be obtained by associate action, let us cherish and support all well-conducted associations.

Mr. President: I will take leave of this important subject, in the words of one of our most distinguished honorary members, who addressed this Association with such thrilling effect, at their first Exhibition.*

"Mechanics of America; respect your calling; respect yourselves. The cause of human improvement has no firmer or more powerful friends. In the great temple of nature, whose foundation is the earth, whose pillars are the eternal hills; whose roof is the star-lit sky; whose organ tones are the whispering breezes and the sounding storm; whose architect is God; there is no ministry more sacred than that of the intelligent mechanic."

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* Hon. Edward Everett.

Mr. President: Before I proceed to announce the premiums, I feel that it is due to the Board of Judges, by whose reports the Executive Committee have made the awards, to say, that in the performance of the arduous and responsible duties referred to them, they have felt much embarrassed in determining in many instances, to whom the prize rightly belonged; so little difference could be discovered, in the design and execution of many of the specimens submitted to their judgment.

If they fail to give satisfaction to all parties, they trust that the only charge, to which they will be liable, will be the want of judgment, and not the indulgence of partiality.

# REPORTS OF THE JUDGES.

## REPORTS OF THE JUDGES ON THE VARIOUS ARTICLES EXHIBITED AT FANEUIL AND QUINCY HALLS, CLASSIFIED UNDER THEIR PROPER HEADS, WITH AWARDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PREMIUMS.

## MACHINERY AND NEW INVENTIONS.

THE Committee on Machinery and New Inventions have attended to the duty assigned them, as well as the circumstances, in which they were placed, would allow them to do; and they regret that, owing to the tardiness of many of the contributors, scarcely a single machine was to be found in the Hall, at the opening of the Exhibition. They much feared, that, in this respect, there would be a falling off from the previous Exhibitions; but, before the close, numerous machines were brought in, and, as in former years, delighted crowds by the skill and ingenuity which they displayed. Many of the machines were improvements upon those formerly exhibited, while many others were novel in their construction, and all showed an increased knowledge of mechanical principles and of those geometrical laws, which teach proportion, and thus prevent failure from want of strength on the one part, and the overloading of the machines by crude material on the other. May we not hope that thus bringing the ingenious and scientific in direct collision, as is done in these assemblages of machines from all parts of our country, much good is done and much knowledge communicated? If so, then the end and object, for which the Exhibition was established, is effected; and although equal and exact justice may not be always awarded to all, perhaps the error is as often caused by the contributors themselves by not depositing with their machines descriptions of the improvements claimed, or explanations of the principles, upon which their machines are based, as from want of knowledge or attention upon the part of the judges. Let us then hope, that, whenever another Exhibition shall take place, every inventor will deposite, at the time of entry, a description of his machine and of the improvement claimed. The task of judges will then be easy, compared to what it has been, and justice be more fairly awarded.

No. 2. Eli Johnson, *Ellington, Conn.* An Odometer. This machine is adapted for a wagon or carriage wheel, twelve feet in circumference. When attached to a wheel *exactly* twelve feet in circumference, set down the distance indicated by the machine when the carriage is started and the distance when it stops; subtract the former from the latter, and the remainder is the true distance gone over. If the wheel exceeds 12 feet, multiply the excess by 440, (that being the number of times a 12-feet wheel revolves in a mile,) and call the product the *mile excess*, which multiply by the number of miles shown to have been run, and add the product to them, to get the true distance. If the wheel be less than 12 feet, multiply the less or minus by 440, and call the product the *mile minus*, which multiply by the number of miles shown to have been run, and subtract the product from them; the remainder is the true distance. The largest wheel on the machine revolves once in a quarter of a mile, and is marked with rods. The middle wheel is turned one tooth in a quarter of a mile, and makes an entire revolution in 25 miles, and is marked with miles and quarters. The third wheel is turned one tooth in 25 miles, and revolves once in 2,000 miles, and is marked with hundreds and quarters of hundreds. Care must be taken to set down the whole amount indicated on both the smallest and middle wheels added together for miles and quarters, and on the largest wheel for rods. Set down and work the sum according to the rules of compound multiplication and subtraction, carrying by 80 for rods, and by 4 for quarters.

6. W. Dickenson, *Worcester.* Model Paper Machine.

29. C. W. Hawkes, *Lowell.* Model Cotton Press, an ingenious and well contrived press and worthy of notice. *Diploma.*

55. G. W. Caswell, *Boston,* (an apprentice.) Model Steam Engine. *Diploma.*

67. J. W. Shalor, *Haddam, Conn.* Model Leather Scouring Machine. A useful article, though aiming at very humble service.

94. Crocker, Brother & Co., *Taunton.* Calico Printing Rolls. These are very perfect and beautiful articles. They were commended highly at the last Exhibition and they appear to have been improved. *Silver Medal.*

105. Geo. Matoon, *Lowell.* Weaver's Harness. *Diploma.*

107. C. C. Nichols, *Lowell.* Weaver's Harness. *Diploma.*

These two harnesses appear to be perfect, and are recommended to all manufacturers.

128. J. Pratt, *Sherburne.* A Silk Spinning Machine.

131. B. D. Whitney, *Winchendon.* Cloth Stretching Machine. A durable machine, which we judge must work well. *Diploma.*

133. Charles Woodworth, *Charlestown.* Steam Guage Cock.

141. J. W. Brooks, *Stow.* Self-Applying Brake. This may be a very useful invention, but it is impossible to judge accurately of its value from a model. The inventor's description of it was submitted to the Committee, but, as it could be but imperfectly understood, without a drawing, it has not been thought necessary to publish it.

156. E. Leman, Jr., *Boston.* Model Arch Bridge.

174. George Slader, *Boston.* Model Low Pressure Engine. Very creditable to a young man, who amused himself in making it, in hours of leisure. It was well finished, and is deserving of notice. *Diploma.*

208. Truman Walcot, *Stow.* Shingle Machine. Works quick and well, and may be considered a good machine. *Diploma.*

211. Wilson & Bogman, *Boston.* Washing Machine. The Committee can say nothing for or against this machine, nor do they suppose any one can, who has not used it. They presume it may be as useful as a thousand others, which have been *invented* for the same purpose.

220. Tilson & Mitchell, *Boston.* Leather Hammering Machine. Works like a trip hammer; the motion given by the feet.

259. D. Bronsden, *Boston.* Door Spring. Useful, and not liable to get out of order. The force increases as the door closes.

267. Uel Reynolds, *New York.* Patent Axle Box. A good and well made article.

272. A. Parris, *Boston.* Model of a Beacon. There has been a great deal of skill displayed in constructing the Beacon, of which this is a model, and we have no doubt it will stand until the material (iron) of which it is constructed shall be destroyed by the element which surrounds it.

277. T. J. Cornell, *Worcester.* Rotary Metallic Hone. This is a real Yankee labor-saving machine, and no one but a genuine Yankee would have ever contrived it. It works well, giving a capital edge, and with it any bungler can give as good an edge to a razor as the most expert artist in the *shaving* line. *Diploma.*

300. Southgate & Co., *Leicester.* Machine Cards. The most perfectly beautiful and well made of any we ever saw. *Diploma.*

335. L. ENSOR, *Boston.* Rose Engine. Damask Cutting Machine. The first of these tools is an improvement on the old machine; of what value we are unable to judge; but the machine for ornamenting, in those beautiful wavy lines, the pencil case, is said to be original. It was carried to England and introduced there by the inventor. It certainly does the work very rapidly, as well as beautifully, and is entitled to much notice. *Silver Medal.*

359. E. JENKINS, *Boston.* Quilting Frame.

360. H. M. MILLER, *Worcester.* Screw Wrench. Highly finished and well contrived. *Diploma.*

378. DAVENPORT & BRIDGES, *Cambridge.* Model Railroad Cars. Most persons who travel by railroad, experience a continual repetition of sudden jars or shocks, arising from the sideway movement of the flanges of the wheels of the car against the rails of the track, and so extensive are the evils of these frequent shocks, that besides being greatly to the discomfort of the passengers, preventing them from reading while travelling, they are highly injurious to the carriages and rails, causing their joints and connecting parts to become loose and deranged. The object of this improvement is to obviate the above effects of the lateral motion, by springs suitably arranged; and in order to accomplish the same, the body of the carriage is supported on springs, by means of suspending or pendulous bars, which permit a lateral motion of the running machinery, independent of the body of the carriage; and side springs are disposed so as to reduce the shocks of the wheels on the rails. The particular arrangements of the several parts, and their application to freight as well as passenger cars, the Committee will not undertake to enumerate; but they have the satisfaction of knowing that this invention promises to be exceedingly useful, and that it has been adopted on most of the railroads in the vicinity of Boston, with good success. A letter, written in the cars when the train was travelling at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, has been shown to the Committee, which, to all appearance, is as well written as if done in the compting room. *Silver Medal.*

393. L. HARTSON, *Boston.* Rotary Balance Wheel Churn.

147. W. WHITTEMORE, JR., *West Cambridge.* One Cotton Gin. One Steering Apparatus for Steamboats. Of the Cotton Gin, the Committee cannot give an opinion, Mr. Whittemore not being able to show the operation of it, for want of some raw cotton. They think, however, it appears likely to answer the purpose for which it is intended.

The Steering Apparatus is an ingenious contrivance for steering steamboats, and its object is to give motion to the rudder by means of parallel rods of iron, which are attached to levers on the rudder head.

Motion is given by a pinion, which plays into a spur wheel, moving the ratchet on the forward end of the bars; great power is attained by these means, and all danger of losing command of the boat by the destruction of the steering ropes being burnt in case of fire, is avoided. We hail with pleasure every attempt to add to the security of life, and hope Mr. Whittemore will find some one who will give him an opportunity of introducing his plan and testing its utility. *Diploma.*

433. J. L. Kendall, *Boston.* Miniature Steam Engine.

551. J. D. Wyer, *Boston.* Railroad Car. This is a Barrel Car, made with staves, and hooped; it was a well made model, but the Committee doubt if it will ever be put to any practical use.

436. C. Harris, *Worcester.* Bank Bill Trimmer. This instrument exhibits no great stretch of invention, but may be found useful.

458. Jonathan Hill, *Billerica.* Leather Splitting Machine. This belongs to a class of tools that are always found useful. It was well made, as were several others of the same family.

459. G. S. Griggs, *Roxbury.* Safety Brake. The advantages of this brake are described in the specification by the patentee to be, that expense is saved in the smaller number of brakemen' required. The train may be checked as soon as the engineer, or any one forward, descries danger; and the apparatus is more effectual and more certain for this purpose than the common hand-brake. The danger arising from the brakemen jumping off, as they sometimes do, is avoided. In case of some of the cars breaking loose, as they sometimes do, the lines are so adjusted that the brake is put in gear by the very circumstance of the cars breaking loose, and thus the cars detached from the train are stopped, instead of drifting on the road as they otherwise do, to the great danger of cars thus detached, as well as of the other cars of the train;—(an instance of the security from this brake in such an emergency has actually occurred on the Boston and Providence Railroad.) If the object be merely to check the speed and not stop the train, this is done by merely loosening the pulley-band by means of the tempering screw, by which its degree of tension is regulated. The brake is of comparatively small expense. The application of it does not prevent managing the brake by hand or foot as heretofore, whenever this is preferred.

The principle and operation of this brake will be obvious to any person acquainted with the subject, from the drawings and description of the patentee. The want of some ready and effectual means of controlling and stopping the train, in cases of emergency, has, as is well known, been the occasion of many disasters, and great loss of lives and property.

As it is often the case that new kinds of apparatus, which appear on a first examination to be useful, are found, on long trial, to be subject to inconveniences in practical application and continued use, by which their utility is impaired, if not entirely defeated, the patentee deemed it proper to give the statements of some persons who are competent judges, and are practically acquainted with the operation of his brake by long experience, in order to satisfy those interested in the inquiry, that, on a thorough trial, it has not been found to be liable to any such objection. For this purpose he gave to the Committee the statements of many persons, and letters of recommendation from Leonard Crossman and Abraham A. Monroe, of Providence, persons who had been several years employed on the Boston and Providence Railroad.

*Silver Medal.*

526. T. Thorpe, *West Cambridge.* Scroll Striking Machine. Sash Machine. Well made and ingenious, but their merits could not be estimated without seeing the operation of the machines.

586. Walker & Mackintire, *Portsmouth, N. H.* Stocking Mill. This is one of the most ingenious and difficult machines to make, of which the Committee have any knowledge. It was in operation during the whole time of the Exhibition, and the work was extremely well done. The proprietors assure the public that it will knit 40 pairs of coarse socks a day, each loom, or 12 pairs of drawers, and in proportion, of the finest and nicest goods.

The advantages of this loom over the best looms in use, are that one loom will "turn out" three times the work of any other. One girl can tend two to four looms, thus performing work equal to nine persons with the hand looms; it admits of a variation of 4 to 6 numbers of yarn without alteration; is capable of knitting much harder twisted yarn; and it does not injure the yarn, the "falling jacks" being dispensed with. One set of needles will last six times as long. The machinery generally does not get out of order so often, and will wear much longer than that of any other loom. *Gold Medal.*

634. E. Putnam, *Danvers.* Leather Splitting Machine. What is said of 458, applies to this also.

635. E. Noble, *Boston.* Rolling Machine.

645. W. P. Baker, *Boston.* Lock Alarm. There is considerable ingenuity in this machine; it is so contrived that if any one attempts to open a lock, door, or window, &c., a whistle, similar to the one on a locomotive, is blown, either within or outside the house, by a cylinder of compressed air, and thus gives immediate alarm.

*Silver Medal.*

908. T. Blanchard, *South Boston.* Model Saw Mill. Like all this gentleman's contrivances, this is ingenious and we think useful.

684. J. M. O'Brien, *Boston.* Patent Windlass. This machine gives, with *one* wheel, a progressive motion to the barrel of the windlass by the downward as well as by the upward strokes of the brakes. The English Dobinson windlass requires two wheels. When *two* wheels are used, one at each end of the barrel—*and the aft brakes only are used* (as is frequently the case, because the present fashion of constructing the forecastle deck often renders the *forward* brakes of but little use)—the *down* strokes of the brakes, which are far more powerful than the *up* ones, are more available in this machine. In the English method, when the *aft* brakes only are used, the weight must be raised, during half the time, by the *up* strokes alone; but in this windlass, by working the brakes *alternately,* (which cannot be done in the English one,) one party is working the *down* strokes, while the other is working the *up* strokes; thus working with a constant force, and getting the greatest medium or average power. Again—in the English windlass, one half the power must be transmitted through a long bar, but in this, the power has the advantage of what is called a *short nip.* It has three powers or rates. The palls or dogs are upset in about one second—the palls of *the barrel* are as in the common windlass. When a wheel is used at each end of the barrel, as is the common usage, the following advantage may be obtained. By upsetting the palls which propel on the upward strokes of the *aft* brakes (which can be done in a second of time) and arranging the men at the two brakes *abaft* the windlass, they can work the brakes *alternately* and propel the windlass rapidly; and when the anchor begins to draw hard, they can, without altering a particle of the apparatus, work *together,* and thus exert a double force. This advantage must be desirable on frequent occasions. In the English windlass, one half the power is transmitted through a long warping bar, placed at an unfavorable angle; no such objection occurs to this machine. In fine, this machine has all the advantages of the English, in addition to its own peculiar merits. *Diploma.*

699. N. B. & F. Johnson, *S. Woburn.* Leather Splitter and Knife.

700. Kimball & Trask, *Danvers.* Shoe Punch. Useful and convenient.

704. W. Muller, *Boston.* Screw Wrench. A good tool. *Diploma.*

720. S. Nicolson, *Boston.* Rail Road Alarm Signals. We spoke very favorably of these contrivances two years since, and hoped they would have been found so useful, ere this, as to have been generally introduced.

742. E. A. Child, *Boston.* A Fire Syringe.

758. Jonathan Hill, *Billerica.* A Match-splitting Machine.

1076. **Lettes Hammond**, *Middletown, Conn.* A Bank Lock. This Lock was rudely made, but upon a good principle; we should think it more difficult for a rogue to pick than most others.

800. **Root & Co.**, *Roxbury.* Washing Machine.

849. **Freeman Walcot**, *Watertown.* Planing Machine—was not at work, but appeared to be a good machine.

932. **H. A. Denny**, *Leicester.* Machine Cards. These Cards are fully equal to No. 300 in every respect. *Diploma.*

861. **B. R. Harwood**, *Boston.* Model Screw Cutter. A pretty little tool.

693. **J. P. Marston**, *Charlestown.* Model Saw Mill. Well arranged in its various parts.

922. **Hinckley & Drury**, *Boston.* Locomotive. This Engine was in operation during the whole of the Exhibition, giving motion to the machinery in the Hall. The engine was secured in its place, while its working wheels were in contact with two wheels attached to a shaft, on the end of which was a pully, from which a belt was carried to the pullies on the shafting in the Hall; and thence power was given out as required. The whole arrangement was simple and effective, and the shafting remarkably well made.

The Locomotive was a strong substantial machine, made for use more than for show, and we have no doubt, from our knowledge of its construction, that it will prove effective and durable. The engine with water weighs about 23,000 lbs. There is a weight of about 15,000 lbs. on the driving wheels, which are 5 feet in diameter. The boiler contains 80 tubes—each 7 feet 10 inches long and 2 inches in diameter. The fire box contains 44 feet of fire surface. The cylinders are 10 1-2 inches caliber, 20 inches stroke. The difference in the arrangement of this machine from those in general use, consists in the cylinders and all the working parts of the engine being attached to the frame, independent of the boiler—so that the boiler can at any time be taken out without disturbing the machinery. The pumps are also differently arranged—as in the engines in general use, the pump plungers, being connected with the cross heads of the engine, have to move the same distance, and with the same velocity of the pistons—which is the cause of the pump valves getting out of order—but in this engine we move the pump plungers only one third the length of the cylinders, which gives an easy motion to the plungers and the valves. The water is injected at the bottom of the fire box, as far from the tubes as it can be placed, near which point the pumps are located—thus but little length of pipe is required to connect with the tender, while the usual method is to locate the pumps near the middle of the boiler, and inject the cold water into the boiler in the neighborhood of the tubes. The arrangement is as simple, and we believe will prove as durable, as any locomotive in use. *Silver Medal.*

1024. A. THOMPSON, *Peru.* Model Water Wheel. Removed before it was examined.

1027. ROSS WINANS, *Baltimore, Md.* Railroad Wheels. Sections of Do. These castings appeared sound and the proportions good.

1035. G. W. TAYLOR, *Boston.* Submarine Armor. Mr. Taylor has at last, after immense labor and great sacrifice of time and money, brought this useful apparatus to such perfection, that he can with perfect safety, descend to great depths of water, carrying with him his lanthorn to enable him to see distinctly how to perform what he wishes. We should like to describe the whole of this apparatus, if we had room for the description. In the presence of numbers, Mr. Taylor descended into the water under the bottom of the Columbus, and examined her bottom; and we have no doubt he could nail on a sheet of copper, and do some other repairs which at times may be very necessary on the bottom of a ship. We think this apparatus would be useful, if for no other purpose, to examine the bottoms of our ships of war, in order to ascertain when it may be necessary for them to go into dock for repairs. We hope he will be rewarded by Government, in some substantial way, for his perseverance, and we commend him to the public generally, to whom he has rendered a great service. *Gold Medal.*

1050. E. PIKE, *Newburyport.* Tree Nail Machine. A useful tool, but not new.

1058. W. BURDON, *Brooklyn, N. Y.* Steam Engine. A Shop Engine, snug and compact, but nothing extraordinary either in workmanship or arrangement.

1006. BUSH & LOBDELL, *Wilmington, Del.* Railroad Wheels.

1089. J. PRATT, *Sherburne.* Meal Sifter. Convenient enough, but possesses no great merit.

1084. The SPRINGFIELD CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Machine Cards. Made from Ainsworth's machine; beautiful and well made articles. *Diploma.*

764. W. BEALS, *Boston.* One Model Railroad Car, to be propelled by Sky Rockets.

One Model Fire Ship. This is intended to be propelled by Rockets, acting against the atmospheric air, and also against the water, by which means the ship can be propelled with the aid of a stationary rudder, directly towards any given object, with great celerity. The rockets are fixed to the sides of the vessel in a close line, one after the other, so that there will be constant propelling power until it reaches the object to be destroyed; the last rocket being connected with the combustibles, causes an instantaneous explosion. Mr. Beals states that he has tried the experiment on a small scale, and has found it eminently successful. We learn that that excellent judge of these matters, Capt. Sturgis, of the Revenue Cutter, has closely inspected the fire ship or boat, and expressed himself perfectly satisfied, not only with the ingenuity but with the practicability of the invention. One advantage of this fire ship is, that it can be used to destroy an enemy's vessel, without endangering the lives of the assailants. We should like to see it tried on a large scale. *Diploma.*

1121. D. C. **McMellen** & Co., *New York*. Shingle Machine. The same as one before described, differing only in the manner of feeding.

1130. T. E. **Daniels**, *Worcester*. Planing Machine. This machine was fully described under 393, in Report of 1839. We see no improvement. It is a good machine and is much used.

1132. **Horace King**, *Boston*. Braiding Machine. As this machine came in so late, and was not worked, nothing can be said of it.

1143. J. **Whipple**, *Grafton*. Leather Cutter. The same as described in the Report of 1839, under 185.

1144. J. **Coney**, *South Boston*. Steam Engine. This little machine, we understand, was made by the Apprentices of Mr. Coney, especially for this Exhibition. It certainly is as snug and compact a machine as we ever saw, and worked extremely well. It is said to do as much work with as little fuel as any form of engine yet constructed, but of this the Committee cannot judge. We recommend it as creditable to the skill of the young men who made it, as well as to the ingenuity of him who contrived it. *Diploma.*

1150. G. H. **Fox**, *Lowell*. Lathe. This Lathe was built from one planned by T. W. Lane, formerly of Lowell, and is in every respect, a good one. It has several new motions, which make it one of the most convenient shop lathes we have ever seen. *Diploma.*

901. H. S. **Poole**, *Boston*. Improved Pantaloon Button. This is a humble but very useful contrivance for securing buttons to the straps of pantaloons. An eye of metal is inserted in a hole punched through the cloth, and, with a punch made for the purpose, it is turned over so as to be held firmly in its place; a stud projects from the button where the eye is usually made, which is inserted in this eye, and a single stroke of the hammer rivets it. It is thus secured firmly, and

cannot be displaced except by rending the cloth. The contrivance is novel, and may be found useful in practice. *Diploma.*

955. Isaiah Rogers, *Boston.* Cylindrical Bridge. In this specimen of Yankee ingenuity, we have a curious combination of novelty, strength, lightness, beauty, and we may add cheapness of construction; which of these predominates, the Committee find it difficult to decide; the contour of the bridge is perfectly cylindrical; the interior, when viewed from either end, presents a square within a circle. The whole bridge is mostly composed, or might be without an exception, of boards three quarters of an inch thick, and four inches wide, united by wrought nails. The exterior is an unbroken lattice from end to end, with diamond shaped openings, formed by strips of board placed one foot asunder, passing spirally around the cylinder in directions nearly at right angles with each other. The bridge spans 70 feet, its whole length 90 feet, and the diameter 10 feet. At every other intersection of the lattice, following a horizontal line, is a hoop made of two thicknesses of board, nailed together in a similar way to the strips forming the lattice; these pass around the bridge on the inside, and are firmly secured to the intersections of the lattice by clinched nails or rivets, the nails passing through and confining in their places 16 longitudinal strips of board composed also of two thicknesses extending the whole length of the bridge. To prevent collapsion, four stays are fastened to each hoop, dividing it into four segments, two of the stays crossing horizontally, the other two perpendicularly along the chords of the segments—those at the bottom serving to support the floor or foot-walk. Between the perpendicular stays, on each side of the foot-walk, another series of hoops are inserted, and firmly nailed to the middle of the stays and to the lattice at top and bottom, besides being secured to longitudinal strips of board crossing the hoops half way between the other points of connection. These last hoops, in connection with the stays and longitudinal strips, directly serve to prevent the sagging of the bridge. The whole fabrick is a combination, capable of resisting every possible strain it can be subjected to as a bridge, especially two, which bridges of common construction are not so well calculated to resist; alluding to a lateral and twisting strain; it has however a rival in these respects in the bridge of Messrs. Cottrell & Liscomb, No. 39. These two designs elucidate each other, inasmuch as the resistance to the strains in one follows the sides of a square, while in the other it follows the circle. There was also a beautiful and extremely well made model, composed of strips of sheet iron, carrying out the same principle; but showing two road ways. A bridge built upon this model would, of course, be more expensive than one with only one road, but the strength would be vastly greater. We should like very much to see this principle fairly tested. *Gold Medal.*

39. **Cottrell & Liscomb**, *Providence, R. I.* Counterpoise Bridge. A model on a scale of one twelfth the practical dimensions. Its construction is extremely simple, and the mode of erecting it, is the greatest peculiarity it possesses over the many other structures, which it resembles. The primary parts consist, it may be truly said, of only three pieces, which being multiplied and varied in their dimensions according to the span, enables the architect to cross wide rivers without any other support, than that of an abutment, common to all bridges, and a counterweight. The three essential parts alluded to, are the longitudinal timbers—the diagonal braces—and a large wooden screw pin, furnished with a head and wooden screw nut. For a bridge with a carriage way 12 feet wide and 12 feet high, the dimensions proposed, are as follows: for composing the longitudinal timbers, beams 30 feet long, 6 by 12 inches square; for the diagonal braces, beams about 20 feet long, 6 by 12 inches square; for the pins, hard wooden cylinders 4 inches diameter. The plan, in a word, may be explained by conceiving four *Jacob Ladders*, extended from one abutment to the other in a slightly arched form, two of them making the sides, the other two forming the bottom and top of the bridge; the last two having half the number of diagonals of the other two composing the sides. Next conceive of eight longitudinal timbers, each composed of two ranges of 6 by 12 inch timber, 30 feet long, four of them attached by the pins to the outer angles of the four ladders, the other four timbers connected by the pins passing through the intersections of the diagonals (braces) of the four ladders. About 12 per cent of the span is founded upon the abutments and river shores, and loaded with stone ballast on the top of the framework, to a degree sufficient for counterpoising the extension of the bridge while building, and afterwards the additional load it is intended to carry, including the item of *travel.* To give additional security to the part over the abutment, a few of the side diagonals are extended upwards and connected to horizontal braces in the direction of the bridge, forming two latticed equilateral triangles, rising above the bridge, standing upon each side. There is also an appendage proposed, on each side, resting on the abutment and shore, formed by extending a portion of the top and bottom system of diagonals, and erecting ranges of columns at their intersections. These projections serve to steady the counterweight, besides adding to the architectural beauty of the structure.

The Committee were told that an experimental bridge had been erected, which was successfully extended, piece by piece, 102 feet from an abutment, without any additional support; its width was 14 feet and height 6 feet; made of joist, and constructed by 5 or 6 men in 14 days. The bridge recommends itself by the little skill required in its construction, its fitness for foot-ways, and for military use. ***Silver Medal.***

854. **Charles T. James**, *Newburyport.* Dynanometer. The principle and much of the construction of this measure of the power exerted by wheel work, is the same as that deposited by Mr. Batchelder at the last Exhibition. The chief difference of the one under consideration, from the other, consists in attaching two levers, a short and a long one, to the cylindrical fulcrum of the two bevelled pinions, on the outside of one of the bearings; the fulcrum having an extension for the purpose, either lever can be clamped to the axis or fulcrum at any angle with respect to the position of the two pinions, so that the axis of the pinions, forming a solid cross with the fulcrum, can be set perpendicularly or horizontally at pleasure. Both levers were notched for holding weights, the longer one graduated to 96 parts; the short lever, we suppose, is to be used for making null the friction of the wheelwork unloaded, the other for measuring the power including the additional friction, exerted when at work. An odometer is attached to the support or bearing opposite to that at the levers, and is geered to the nearest drum which runs loose on the fulcrum; the odometer giving the number of revolutions made by the drum, enables a person with a watch to ascertain the velocity of the driving belt, and consequently the power transmitted, provided a simultaneous observation be made at the long lever. The dial of the odometer was divided into 1,440 parts. The Committee did not perceive any principle developed, which did not exist in Mr. Batchelder's. *Diploma.*

203. **John H. Gage**, *Nashua, N. H.* Two Scroll Screw Chucks. Patent secured. A tool resembling other chucks now in use in New England. The alleged improvement consists in cutting the scroll groove in the face of the back or spindle disc, the reverse way of those heretofore made; so that the more resistance the chisel opposes, the tighter will the work be clamped, or at least it has a tendency to clamp the work more firmly. The three clutches confining the work move in radial slats cut through the front disc, which has a free motion to slide round upon the periphery of its neighbor, provided nothing is interposed between the clutches or jaws. Small bevelled geering rough from the foundry, can be accurately clamped between the jaws ready to be bored or turned, an application of great value in saving the time usually bestowed in performing this operation.

*Diploma.*

195. **Smith & Bailey**, *West Newbury.* Comb Cutting Machine. A much superior instrument, in the opinion of the Committee, to that noticed at the last Exhibition; it cuts as that did the teeth of one comb from between the teeth of another, but by a combination much more simple. Two semi-cylindrical slides, forming, when put together in their places in the machine, a perfect cylinder, in their action

play rapidly upon each other, alternately in opposite directions, their position being secured by means of cylindrical holes in two guiders, they are moved at the top by two levers, and two eccentrics worked rapidly by a crank, wheel, and pinion. The two cutters, thin pieces of steel like chisels, are fastened side by side to the lower ends of the semi-cylinders, their edges set to conform to the sides of the teeth of the comb. The activity of the machine, while operating at the Fair, always commanded a full circle of admirers, and some few beggars. *Silver Medal.*

998. Otis Pettee, *Newton, Upper Falls.* Cotton Loom. An attempt to improve upon the usual method of delivering the warp, and simultaneously to wind up the cloth, while weaving by *power*. This operation is performed in a manner similar to other older machines, by suspending the reed frame at top and allowing the bottom to yield, although opposed by a spring, as each thread of the filling is inserted; the spring in yielding loosens a friction strap passing round the warp cylinder; thereby allowing the warp to unwind without unnecessary strain on the threads, the spring at the same time operating on a ratchet wheel connected to the cloth cylinder, causing it to wind up the cloth at the rate it is woven; its great sensibility in this last respect has biased the Committee in its favor, and they consequently recommend it as worthy the notice of the Society. *Diploma.*

186. K. S. Hathaway, *Springfield.* Hand Lathe. Slide Rest. Universal Chuck and Drilling Chuck. These several articles, intended to be used together, form a very convenient lathe for the machine shop to be moved by *power*. All the parts specified presented improvements of considerable value. The frame of the lathe was made of cast iron in the usual form, carrying iron puppets, some of which were ingeniously fastened by means of a lever with an eccentric head or *bite.* The simple action of depressing the lever a quarter of a circle, clamped the puppet most effectually in an instant of time, the pressure and weight of the handle preventing its working loose again by the jar of the lathe. The pulleys were ingeniously contrived, though perhaps in many respects, not new. They gave six changes in the velocity, a quality of much consequence in drilling and turning iron. This part consisted of a spindle with conical shoulders, both cones pointing forward towards the chuck end, and were kept to the bearing in the collars by an adjusting screw at the back end of the spindle. To the spindle was fixed a solid spur wheel provided with a coupling pin, sliding in a radiating slat, the pin serving to connect the fixed wheel to a loose pulley of wood turned down to three diameters; attached to the back end of the pulley is a pinion wheel, which may be engaged at pleasure to a spur wheel fixed on an arbor, carrying another pinion

which is also engaged at the same time with the wheel fixed on the spindle, and when thus engaged these new changes of the velocity is obtained by shifting the belt to the three diameters of the pulley, which then would drive the pulley by the intervention of the wheels and pinion on the detached shaft or arbor, the other three velocities being obtained as in the common lathe—taking the precaution to clamp the fixed wheel on the spindle to the loom pulley.

The Universal Chuck is composed of two discs, a back and front one; which are kept apart and parallel to each other, by short studs, two of which are bored through their sides to receive the turned ends of a shank, on which is cut a right and left hand screw, the shank crossing the centre of motion. The screws pass through or turn in flanges of two segment clutches which project through radial slats in the front disc; a hand wrench applied to one of the square ends of the screw shank enables the workman to produce the requisite motion of the clutches. The back disc is screwed to the spindle. The part most novel was the drilling chuck, composed of a puppet and a revolving disc; the latter is pierced with conical holes of various diameters, whose centres can all be made to coincide with the centre line between the points, or rather with the centre of motion of the lathe. The disc can be firmly clamped by a centre screw, when any hole is adjusted to the centre line; the puppet carrying the disc, can be shifted and clamped at any place along the bed of the lathe as usual; the use of the disc is to hold the end of any piece of work it is required to have drilled through on its axis, after the manner of boring guns. The work has to be prepared for the disc by turning off the extremity to fit the conical hole chosen in which it is to turn. The slide rest was also well contrived, but did not present any thing thought worthy of description.

The Committee unanimously agreed that all the articles displayed high mechanical ingenuity and excellency of workmanship.

*Diploma.*

478. N. Ainsworth, *Springfield.* Card Machine. A highly finished article, bearing the usual complex character of its relations. The Committee were assured that it executed twice the work of the older species; and that its duty was 4 square or 32 lineal feet of cards a day. It has the quality of stopping itself whenever a tooth is imperfectly set. It occupies a space 18 inches wide, 24 inches long, and 16 inches high. It attracted the attention of every curious visitor; but few, we imagine, were able to see very deeply into such a condensed mass of ingenuity. *Gold Medal.*

421. Vail's Patent Railroad Water Station Pump. Deposited by Messrs. Curtis & Leavens. A combination of cog wheels, pinions, cranks, and levers, working pumps; capable of being acted upon by

any locomotive, while taking in water at a station on a railroad. Two cast iron wheels, set on a shaft carrying a cog wheel or pinion, and connected to the pumps, is placed in its frame under the track with the tops of the wheels on a level and in a line with the tops of the rails, cutting out pieces of the rails for their admission. To give motion to the pumps, the driving wheels of the locomotive are brought to rest upon the tops of the two wheels inserted in the rails; in which position the operation of pumping may go on, while water and fuel are received. The power provided at the Fair, for driving the various machines on exhibition, was transmitted in the way here described in a very effectual manner, from the locomotive of Messrs. Hinckley and Drury.

The present rate of performing trips between the extreme stations of the great thoroughfares, presents an obstacle to the adoption of this invention in its present shape, which is not, in the opinion of the Committee, readily removed.

468. J. P. Reed, *Pawtucket*. Mule Drum. Made mostly of sheet tin and brass; remarkable for the skill, accuracy, and neatness of finish which it displays.

565. Isaac Babbitt, *Boston*. Railroad Car Axle Box. This valuable patented invention, by one of our fellow citizens, received from the Committee of 1839, honorable mention; but later improvements, in conjunction with the extraordinary value of the invention, compel the present Committee to present it again, for the highest gift of the Society.

The following letter shows the superiority of these boxes over those formerly used:

*Roxbury, Sept.*, 1841.

Mr. Isaac Babbitt,

Dear Sir,—Agreeable to request, I send a Crank Box lined by you, which I removed from one of the locomotives (New York) of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, that for fourteen months has been used continually, and has travelled in that time nearly 31,000 miles. Upon examination I cannot perceive that the box has received the slightest injury; on the contrary, I should prefer it to a new one, so admirably has it worked. The box I took off, to make room for yours, demanded the utmost attention, and wanted keying up once or twice a week, so difficult was the place where it was used; but yours run the above length of time, without causing scarcely any trouble or expense, and was keyed up only three or four times.

I use them exclusively on all the engines and cars, for the reasons, that they produce less friction, require one half the quantity of oil, and very little attention, and are, at least, *seventy-five* per cent cheaper than any ever before used by me.

Yours, G. S. Griggs,
Master Machinist, B. & P. R. R. C.

*Gold Medal.*

25. N. Hebard, *Dorchester*. Pulp Machine. Is well made, and contrived in a way by which the width of the openings in the strainer can be expanded and contracted, to every required width within the range, from zero to a wide opening. The Committee had not the means of satisfying themselves as to the practical value of this neatly made article. *Diploma.*

1039. S. B. Schenck, *Foxborough*. Planing Machine. The same or a similar machine was on exhibition in 1839, and bore the Number 943; it is now presented with some valuable additions worthy of the Society's notice. It can now plane boards of variable thicknesses, without wasting the wood, as was the case, under similar circumstances, in its primitive state; it can also plane both sides of the board at the same time, saving much labor by making it unnecessary to pass the board a second time through the machine. Unfortunately the complexity of the machine forces itself rather strongly upon the eye of the connoisseur, and on this account, objection might, perhaps erroneously, be made to it by many. *Silver Medal.*

1067. J. C. Reed & Co., *Boston*. Wooden Paving Blocks. This improvement consists in constructing a block with three of its sides grooved or channeled out to a certain depth, and forming a projecting tongue, which shall correspond with said groove, on the opposite sides. The width of the groove may be about one third the depth of the block. The tongue should have the same breadth and depth around the three sides of the hexagonal prism as the groove: so that when one of the grooved sides is placed against the tongued side of another block, the tongue may be inserted in the groove, and the said two sides brought in close contact. When a series of blocks are arranged together, for the purpose of forming the traveled surface of a roadway, the tongues of each will enter into the grooves of those about it, and when thus disposed, each supports the other, and is borne up by the whole. Thus whenever the gravelly foundation of the blocks becomes washed away from under them, they will be kept in position by the surrounding blocks. The improvement of the inventor is confined to the peculiar method of arranging the grooves and tongues on the hexagonal prismatic blocks, so that they may be regularly applied to each other; but as the details cannot be pointed out without a long description, the Committee conclude their notice of the invention, by stating that they understand that it has been adopted in part in the repairs of Warren Bridge, and that it promises to be a valuable and useful discovery.

558. G. W. Robinson & Co., *Boston*. Steering Apparatus. Intended for ships and steamboats, more particularly adapted for the latter. If applied to a steamboat, a long iron shaft, turning in several

journals, extends along the middle of the deck, connected to the axle of the pilot's wheel at the bows, and at the stem of the boat, to a stout rectangular frame of wood placed over the rudder post. On the top of the rudder post a strong cast-iron or brass cogged wheel is secured, which works in the teeth of two parallel racks, of the same material, sliding in guides in the inside of the wooden frame, opposite to each other; the shaft coming from the pilot's wheel enters the middle of the frame, and crosses over the middle of the rudder to the end of the frame, where it turns in a box; two portions of the shaft within the frame are cut into screws, the one a right hand the other a left, which severally work through an arm projecting from each slide rack, which connection, when the pilot's wheel is turned, gives motion to the rudder, and command over it is complete.

The object aimed at in this improvement is of the greatest moment, and any attempt towards accomplishing it should receive due encouragement; this essay, therefore, considered the best on exhibition, is recommended for an honorable mention. *Diploma.*

460. RUFUS BARRETT, *Concord, Ms.* Model Locomotive Engine. Not explained to the Committee, consequently they cannot state with certainty what particular advantages were contemplated, by the modifications it presented, over the constructions of other engines. It has the axle of the driving wheels divided within a bearing, half way between the two wheels; each part having a crank connected to a horizontal steam cylinder by crank and piston rods. We do not see how the flanges of these wheels can be kept from coming in contact with the rail. It is true the engine has its small wheels fixed to their axle, and in other respects like common wheels; perhaps it was thought that these would guide the driving wheels with sufficient accuracy when they led the way.

1055. N. L. MANNING, *Boston.* Feather Dressing Machine. A large rectangular box, standing on legs about two feet above the floor; about 10 feet long, 3 feet high, and 4 feet wide, interior measure. The bottom is a fine grating, made of boards, slit through by a saw, to discharge the dust and admit gas from a charcoal fire kept up under the box; the top is covered by a cloth stretched upon frames of wood; the two sides have long slats or openings along the middle of each, about two inches wide, reaching nearly to the ends of the box; these openings receive each a sliding block, which bears an iron axle, armed within the box with four iron beaters, which are made to revolve with great rapidity by the action of a belt traversing along one of the openings in the side of the box. The way the belt is made to turn the axle of the beaters, is the greatest, and it may be said, the simplest curiosity of the machine; this consists in passing the belt first from the front end of the box around the pulley, fixed to the axle of the beaters, back upon itself; then round a dumb pulley, running on a bolt fixed to the slide; passing under the beater pulley to the back end of the box; the belt traversing around the two pullies at the slide, in the form of the letter S. This arrangement allows the beaters to be turned, in their progress from one end of the box to the other, without crossing the belt over itself as in other machines, where the same motions are obtained by means of a cord. The openings on the sides are kept closed by two endless pieces of webbing fixed to their respective slides on the inside, passing out and around, pulling at the corners of the box, and along the openings outside. It is presumed the operation of cleansing feathers will be generally understood from what has been described.

*Diploma.*

829. D. H. Wood, *Boston.* Mortising Machine. A cheap tool, made mostly of wood, and on that account valuable to many carpenters, who work in their own shops. The spring is made of wood, in an elliptical form, is strained by the foot during the descent of the chisel, when making a cut, and when relieved, draws the chisel from the mortise.

1127. S. Pettes, *Schenectady, N. Y.* Machine for Drilling Rocks, or other hard substances. This tool is made entirely of iron, and is very light, notwithstanding the material is a heavy one. The frame, which serves for a base, can be easily adjusted to stand level on any uneven surface, within the range of 6 or 8 feet. Upon the front part of the base is hinged a frame, carrying another, traversing like the frame of a saw mill, both capable of being set at any inclination between a level and a perpendicular, and in all positions within this range, it can be made to work effectually. When set nearly horizontally, it is necessary to add an extra spring to force the drill into the rock, the spring making good the loss of gravity arising from the reduced inclination. The drill stock slides through two bearings on the sliding frame, and has attached to it a large circular mass of cast iron, cut on the under side into several curved radial grooves, into which several cams or arms, attached to a horizontal axle, are made to take when the drill is in operation. The horizontal axle turns on the sliding frame, and sinks with it as the hole in the rock deepens. This axle has on each side of the frames, a balance wheel and two cranks. When it is turned, (by one or two men, as the case may require,) the drill receives a rapid, reciprocating motion by the action of the cams upon the mass of iron, and as each cam necessarily falls or takes into one of the curved grooves, the drill is turned a certain number of degrees before the cam looses its hold, thus causing the drill to revolve upon itself continually. Drills, up to 2¼ inches, can be used, and holes may be drilled to a very great depth by the apparatus on exhibition. The advantages are, chiefly, that the labor of the man who usually holds the drill whilst another strikes, is saved; that a hole can be sunk into rock with the greatest precision, as to the direction and straightness; and that it probably can accomplish much more work than the same labor could in the common way of drilling with hammers. *Silver Medal.*

781. R. A. Fish, *Worcester.* Hand Drilling Machine. Suitable for every blacksmith shop, where a similar tool has not already got precedence. It cannot be expensive. It consists of two principal upright posts connected together by cross-bars; within this frame a rectangular frame, like that of a saw-mill, traverses perpendicularly, its motion commanded by racks and pinions; the drill shank turns in bearings fixed in the middle of the two cross-bars that form the top and bottom of the slide frame; at the top of the drill shank is a small fly wheel; in its middle is the one throw crank; and at bottom the socket which receives the drills; a moveable plank, serving for the table or bench, is fitted at a proper height between the two uprights, and held up by ledges fastened to the posts.

417. B. F. Hebard, *Newton.* A Cylinder Spring. This is applied to the dog wheel of a Paper Cutter, and is used to check the motion when the paper has run to any required length; by the action of this spring, the stoppage of the wheel is effected with the utmost precision. It is considered a valuable improvement by paper makers.

*Diploma.*

1139. A. Richardson, *Chelsea.* One Model Leather Splitting Machine. One Model Machine for Cutting Green Hides.

1151. J. Brown, *Brentwood, N. H.* An Expanding Metallic Fire Alarm.

These two articles came in too late for examination.

1110. Merrifield & Church, *Worcester.* Model Shingle Machine.

## BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER, LASTS, AND SHOEMAKERS' AND CURRIERS' TOOLS.

The Committee regret that so few Boots and Shoes were exhibited, yet they take much pleasure in saying that some of these articles were of a very superior quality, and show a decided improvement in this branch of manufacture. The Committee are of opinion that manufacturers would derive much benefit by exhibiting the various kinds they manufacture, by the case.

The Committee were gratified in finding that manufacturers of Leather had furnished a larger number of samples for the present exhibition than usual, and some of an improved quality. They think, however, that the large number who are engaged in the manufacture of this article in New England, might (if they felt an interest in the exhibition) furnish a greater variety of stock fully equal to the superior specimens now exhibited.

The Committee regret that so little Kid and Morocco were exhibited, and they feel satisfied that it is owing to its exposure to injury. They doubt not that if these articles could be so arranged as to secure them from injury, the manufacturers in this vicinity would furnish superior specimens of the articles of various colors, which would make an imposing appearance.

154. D. Howard, *Boston.* Two pair of Boots. A superior article. *Silver Medal.*

307. Thomas Tirrell, *Boston.* Four pair of Boots and one pair of Shoes. Good articles. *Diploma.*

316. S. F. Train, *Boston.* Two pair of Brogans. A very good article. The only specimen of the kind exhibited. *Diploma.*

379. Emerson & Upham, *Malden.* Six pair of Shoes. Very good articles. The only specimen of the kind exhibited. *Diploma.*

396. J. P. Ford, *Boston.* Two pair of pegged Boots. Very superior articles. *Silver Medal.*

441. George Southard, *Salem.* One pair of Boots.

484. S. D. Hayden, *Braintree.* Six pair of Boots. Well made and serviceable. *Diploma.*

510. James Knott & Son, *Boston.* One case Ladies' Boots and Shoes, which are superior to any Ladies' shoes exhibited, particularly one pair of water proof shoes made by Thomas Osborne, and one pair of silk boots made by John Osborne. *Diploma.*

245. C. Pierce, *Woburn.* Two pair of Boots and one pair of Shoes. Very good articles. *Diploma.*

371. A. G. &. C. D. Hixon, *Sharon.* Nine pair of Boots. Style and finish very good. *Diploma.*

305. S. S. Holton, *Boston.* Three pair Ladies' Boots and one pair of Over Shoes. *Diploma.*

533. C. H. S. Arnold, *Charlestown.* Two pair of Ladies' Gaiter Shoes, three pair of Boots, two pair of Childrens' Gaiter Shoes. Good articles, and worthy of much credit. *Diploma.*

575. J. B. Lord, *Boston.* Three pair Children's Bootees (Infant's.) Very pretty articles.

912. J. P. Young, *Boston.* Three pair of Boots, cut, fitted and made by the exhibitor. The cutting and fitting very superior. The Committee think him a very good workman. *Diploma.*

959. Charles Alden, *Randolph.* Three pair of Ladies' Over Shoes, four pair of Gentlemen's Over Shoes, one pair of Boots. *Diploma.*

104. John Ames, *Easton.* One Card of Shoe Knives. An article in good credit. *Diploma.*

244. J. M. Read, *Boston.* One Crimping Machine. As far as the Committee could judge from seeing it in operation, a very good machine and a great improvement on those formerly used. *Silver Medal.*

563. J. M. Read, *Boston.* Boot Forms of a superior construction. *Diploma.*

291. J. B. Mann & Co., *Boston.* One Case Shoemaker's Tools, of superior workmanship. *Diploma.*

390. Samuel Cox, *Malden.* Lasts and Boot Trees. *Diploma.*

336. C. Stevens & Co., *Boston.* Seven pair Lasts. *Diploma.*

1046. A. Wight, *Boston.* Fourteen pair Lasts. *Diploma.*

These articles were of very superior workmanship, and so nearly alike that the Committee considered all equally deserving of credit.

205. C. H. Jaquith, *Keene, N. H.* Crimping Machine.

907. G. Valentine, *Worcester.* Boot and Shoe Patterns. A new article. The Committee were not able to judge of their positive utility, but thought they might be useful.

53. Anson B. Dexter, *Boston.* Children's Belts. By an Apprentice. A neat article.

398. J. B. Winn, *Woburn.* One Roll Chaise Leather. Good.

399. Cyrus Cummings, *Woburn.* One Roll Chaise Leather. Good.

469. S. Jackson, *Roxbury.* Japanned Leather. This Leather was not manufactured for exhibition, but was taken from the factory and exhibited at the request of one of the Committee. A very good article. *Diploma.*

495. Ichabod Nichols, *Salem.* Nineteen Sides Upper Leather. A common article.

496. V. Barritt, *Cambridge.* Forty sides Upper Leather.

498. C. Guild & Co., *Boston.* A very good assortment of Curried Leather, well manufactured, particularly one lot of Split Leather, one lot of Chaise Leather, and one lot of Seal Skin, of a very superior finish. *Diploma.*

527. McConnell, Avery & Chaffee, *Boston*. Eight sides Leather. Four Goat Skins. Two Sheep Skins. Japanned Leather. A very superior finish, and gives good evidence that the manufacturer understands his business. *Silver Medal.*

826. E. Blake, *Springfield*. Twenty-four Calf Skins.

917. I. Kimball, *Temple, N. H.* Three Fleshing Knives. Appear well.

451. Joseph Day & Co., *Dedham*. Two dozen Calf Skins. Twelve Sheep Skins. Good leather, and well finished. *Diploma.*

555. George Southack, *Roxbury*. Twelve Curried Goat Skins. Very superior finish.

737. Justus Jones, *Hampstead, N. H.* One Currier's Knife. A good article.

533. C. H. S. Arnold, *Charlestown*. One Dozen Waxed Calf Skins.

1101. John W. Patten, *Philadelphia*. Twelve Sides Sole Leather. A very good article, well tanned, but not superior.

596. H. Livingston, *Cambridge*. Twenty-one Morocco Skins, colors bronze and blue. Bronze a common article. Blue very good.

695. W. R. Fernald, *Boston*. Morocco Leather Bindings. A good common article.

778. Charles Brown, *Boston*. Twelve Rio Hatch Kid Skins. The *Stock* for exhibition only. The finishing by an Apprentice. Very good.

779. Hunt & Cutter, *Boston*. Twelve Mocha Goat Skins; *Stock* for exhibition only; finishing excellent.

Twelve Curracoa Goat Skins; *Stock* for exhibition only; finishing good.

1146. Penniman & Cook, *Boston*. Lot of Kid Skins. A very good article.

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## PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The particulars to be examined in judging of the excellence of a philosophical instrument, and of its adaptation to its purpose, seem to be,

1. The ingenuity of its contrivance;
2. The skill with which its parts are combined and arranged;
3. The thoroughness of its workmanship;
4. The beauty and tastefulness of its finish.

1. Ingenuity of invention is justly said to be characteristic of the works of American mechanics. But it has often, from imperfect knowledge, been wasted on the reproduction of exploded contrivances or in futile attempts to produce impossible effects. It can make its most successful efforts only when under the guidance of a knowledge of the principles of the science towards the illustration of which it is directed, and of the kindred inventions that have already been made. With few exceptions, those men have most advanced science and art by their discoveries, who have been possessed of whatever had been previously known. The apparatus we have had to examine affords abundant evidence of ingenuity of invention, aided, in most instances, by a satisfactory knowledge of the principles to be illustrated. If it has been most frequently shown in improvements individually slight, it has not on that account performed a less important office.

2. By the skillful disposition of the parts of a machine, the mechanic secures compactness, ease in working, and the production of the effect at the least expense of material, of time, and of power. If all the several articles of a collection of apparatus are formed on one scale, and adapted to each other, the greatest variety of principles may be illustrated by the smallest number of instruments, and another advantage be secured, which should never be lost sight of in apparatus designed for places remote from a manufactory—the ability to substitute one article for another, and to illustrate the same truth in several ways.

3. Thoroughness of workmanship has not been characteristic of the productions of American art. The apology has been that work for particular purposes was wanted at prices not authorizing thorough workmanship. We are glad to see that a change has taken place in this respect. The apparatus is much better, more thoroughly, and more skilfully made than it was a few years ago. Thoroughness of workmanship is the highest merit an instrument can have, as it depends on higher qualities than mere mechanical adroitness and skill. The integrity of character of some of the longest established makers, affords the real and honorable explanation of the constant improvement in the excellence and faithfulness of make of the apparatus, while the prices have been as constantly becoming more favorable to the purchaser.

4. Beauty and tastefulness of finish are qualities desirable to be superadded to, but never to be substituted for, the more essential ones above mentioned. The most perfect instrument is that, which combines in the highest degree all these qualities.

The Committee have the pleasure of referring to

198. H. PLYMPTON, *Boston*. Six Standard Balances, with Weights, as uniting these qualities in a high degree. The materials are perhaps

the best, all things considered, which can be found. They are of forms approved by science and by experience. They are constructed with a perfect knowledge of those properties of the lever, and of the mutual relation of the points of suspension, and of the centres of motion and of gravity, on which such instruments depend. This is proved by the extreme delicacy of their indications. They are well arranged, most thoroughly and skilfully made, and have an exquisitely beautiful finish. They are offered, not for premium, but for exhibition. The display of such admirably contrived and executed instruments must be a silent but powerful incitement to the young American mechanic to aim at the very highest mark, and not to rest satisfied until he has brought the articles of his own manufacture to such perfection that he may cheerfully challenge comparison with those produced by any foreign artist.

For distinct kinds of balances and weights, Mr. Plympton received, at each of the former Exhibitions, a gold medal.

Since the Exhibition of 1839, several counties and towns have furnished themselves with sets of these standard balances and weights. This is as it should be. The only practicable method of ascertaining the accuracy of weights and balances is by comparing them with some known and recognized standard. Without this, even the honest man cannot be sure that he is doing himself and his neighbor justice in the sale by weight of articles that have come from a distance; and without this there is no check upon intentional dishonesty in the use of the false weight and balance, which are an abomination alike to God and good men. We, therefore, repeat, that we consider it essential to justice that every county and every considerable town should be furnished with standard weights and balances: and the friends of justice have little excuse if they neglect to exert themselves to furnish them, when they can be procured, at a moderate expense, from the workshops of their own fellow citizens.

364. E. T. FAIRBANKS, *St. Johnsbury, Vt.* Two Platform Scales, and one for the Counter. They are convenient, well known instruments.

The *Pneumatical Apparatus*, particularly the Air Pumps, submitted to the Committee, exhibit decided improvements in all the particulars towards which their attention has been directed.

707. JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN, *Boston*, whose instruments have commanded the favorable notice of former Committees for the ingenuity of contrivance, excellence of arrangement, and faithfulness of workmanship, put in six Air Pumps, and a considerable variety of other Apparatus.

No. 1 is an improved Leslie's Air Pump, well made and well finished. Mr. Wightman's improvements in this instrument are, 1. The application of a brass box immediately under the pump plate, so constructed as to prevent mercury or other liquid from easily passing from the plate into the pump; 2. The addition of a brass box connected with the eduction valves to receive any oil which may be thrown out of the pump, and of a form and construction making it secure in this respect when the pump is used for condensing; and, 3. An arrangement of the safety box at the top of the barometer gage, such that if mercury is drawn into it, it falls back of itself into the cistern, and cannot enter the pump.

Nos. 2 and 3 are well finished instruments, and appear to possess over Claxton's Lever Air Pump a decided advantage derived from the application of a close cover and packing-box, by means of which they are worked with greater ease, even when the area of the cylinder is increased. Other improvements are made in their transferring and condensing power, and also in the application of the safety box and float-gage.

The other instruments exhibit improvements in form and in the neatness of their construction. Mr. Wightman's bell for a vacuum, his application of the ball-and-socket joint to the handles of the hemispherical cup, his arrangement of windmills for a vacuum, his large and small transferers of liquids, and his mode of closing the tops of glass apparatus by ground plates, instead of caps and cement, we consider as other instances of the successful application of mechanical ingenuity to produce decided improvements in the structure and use of these instruments. *Gold Medal.*

1053. J. H. Temple, *Boston.* An Electrical Machine, Models of Pumps, and other Electrical and Pneumatical Apparatus. This exhibits no novelty of invention, but the arrangement is good, the workmanship of the most thorough and excellent character, and the finish beautiful. The models of lifting and forcing pumps are among the most beautifully executed and finished articles which the Committee have seen. *Silver Medal.*

1090. N. B. & D. Chamberlain, *Boston.* Three Air Pumps, one Orrery, one Plate Electric Machine, and a variety of other Apparatus. All the apparatus presented by the Messrs. Chamberlain is well made and set off to great advantage by the handsome stands on which these instruments are mounted. The air pumps are made to work well, and the experiments performed in the presence of the Committee were very satisfactory. The exhaustion was very rapidly made, and very complete. Commendable care is shown in the construction of the receivers and other articles of glass which make a part of this apparatus. Indeed the whole of the apparatus is excellent, and at very reasonable prices. From year to year the style of making has been improved, and yet, from the introduction of improved modes of construction, greater skill in the manufacturers, and greater demand on the part of the public, the prices have been constantly lowering. The Committee had to regret that the Messrs. Chamberlain's apparatus was not submitted to their examination until near the end of the time assigned for that purpose. *Silver Medal.*

1048. J. B. & A. CHANDLER, *Concord, N. H.*

One Air Pump.

One Gasometer.

Two Gas Fountains.

One Compound Blow Pipe.

One Pyrometer.

One Table Lamp Stand, Spirit Lamp and apparatus for conducting heat. Parabolic Mirrors for reflecting heat.

These are ingeniously contrived and arranged, and well made. They seem extremely well suited to the purpose for which they were designed —the use of a travelling lecturer. This use is an important one; as by means of it, many towns in New England may have the advantage of lectures on important parts of natural philosophy and chemistry, which they could not otherwise enjoy. The apparatus deserves particular commendation on this account. *Diploma.*

968. FRYE & SHAW, *New York, N. Y.* One Moveable Transit Instrument; two Quadrants; one Nonius Compass; one plain Compass of a large size; one Case of Drawing Instruments.

These are very well made instruments, considering the very reasonable price at which they are offered. The transit is an instrument which has been rarely made in this country. The one here exhibited is of the usual construction, and sufficiently well executed to answer the purposes to which the moveable transit is commonly applied. The makers deserve to be encouraged. A slight improvement in the graduation of the spirit levels, would add to the practical value of this instrument. They are now marked with degrees which have no particular value, the object being, by means of them, to fix the air bubble just in the centre. They should be so graduated that if this were, for the moment, not practicable, the precise quantity of the deviation from a true level, should be indicated by the graduation. *Silver Medal.*

444. H. M. POOL, *Easton.* Nine Spirit Levels. *Diploma.*

946. M. KENDALL & Co., *Windsor, Vt.* One Rotary Forcing Pump. This has an eccentric action and moveable brass valves. It seems to be a compact and well made article, and is suited to forcing to a considerable height water which is perfectly clean. By dirty water it is liable to be deranged and speedily rendered useless.

786. **Thayer & Edwards**, *Boston.* A Forcing Pump. It has a double piston, each portion exhausting, alternately, so as to make the action continuous. A powerful and highly finished instrument.

928. **D. C. & A. Murdock**, *West Boylston.* Spring Orrery. A good instrument.

784. **John Ridgway & Son**, *Boston.* Two dozen Spectacles.

881. **Andrew S. Fowle**, *Boston.* One set Mechanic Powers.

270. **S. Moore**, *Kensington, Con.* Two Sun Dials.

84. **Martin E. Kingman**, *Reading.* One Kaleidoscope.

259. **D. Bronsden**, *Boston.* One Lens.

765. **Gilman Joslyn**, *Boston.* Four pairs of Globes. Mr. Joslyn was understood to be the maker of the excellent Globes, for which, at the last exhibition of the Mechanic Association, was awarded to the late lamented Mr. Josiah Loring, a Gold Medal, as a testimony of respect for the high moral qualities which had led him to carry this important manufacture to so high a state of perfection. The credit for the skill displayed in the workmanship was and is still due to Mr. Joslyn.

642. **Miss E. A. Read**, *Boston.* One Map of Palestine, on a large scale, executed principally with a pen. This map is accurately and beautifully copied, on an enlarged scale, from the extremely valuable and highly improved maps of Robinson and Smith. The minute fidelity of the copy and the beauty of the execution deserve high commendation. *Silver Medal.*

522. **D. Davis, Jr., & E. B. Horn**, *Boston.* Electro-Magnetic Apparatus. The manufacturers deserve great credit for the improvements they are constantly introducing into their models and style of work, several of which have been recently made. Their apparatus is universally well adapted to the purposes of the lecturer and the experimental inquirer. The Committee concur in the favorable opinions expressed in regard to it, at the Second Exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. At that time it was new, and justly received the award of a Gold Medal. This apparatus is still distinguished for the ingenuity of its contrivance and the neatness of its execution. The committee recommend that a diploma be presented to the manufacturers, assuring them of the continued confidence of the Association. *Diploma.*

529. **W. A. Orcutt**, *Boston.* Connexions and Points for Lightning Rods.

910. **Proprietors of Locks and Canals**, *Lowell.* Four Pro-

tractors. Superior articles, not very highly finished, but sufficiently so. *Diploma.*

1. D. Baker, *New Bedford.* Cabin Compasses. Seem to be equal to any commonly constructed.

The Committee examined all the apparatus submitted to them, with as much attention as it was in their power to give. They regret that some articles were entered for exhibition at so late an hour that it was impossible for the Committee to give them so thorough an examination as they would have been entitled to, if they had been offered in season. Other articles, (we trust they are not many,) may, amidst the multitude of objects, have escaped observation entirely.

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## SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

26. A. F. Bartlett, *Boston.* Three Abdominal Supporters. The Committee mark these No. 2. They look upon them as the neatest specimens of truss-work presented at this exhibition; yet as they present nothing extraordinary in this particular, they think them entitled only to the third premium. The Committee doubt not but these articles deserve notice with regard to their adaptation to the object for which they were constructed, and they would have been pleased to have had the manufacturer furnish them with such explanations and evidence as would have enabled them to pass judgment on this point. *Diploma.*

41. Dr. U. T. Ling, *Portland, Me.* Part of a Case or Set of Dental Instruments. These are estimated by the Committee as No. 3. They think them well made, considering they are the work of a young man (a medical student) who had had no instruction or previous experience in practical mechanics, and that they are a good evidence of his mechanical ingenuity; but as there is nothing in the construction or finish of these instruments, which place them above the ordinary of this class of articles, the Committee judge them not worthy of a premium.

179. Dr. Luke Howe, *Jaffrey, N. H.* Splints and other apparatus for fractures, abdominal supporters, trusses, &c. The Committee examined this apparatus with much care. Parts of it were applied and adjusted to the limbs to show its operation, and other parts were explained with regard to their application, by the inventor; and

the Committee are of opinion, that these articles present some variations from all others that are in common use, which will render them more serviceable in many cases, and well worthy the attention of surgeons.

The apparatus for placing and *retaining* the shoulder in the best position in a case of *fractured clavicle* (collar bone) promises well to supply the great desideratum in the treatment of this injury, viz. something to keep the fractured ends of the bone in their true position.

The abdominal supporters, and trusses for inguinal hernia, appear also to the Committee to possess some advantages over other articles of the kind, in the simplicity of their structure, and the facility of changing and varying the bearing of the pads, and in altering the adjustment of the instruments, even through the cloths of the wearer.

The inventor does not present them as specimens of nice workmanship, but as useful instruments. They are made in a very plain and cheap style, but of materials the most durable and suitable in the situations in which they are to be used. *Silver Medal.*

358. MRS. H. WILLIAMS, *Boston.* A Wax Preparation of the Brain. The Committee view it as a tolerably fair specimen of the art; but do not think it worthy of a premium.

646. J. PRITCHARD, *Boston.* Specimens of Artificial Teeth, Plaster Models, &c. The Committee consider these as out of place, at this Exhibition. They are imitations of fixtures, which dentists sometimes use for their patients, or such as were used in times past: but as operations in dental surgery are not to be illustrated by the exhibition of such articles as these, in the absence of the patient for whom they may have been designed, the Committee have no means of judging of their merit.

659. A. F. PRESTON, *Boston.* Dental Instruments. As specimens of cutlery, the Committee estimate them as No. 2, and as fair samples of common dental instruments. They do not consider them as worthy of a premium.

679. T. P. CODMAN, *Dorchester.* Cupping Instruments, Artificial Leach-pipes, &c. These the Committee mark No. 1, and judge them to be perfect specimens of that kind of manufacture. *Diploma.*

722. D. K. HITCHCOCK, *Boston.* One case of Dental Instruments, an upper set of Mineral Teeth in the same case, and two Wax Preparations, illustrative of the anatomy of the jaws and teeth. The instruments, as articles of cutlery, the Committee mark No. 3; as they consider them, in form, poorly adapted to the use for which they were intended, and in finish but ordinary, they do not recommend a premium. The teeth, in this case, *were not made* by Mr. Hitchcock, although

it is stated that they *were*, on the card or label, that is placed with them. They are from the same manufactory which those are that are mentioned under No. 844, in the next article of this report.

As the exhibitions made by this Association are designed for American manufactures only, it is but just for this Committee to state, that the wax preparations among Mr. Hitchcock's articles, are of foreign manufacture.

844. Jas. Alcock, *New York.* A case of Mineral Teeth, containing some hundreds. The Committee mark these No. 1. They look upon them as beautiful specimens of the art, that do great credit to the manufacturer, and they recommend that the second premium be awarded to him. *Silver Medal.*

909. J. W. Phelps, *Boston.* Various Surgical Instruments. All these articles appear to be neatly and thoroughly made, and finished in a style that is not often exceeded by any artist. These remarks apply even to the largest instruments, the amputating knives, catlins, saws, &c., and to those articles contained in two well finished pocket-cases of fifteen instruments each. The case of eye instruments, containing cataract, cornea, and iris-knives, needles, forceps, scissors, &c., is a highly finished sample of this artist's work. The handles of the knives and needles are of fine tortoise-shell, mounted with gold. The instruments are all of fine form and exquisite polish. The artist furnishes, in them, a fair title to the second premium.

*Silver Medal.*

983. T. M. Coffin, *Boston.* A Dentist's Punch, for perforating gold plate. Not a perfect instrument, in its form or finish.

868. J. Avery Richards, Jr., *Boston*, an Apprentice to Mr. Wightman. A Stomach-pump, which the Committee have marked No. 1. It is a very good piece of mechanism, even supposing it to have been from the hands of an experienced workman; but more remarkably so, as it was made by a lad of eighteen years old, in his third year of apprenticeship. *Diploma.*

## CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, &c.

Several of the articles submitted to the examination of the Committee are such as require more time and observation than can be devoted to them, during the few days of their exhibition. Such are the various Inks and Blacking, each of which should be separately submitted to trial, and the effect of time, exposure, &c. be noticed.

From the testimony, which has been exhibited in regard to some of the Inks, the Committee have reason to believe that they are all deserving of approval.

In regard to the varieties of Blacking, the style in which they are put up, is the only point upon which your Committee can speak approvingly, no opportunity having been afforded for witnessing their application.

32. E. SPEAR, by E. JACKSON & Co., *Boston.* White and Yellow Soap. A very excellent article, deserving special notice.

*Diploma.*

70. THOMAS BROWN, *Marblehead.* Specimens of Glue. A good article.

113. J. RICHMOND, *New Bedford.* Two boxes of Spermaceti Candles. Tolerably good, but none of the specimens of this article are remarkable for excellence.

240. E. HOLDEN, *Boston.* Specimens of Indelible Ink, to be used without preparation. Cannot be recommended. Of the other exhibited by HOLDEN & SAUNDERS, the Committee can give no opinion, not having had an opportunity to try it.

303. J. SWEETSER, *Boston.* Five bottles of Cologne Water. Good.

304. HOLDEN & SAUNDERS, *Boston.* Chloride of Soda. Not remarkable for strength.

317. S. D. JONES, *Boston.* Blacking. Of this the Committee can give no opinion for reasons already assigned.

409. A. S. & W. G. LEWIS, *Boston.* Chemicals. These articles, Chloric Ether, Spt. Nit. Eth., Mercurial Ointment, Blue Pill, and Carbonate of Iron, appear to be well prepared, with the exception of the Blue Pill, which contains a fatty substance, and is very objectionable.

425. E. W. UPTON, *Danvers.* Glue, of different qualities, all good, and some of extra quality. *Diploma.*

718. E. CLEVELAND, *Coventry, Vt.* One box of Potato Starch, of excellent quality and superior to the other specimens of common starch. *Diploma.*

430. E. J. COLLINS, *Newton.* Glue. A good article.

429. W. H. ODIORNE, *Boston.* Two boxes of Starch.

442. WATERTOWN STARCH Co. by HOLBROOK & SMITH, *Boston.* Two boxes of Starch. Very good specimens of wheat starch.

448. T. Hollis, *Boston.* Ink Powders. Affording ink of good body.

455. J. L. Leavit, *Boston.* Lemon Flower Water and Rose Water. Appear to be prepared with oils.

503. E. Davis, *Cambridge.* Soap. Maintains the good character it has previously acquired, and deserves a *Silver Medal.*

518. T. P. Merriam, *New Bedford.* Leather Preservative. From the specimens of old leather rendered flexible by its application, and from the testimony of several persons who have tried it, this appears to be a good and highly useful article.

524. A. Holden, *South Boston.* Purified Camphor. A very superior article, fully equal, if not superior, to the imported.

*Diploma.*

1154. L. W. Glenn, *Philadelphia.* Florida Water. A good article.

536. E. Seaver, *Boston.* Tooth Powder. The composition not having been made known, the Committee cannot express an opinion.

548. Baker, Crocker, & Co., *Boston.* Bleached Winter Oil. Three specimens, of different degrees of purity. Apparently well bleached and pure.

Spermaceti Candles, the best exhibited.

Spermaceti—very handsome.

553. G. W. F. Mellen, *Boston.* Chemicals. Consisting of

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| Calcined Magnesia. | Fair. |
| Carbonate of Iron. | Good. |
| Sulpht. Antimony. | Good. |
| Iodine of Sulphur. | |
| Hydriodate of Soda. | Very good. |
| Deuto Ioduret Mercury. | Fair. |
| Sulphuric Ether. | |
| Spts. Nitre dulc. | Excellent. |
| Chloride of Soda. | Good. |
| Aqua Ammonia. | Excellent. |

*Diploma.*

590. J. P. Preston, *Boston.* Chemicals. Concrete Lemonade. Groats. Ink. Equally good with those exhibited in 1839, for which a Diploma was awarded.

809. T. Perkins, *Boston.* Oil and Candles. Good articles.

1086. J. H. Anderson, *Boston.* Labor-Saving Soap. Appears well.

604. G. L. Bradford, *Boston.* Cologne. Good.

697. N. Livermore & Son, *Cambridge.*
One case Wash Balls.
Two cases of Toilet Soaps.
Two boxes of Rose and Almond Soap.
Two glass globes of assorted Soaps.
Good articles and handsomely finished. The Committee deem them worthy of special notice. *Diploma.*

711. Brewers, Stevens & Cushing, *Boston.* Medicated Lozenges. Fully sustaining the reputation they have deservedly acquired. *Diploma.*

743. P. G. Douglas, *Boston.* Tooth-Ache Drops and Hair-Oil. "Drunkard's Cure." Apparently bad water and worse brandy. The Committee were unable to test the efficacy of this nostrum, the compounder not being present. They would recommend that no secret remedies or quack medicines be hereafter admitted for exhibition.

773. J. Lindmark, *New York.* Perfumery, in great variety. The articles are of excellent quality. The Committee having been assured that the specimens presented in 1839, by Mr. Lindmark, which were contained in bottles having a foreign stamp, were placed in them from inability to obtain a sufficient supply of those made here, and with no intention of deception, deem it proper to state the circumstance. The articles appear as deserving of a Diploma as those of 1839. *Diploma.*

813. A. A. Hayes, *Roxbury.* Superb Crystallizations of Alum and Blue Vitriol. The manufacture of these important salts, as well as of other chemical articles, having been brought to such excellence by Mr. Hayes, too much cannot be said in favor of his manufactory. *Silver Medal.*

839. J. K. Palmer, *Boston.* Blue Ink.

903. Henshaw, Ward & Co., *Boston.* White Lead, equal to that formerly exhibited. Red Lead, pure and remarkably good, deserving special notice. Litharge in powder, appeared good.

95. John White, Jr., *Boston.* Lozenges of good appearance.

139. J. B. Smith, *Milton.* Specimens of ground drugs very good.

151. Lewis Monto, *Boston.* Bleached Oil, four bottles, apparently fish oil, showing different stages of purification.

223. C. B. Alley, *Lynn.* Glue. A good article.

774. James Creighton, Jr., *Boston.* Blacking.

234. G. S. Jones, *Boston.* Cologne Water, Seidlitz and Rochelle Powders, &c. Good. *Diploma.*

528. D. Gorely, *Boston.* Perfumes.

1109. Isaiah Lukens, *Philadelphia*. One box of Electrotype copies of Medals, very perfect and beautiful. *Diploma.*

1096. Charles Stodder, *Boston*. Electrotype copy in copper of the Medal of the Association, and two smaller medals beautifully and perfectly done. *Diploma.*

116. Thomas Hall, *Boston*, an Apprentice. Electrical Apparatus. Well made.

## JEWELRY, CLOCKS, WATCHES, LAMPS, AND SILVER PLATE.

817. Lincoln & Reed, *Boston*. A Case of Jewelry, from which we would select the following as worthy of particular notice.

One Diamond Ornament, (Dove and Olive Branch,) with Chain of very perfect and beautiful fabric attached.

One Cluster Diamond Broach, Bracelet and Ring.

One Garnet Necklace and Broach.

We notice also, many other articles, such as Engraved and Embossed Rings, Bracelets and Broaches, and some specimens of fine polished Watch and other Chains, of superior workmanship.

*Silver Medal.*

821. Davis, Palmer & Co., *Boston*. A Case of Jewelry and Silver Articles, &c. The Silver articles consist of Silver Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Flagons, Cups, &c. They are of the plain order, and good workmanship. Among the articles of Jewelry, we notice a beautiful fine gold Card Case; Safety, and other Chains, of a high order of workmanship; together with a variety of other articles, such as are usually found in the different jewelry establishments in the city. Five Gold Watch Cases and Dials, of excellent workmanship, and beautiful finish; one of them will compare with any of European production.

1117. W. Smith, *Boston*. One Watch Case.

660. N. Emmons, an Apprentice, *Boston*. One Topaz Pin. Good plain work.

824. J. G. Field, an Apprentice, *Boston*. One Gold Ring.

825. G. W. Clapp, an Apprentice, *Boston*. One Pin. Two Broaches. Fair.

841. L. F. Chubbuck, an Apprentice, *Boston*. Sample Silver Bronze.

252. V. Laforme, an Apprentice, *Boston*. Belt Buckle. Neatly made. One Watch Case, a specimen of Gilding. Fair.

1135. A. V. H. Webb, *Boston.* A Camphine Lamp.

1145. New England Glass Company, by Lord & Preston. A Tailor's Lamp.

950. H. Sibley, *Boston.* Silver Keyed Bugle. Of difficult execution, and requiring much skill and ingenuity to accomplish.

793. J. Hatch, *Boston.* Six Pocket Lamps.

470. A. N. Proctor, an Apprentice, *Boston.* Two small Lamps. Neatly made.

Your Committee would here remark, that they exceedingly regret that there were no specimens of Lamps sent in for exhibition to this Fair, as it is well known, that the manufacture of this article is now carried to so great a state of perfection in the United States, as almost to exclude importations.

799. Lord & Preston, *Boston.* One Case German Silver.

219. Gould & West, *Newark, N. J.* One Case do. do.

Not being sufficiently acquainted with the article to form a judgment satisfactory to themselves, the committee decline making any remarks.

146. Leonard, Reed & Barton, *Taunton.* One Case Britannia Ware; Tea Sets, Urns, Communion Service and Castor Stands. These articles exhibit superior skill in the manufacture; the patterns are good, and taken from the English. The finish appears to be fully equal to the imported. *Silver Medal.*

357. R. Gleason, *Dorchester.* One Case Britannia Ware. Among these articles, we notice some Coffee Urns, of good proportions, and apparently finished equal to the English; Tea Sets; Communion Service, and an assortment of other articles, which bespeak great credit to the makers. *Diploma.*

876. Harris & Stanwood, *Boston.* Silver Ware. [For exhibition only.] Tea Sets, Pitchers, Cups, Spoons, &c. We notice some of these articles, as beautiful for their simplicity and plainness. In the main, the patterns are good, and the proportions in keeping with good taste. The finish, being mostly of plain surface, is admirable, and does great credit to the maker.

428. Lows, Ball & Company, *Boston.* Silver Plate. Among these articles, your Committee notice a large Bowl, Tea Set, and Ladle, as rare specimens of plain surface or smooth chasing, which bespeak great credit to the maker. We also notice a Pitcher, Cup, and Tea Set, which are beautiful patterns, deep and richly wrought figures, and do great credit to the artist.

Cunard Vase. Your Committee, after a minute and careful examination of the Cunard Vase, manufactured by Obadiah Rich, in the employ of Lows, Ball & Co., who have presented it, take great pleasure in saying, that considering its size, and the great difficulty on that account of execution, and of giving to the design its legitimate effect, we consider it the greatest triumph, in the silver worker's art, as yet achieved in Boston. The following is a description of this article.

The form of this Vase is copied from a celebrated Grecian or Elgin Vase; it is 32 inches high, and about 15 inches in diameter at the largest part, and 22 inches across the handles. On one side is a shield, surmounted by the globe, and the American and British shields. Within this shield is represented one of the steam ships of the Cunard line. Beneath, is the trident of Neptune, and the caduceus of Mercury, with anchors, and other nautical emblems. This shield is composed of scrolls, foliage and flowers, which are continued over the whole surface to the handles. On the opposite side is a shield with the following inscription:

"Presented by Citizens of Boston, Mass., to the Hon. Samuel Cunard, of Halifax, N. S., whose enterprise established the Line of British Mail Steam Packets between Liverpool, Eng.; Halifax, N. S.; and Boston, United States of America, 1840."

This shield is surmounted with the helmet, crest, and mantling of the Cunard family, and like the other is composed of scrolls, flowers, &c. extending nearly over the whole side. The bottom is chased in like manner. The O. G., at the bottom of the neck is richly chased with arabesque scrolls and flowers. On one side is the head of Neptune, and on the opposite, that of Mercury. The neck is quite plain, to contrast with the rich work below. The top rim, above the neck, is also in bold relief. The handles are formed of dolphins, resting on shells, six inches in diameter, from which spring large acanthus leaves, which make the bottom of the handles. The bottom rim of the foot is composed of coral and shells in alto relievo; the upper part of the foot is chased with flowers, &c. The chasing on the body in bas relief. The weight of the vase is 450 oz. 12 dwt.

*Silver Medal.*

628. A. L. DENNISON, *Boston.* Two Gallery Clocks. For exhibition only; made with great care, rich, and of good workmanship.

744. A. STOWELL & SON, *Charlestown.* One Regulator, and One Gallery Clock. Although beautiful in their appearance and finish, the Committee did not think they came within reach of a premium, there being no competition, but would recommend a *Diploma.*

756. E. B. HORN, *Boston.* Two Spring Clocks. One Patent Lever, and one Magic Clock. Remarkable for ingenuity and mechanism.

629. W. PRATT, *Boston.* Three Common Timepieces.

46. JONATHAN FROST, *Reading.* One Wood, and one Brass Spring Clock, in handsome mahogany cases.

1052. **W. Bond & Son**, *Boston*. One Gold Patent Lever. The case and dial of American manufacture, the movement imported in the rough. Finished and well put together, and reflecting much credit on the manufacturers.

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## HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

The Committee made as full an examination of the articles, as the time and circumstances permitted. They regret that, in one case, at least, which will be noticed in its appropriate place in this Report, the time allowed was insufficient, and the circumstances were unfavorable to a test of the improvements alleged to have been made.

The Fur Hats, were, generally, of fair quality, but none of them decidedly superior. Compared with those exhibited at the Fair, two years since, they evinced no improvement. One of the manufacturers appears to have aimed to make his hats remarkably *light*, and so failed in the essential point of stiffening; others failed in point of color. It is believed that better specimens may be found among the hats ordinarily made by these same manufacturers.

The best specimen of fine Beaver Hat, was by **Henry Smith & Co.**, *Boston*, Manufacturers.

No. 2 Fine Beaver Hat, by **S. & A. H. Rhoades**, *Boston*; Bent & Bush, *Lowell;* Manufacturers.

663. **S. & A. H. Rhoades**,—Bent & Bush, Manufacturers. No. 1 Fine Nutria Hat.

577. **Henry Smith & Co.**, *Boston*. No. 2 fine Nutria Hat.

Nutria Hats, on fine, and on Saxony bodies, were also shown by **Pollard & Barry**, *Boston*, No. 662; Wm. A. Fisher, Boston, Manufacturer. **Wm. M. Shute**, *Boston*, No. 505. **Wm. H. Gray**, *Boston*, No. 808; and by **Wm. Pike**, *Boston*, No. 904.

Plain, and German Lustered Hats, by **S. & A. H. Rhoades**,—Bent & Bush, Manufacturers,—and by **H. Smith & Co.**

Cassimere Hats. **Henry Bailey & Co.** A very neat article.

672. The Committee also observed, with a good degree of satisfaction, a fine Hat, by **Abbot Crocker**, *Boston*, an Apprentice. It was certainly one of the best hats offered. *Diploma.*

The Moleskin Hats, were, generally, of superior quality, and evinced a very great improvement in the manufacture of that article within the last two years. The best specimen was No. 666, by **Henry Bailey, & Co.**, *Boston*. *Silver Medal.*

Hats of the same kind, were also exhibited by **J. M. Sherburne**, *Boston*, No. 649; **Anson Dexter** & Co., *Boston*, No. 648; and **Orr N. Towne**, *Boston*, No. 807.

No. 2 Moleskin Hats, by S. & A. H. **Rhoades**, *Boston*,—Bent & Bush, Manufacturers; and by H. **Smith**, & Co., *Boston*, Manufacturers. Both of superior quality.

To Bent & Bush, a *Diploma.*

To H. Smith & Co., *Diploma.*

No. 1 Chapeaux, Moleskin, by **Henry Bailey**, & Co., *Boston*. Manufactured by the direction of Mr. Bailey. An excellent specimen of workmanship. *Diploma.*

Beaver and Moleskin Chapeaux. S. & A. H. **Rhoades**, *Boston*.

Moleskin Hats, by W. **Willard**, *Boston*, No. 815. W. **Pike**, *Boston*; **Wm. H. Gray**, *Boston*; and by S. B. **Wheeler**, *Boston*, No. 689.

It is alleged that a composition for stiffening Moleskin Hats, has recently been discovered, by means of which they may be made perfectly water-proof; that paste, heretofore used in the " tip," is dispensed with, so that the hat may be worn for a day, or even a week, in a pelting rain, and not only maintain its perfect shape, but, when dry, the silk will be as free as it was when the hat was new. In proof of this, Hats were exhibited by **George Barry**, *Boston*, No. 717; H. **Bailey** & Co., *Boston;* and **Anson Dexter** & Co., *Boston*, in glass globes, filled with water. In neither case could the Committee perceive that the silk, or nap, was stuck down by solution of the stiffening. But whether, in other respects, this new method of stiffening be equal to the old, and therefore whether it will prove of utility, evidence is wanting to determine. In the judgment of the Committee, experience alone can give this evidence. Moreover, the hats presented were of unequal substance, and it was difficult to determine how long they had respectively been in the water, and how they had fared while there. The Committee, therefore, refrain from submitting any judgment as to their respective merits. They will merely observe, further, that it is conceded, so far as they can learn, that **Isaac Lathrop**, of *Charlestown*, was the first to discover the composition and method in question.

No. 1 Men's and Boys' Cloth, and Children's Fancy Caps, and Ladies' Riding Caps. **Anson Dexter** & Co. The assortment was very large, and the Caps, without exception, tastefully and thoroughly made. *Silver Medal.*

733. No. 2 Men's and Boys' Cloth, and Children's Fancy Caps, and Ladies' Riding Caps. **Woodman** & Co., *Boston*. Superior quality. *Diploma.*

812. **Henry Bailey** & Co., *Boston*. No. 1 Navy Cloth Caps. Both the design and workmanship were excellent. *Diploma.*

807. **Orr N. Towne**, *Boston*. No. 1 Otter Cap. Manufacturer unknown. A very superior article. ***Diploma.***

812. **Prentice, Finn & Co.**, Manufacturers, *New York*. No. 2 Otter Cap. Exhibited by Bailey & Co. ***Diploma.***

592. **C. Dimick & Co.**, Manufacturers, *Boston*. No. 3 Otter Cap. ***Diploma.***

651. **L. Towle**, *Boston*. Presented five Otter Caps, manufactured by Rider & Co., A fine specimen.

1069. **F. A. Colborn**, *Boston*. One Hat, made from the hair of a Dog. A curious specimen.

372. **S. Lewis, Jr.**, *East Lexington*. No. 1 Nutria Caps, and Nutria Skins, natural and colored. Both excellent. ***Diploma.***

592. **C. Dimick & Co.**, *Boston*. No. 2 Nutria Caps, and Nutria Skins. ***Diploma.***

372. **Samuel Lewis, Jr.** *East Lexington*. No. 1 Tipped Jennet Skins. Both in point of color and dressing, very superior. ***Silver Medal.***

592. **C. Dimick & Co.** *Boston*. No. 1 Colored Jennet, and No. 2 Tipped Jennet Skins. The Tipped Jennet Skins were remarkably well colored and dressed; a superior brilliancy, alone, enabled the Committee to give the preference to Mr. Lewis. ***Silver Medal.***

648. **Anson Dexter & Co.**, *Boston*. No. 1 Sable, Cross Fox, Fitch, and Blue Fox Muffs, and Wrought Cape. Rich and beautiful. ***Silver Medal.***

649. **J. M. Sherburne**, *Boston*. No. 1 Silver Grey Fox, Natural and Tipped Jennet Muffs, and Isabella Muff and Boas. A splendid exhibition. ***Silver Medal.***

812. **H. Bailey & Co.**, *Boston*. No. 1 Stone Martin Muff. ***Diploma.***

397. **John Gammel, Jr.**, *East Lexington*. No. 1 Mountain Lynx Muff. ***Diploma.***

808. **Wm. H. Gray**, *Boston*. Natural and Colored Otter Gloves of very superior quality.

1080. **Robert Bacon & Sons**, *Boston*, Manufacturers. Heavy Wool Feltings, for Cylinders; Vest and Boots of the same. ***Diploma.***

246. **A. Perrin**, *Boston*. Palm Leaf Hats. Ordinary quality.

452. **H. & H. M. Fairbanks**, *Boston*. Palm Leaf Hats, in imitation of Willow Hats. Made heavy by stiffening, and yet not made stiff.

921. **J. W. Lyon**, *Boston*. A Miniature Hat.

945. **L. Lyon**, *Boston*. One Hat.

## CLOTHING, HOSIERY AND NECK STOCKS.

THE principal competitors in the article of CLOTHING, were Messrs. Milton & Slocomb, Knights & Calrow, Chas. A. Smith, and John Wilson, Jr., all of Boston.

797. The assortment by Messrs. MILTON & SLOCOMB, was the largest, and comprised the greatest variety, consisting of a Cloak, Over Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, all possessing considerable merit in the cut and workmanship. *Diploma.*

1019. KNIGHTS & CALROW. The Coats offered by these gentlemen, were but little inferior to those offered by Milton & Slocomb, exhibiting fair specimens of work. A drab Surtout, was entitled to especial notice. *Diploma.*

681. JOHN WILSON, JR., offered the best specimens of Vests and Pantaloons, displaying good taste in the cut and make. *Diploma.*

964. CHAS. A. SMITH. The Clothing offered by this gentleman was quite respectable.

593. J. RILEY, *Boston.* Two pair of Pantaloons, well made, with the addition of a belt to button behind, which may be advantageous to the equestrian.

530. Mrs. M. A. HUESTIS, *Boston.* A pair of Pantaloons. A good specimen of needle work.

301. Mrs. S. EVANS. One pair of black Pantaloons, made entirely with white sewing silk, each stitch, so accurately set, as to escape the eye of a common observer.

1008. MOORE & EMERY, *Boston.* One Felt Vest.

1018. M. VENTRIS, *Boston.* Tailor's Square.

1125. A. McCOWL, *Boston.* A Dress Coat.

106. JAMES HAUGHTON & Co., *Boston.* Hosiery. Shirts and Drawers. Articles as good as any imported. *Diploma.*

222. PORTSMOUTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Shirts, Drawers and Hosiery. Good articles. *Diploma.*

980. T. HUNT, *Portsmouth.* Shirts and Drawers.

874. CHARLES WARREN & Co., *Boston.* Woollen Yarn. *Diploma.*

109. BOWERS & STOWE, *Boston.* Woollen Yarn.

12. S. HOYT, *Boston.* Woollen Yarn.

1128. LEACH & Co., *Boston.* Woollen Yarn. Very good.

1085. LOVEJOY & HARRINGTON, *Boston.* Woollen Yarn.

589. B. HATHAWAY, *Plymouth.* Neck Stocks, embracing a great

variety of styles, many of which are very splendid and in good taste, frames finely wrought and well shaped. These articles were the best exhibited. *Silver Medal.*

354. D. Chaffin, ***Boston.*** Neck Stocks of very superior quality, and but little inferior to the above in any important particular. *Diploma.*

Ready made Linen, comprising a rich and elegant display. The bosoms were beautiful specimens of needle-work, in imitation of French insertions. These were wrought in the establishment of Mr. Chaffin, and are equal in all respects, to any of French manufacture. *Silver Medal.*

616. F. A. Hawley, ***Boston.*** Neck Stocks, well finished, finely wrought, and in good taste.

Ready made Linen, embracing a large and beautiful variety, very creditable to the manufacturer. *Diploma.*

566. Miss L. J. Robbins, ***Boston.*** Neck Stocks, a fair specimen.

649. J. M. Sherburne, ***Boston.*** Neck Stocks, of good quality and style.

463. T. Giles & Sons, ***Rockport.*** One pair of Gloves.

## HARD WARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS, &c.

The Committee commenced the work assigned them, by first examining articles entered under Nos. 877, 558, and 623; and they consider that, although they have awarded to Messrs. G. W. Robinson & Co., and to Enoch Robinson and Wm. Hall, the highest premiums ever given by the Association, it is their privilege, in addition thereto, to record the great satisfaction, with which they examined the articles exhibited, and noticed the great improvements made by them since the last Exhibition, especially in Locks; and the Committee are unanimous in their opinion that those, of both high and low cost, are better adapted to the wants of their fellow countrymen, than those from any other manufactory in the world.

877. Enoch Robinson & Wm. Hall, *Boston.* Patent Locks; a very valuable invention. Sash Fastening; a good article. French Window Bolts; Shutter Fastenings; Spring Latches, &c. All of first rate workmanship. For the Locks and Sash Fastenings, the Committee award a *Gold Medal.*

558. George W. Robinson & Co., ***Boston.*** Patent Front, Sliding and inside Door Locks, both plated and lacquered; Sliding Door

Rolls, Window Pulleys and plated and bronzed Butts; Door and Shutter Glass Knobs, in great variety. The Locks are of high finish, and of very superior workmanship.

These articles were exhibited as samples of those manufactured, for what promises to be one of the most splendid mansions in the United States, now in progress of erection by John P. Cushing, Esq., at Watertown; and the Committee are of opinion that they will prove to be equal in quality to any of the work or materials used therein.

*Gold Medal.*

623. **Enoch Robinson**, *Boston.* Superior Glass Knobs, in great variety of color and pattern, somewhat improved over those exhibited at previous Exhibitions, for which premiums were awarded. Patent Door Springs, answering the purpose intended, better than any other article known to the Committee. *Silver Medal.*

650. **George H. Gray** & Co., *Boston,*
For Tatham & Brothers, Philadelphia. Lead Pipe. A first rate article. *Silver Medal.*

Walcotville Brass Co. Brass Kettles. A well made article. *Diploma.*

Norwich Line Co. Cotton and Hemp Lines. Well made. *Diploma.*

D. Bassett. Augurs and Bitts. Well finished.

J. Russell & Co., Greenfield. Knives and Chisels.

Greely & Ayers, Concord, N. H. Hammers and Hatchets.

Charles Gregg, Lowell. Loose Joint Cast Butts.

Blake Brothers, New Haven. Patent Castors for Bedsteads, &c. Also O. K. Mortice Locks, a low priced, excellent article. *Diploma.*

Stanley's Locks. A fair article.

J. Watts. Boxwood and Mahogany Rules.

T. Rowland & Brothers. Cast Steel Mill Saw. Appears to be an excellent article, calculated for service.

All the foregoing articles under 650, were entered by Messrs. George H. Gray & Co., of Boston, dealers in American Hard Ware. The Association take pleasure in awarding to this Firm much credit for the interest they have manifested, in this and the previous Exhibitions.

580. **A. Peterson**, *Boston.* Japanned and Planished Tin Ware, of superior workmanship. *Silver Medal.*

558. **Edward Bates**, an Apprentice to G. W. Robinson. Two Miniature Brass Cannon. *Diploma.*

199. H. C. Jones, *Newark, N. J.* Bank, Pad and Trunk Locks. *Diploma.*

565. Isaac Babbit, *Boston.* Brass Castings; a variety, very smooth and perfect. The lettering, as it came from the sand, was very good. *Diploma.*

664. Nutting & Smith, *Boston.* An Iron Door for a Safe. Well made. *Diploma.*

786. Thayer & Edwards, *Boston.* A Salamander Safe. This article took a Silver Medal at a previous Exhibition.

A Safe Lock, for which is awarded a *Diploma.*

842. O. C. Phelps, *Boston.* Screw Plate, made by L. T. Lanpher, Providence, R. I. *Diploma.*

929. H. N. Hooper & Co. Ship Rudder Joints, small pieces of Castings, and Lettering, as it came from sand. Superior Castings. *Diploma.*

4. Lincoln Drake, *Easton.* Malleable Iron Castings. Well made. *Diploma.*

853. Nashua Lock Company. Locks. Good, useful articles; cheap. *Diploma.*

878. New England Wood Screw Company, *Providence, R. I.* A Card of Screws. Handsome, well finished articles. *Diploma.*

34. Thomas Sinclair, *Boston.* Ship Rudder Joints.

61. Curtis & Leavens, *Boston.* One Jack Screw.

62. Cyrus Fisher, *Canton.* Six Coach Wrenches.

127. D. Fuller, *Dedham.* Five boxes Polishing Powder.

129. L. Towne, *Sturbridge.* Thirteen Screw Augur Bitts. Well finished. *Diploma.*

137. Watson & Heald, *Sharon.* One Card of Tools.

202. ——— Woodcock, *Springfield.* Two Steel Horse Shoes. Handsome and well made. *Diploma.*

206. J. C. Hewins, *Dorchester.* Two Claw Hammers.

247. George W. Wilson, *Nashua, N. H.* Locks, without springs. One Alarm Lock.

256. E. Stearns, *Weston.* Four Metallic Hones.

341. J. L'Hommedieu, *Chester, Con.* Seven Augurs.

374. Jacob Allen, *Roxbury.* Two Spirit Plumbs and Levels.

415. E. Strange, *Taunton.* Three Latches.

587. G. W. Wilson, *Boston.* Razor Strops.

686. Edwin Cleaves, *Boston.* Two Trunk Locks.

745. J. Clark & Son, *Boston.* Five Brass Faucets. Good articles.

801. R. Bliss, *Pawtucket, R. I.* Wooden Bench and Hand Screws. Good.

810. C. P. Fessenden, *Boston,* an Apprentice. Molasses Gates.

847. Z. Rogers, *Malden.* One Twe Iron.

848. J. L. Robinson, *Philadelphia.* One Twe Iron.

603. P. R. Fessenden, *Boston,* an Apprentice. One Molasses Gate.

500. J. M. Adams, *Sharon.* Four Ship Scrapers.

650. R. & W. Robinson. By George H. Gray & Co., *Boston.* Three Hundred and Twenty different patterns of Gilt Buttons. These samples fully sustain the high reputation this House has long since acquired, and for which they received a premium at a previous Exhibition.

752. Henry Tower, *Milbury.* Card of Trying Squares and Bevels.

309. S. Melcher, *Lowell.* Four Cast Iron Fruit Dishes.

516. C. Cleaver, *Boston.* One Alphabetical Padlock.

601. J. F. Adams, *Boston.* Seven Bird Cages.

613. Daniel Williams, *Boston.* Thirteen pieces Wire Work, similar to that for which premiums have been awarded to him at previous Exhibitions.

630. J. Burr, *Hingham.* Two Nests of Boxes.

754. H. Houghton, *Boston.* Three Bird Cages.

828. S. J. Ditson, *Boston.* Seven Locks.

963. D. & L. Hill & Co., *Stoneham.* Three Razor Strops.

1136. E. R. Walker, *West Cambridge.* One pair of Tailor's Shears.

1120. W. W. Nichols, *Chelsea.* One pair of Tailor's Shears.

1060. J. Hodges, *Taunton.* One Card of Nails.

1064. O. Houghton, *Wilkinsonville.* Six Centre Bitts.

1081. H. P. Thayer, *Navy Yard, Charlestown.* Specimens of Cog Castings.

1088. N. Flanagan, *Boston,* an Apprentice. Composition Castings.

943. N. Wilton, *Boston,* an Apprentice. Trunk Lock.

811. W. W. Messer & Co., *Boston.* Fishing Tackle, &c. A large assortment, similar to that exhibited at a previous Exhibition, and for which a Silver Medal was awarded.

274. M. S. Buckland, *Boston*. One Fishing Rod. Good.

1020. S. Buckland, *Rockingham, Vt.* One Fishing Rod. Fair.

9. Leonard Foster, *Boston*. Trinity Latch, or Mortice Knob Door Fastenings, combining latch, belt and lock, in one simple plate of metal.

204. E. H. George, *Newburyport*. One double back Chain. Good.

103. M. McCafferty, *Boston*, an Apprentice. Specimen Brass Casting. Fair.

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## STOVES, GRATES, FURNACES, &c.

47. D. Prouty & Co., *Boston*.

Three Whiting's Cooking Stoves, for coal and wood. Good articles.

One Mears's do. Similar to Whiting's.

Twelve Mott's Stoves. Fuel Savers, so called.

Three Combined Rotary Cooking Stoves; for coal. These have tops to prevent the steam from escaping, which contrivance will also cause water to boil with less fuel, than where the vessels are in the open air as they usually are. *Diploma.*

Five Parlor Stoves, for wood.

Three Charcoal Furnaces.

Three Chip Furnaces. Good articles.

68. Dr. J. E. Fisk, *Salem*. Fisk's Air-tight Coal Stoves. Two Stoves for burning hard coal upon the air-tight principle. Both well contrived. *Diploma.*

52. W. Lambord, *Boston*. A Tin Baker.

111. L. Bailey, *Charlestown*. One Foot Stove.

140. S. Josselyn, *Boston*. A Smoke Curer. A very ingenious contrivance.

158. W. B. Oliver, *Boston*. One Stove.

161. J. Fogg, *Boston*. Five Stoves. Very good articles. *Diploma.*

178. H. T. Butler, *Boston*. Three Stoves. *Diploma.*

180. Allen & Gridley, *Boston*. Four Stoves and three Grates. Entered for exhibition only.

183. B. F. Butler, *Boston*. Three Stoves and five Grates. These are well cast and beautifully polished. *Diploma.*

193. Bowers & Pratt, *Carver, Me.* An open front Cooking Stove, with an oven in the rear of the fireplace. Skilfully made.

249. A. Lincoln, *Boston.* Two Cooking Stoves.

311. H. & F. Stimpson, *Boston.* Two improved radiating Ranges. Well known and superior articles. *Silver Medal.*

92. J. R. Mott, *New York.* Mott's Agricultural Boiler and Furnace. An excellent and useful article. To this boiler, the furnace is so attached, that to fit it up for use, all which is requisite is a pipe running into a flue, or carried 10 or 15 feet high; thus saving the expense of setting in masonry. *Silver Medal.*

349. Adams & Littlefield, *Lowell.* Two Air-tight Stoves. The best article for burning wood. It has an outer cylinder or guard that retains its color. *Diploma.*

350. Houghton & Josselyn, *Holliston, Me.* One Copper Basin. Well made.

360. H. M. Miller, *Worcester.* Two Stoves.

410. E. Hawkes, *Boston.* One Foot Warmer. An excellent article. It is made of tin, covered with soap-stone, and heated by a lamp. *Diploma.*

453. John Swasey, *Boston.* A Coffee Boiler. This was made by an Apprentice. *Diploma.*

467. J. Mitchell, *Pawtucket.* A Tin Bureau. Well made.

476. J. Preston, *Boston.* A Hot Air Furnace. For exhibition only.

570. G. Brown, *Boston.* Two Ventilators. Good articles.

576. Gardner Chilson, *Boston.* Eight Improved Column Stoves. Very good. Lever Grates for do. *Diploma.*

One Improved Yankee Baker, fitted for coal or wood.

320. Chilson & Page, *Boston.* Page's Hot Air Furnace. Improved by additional surface being presented to the fire, and by cast iron pipes passing through the hot *air* chamber. The grate is turned by a crank on the *outside* of the furnace, which prevents the ashes from escaping into the room. *Diploma.*

595. Jones & Whiteley, *Boston.* One Stove.

607. Joseph Huse, *Boston.* Four Stoves. Good articles.

610. J. B. Whitcomb, *Boston.* One Enamelled Grate. For the enamelling, a *Diploma.*

708. Allen & Gridley, *Boston.* One Smoke Jack. A good article.

767. W. Perry, *Bradford.* Brass Registers. Made in a workmanlike manner.

952. Jonathan Newcomb, *Boston.* Model Cooking Stove. Skilfully made.

1043. J. **Pratt**, *Connecticut.* One card of Stove Ornaments. Superior articles.

759. **Joseph Playne**, *Charlestown.* One Water Pot.

670. **Bryent & Herman**, *Boston.* Two Hot Air Furnaces, one with a Rumford Oven, and the other with a globe drum, good articles.

Three Column Stoves with cast mantels. Good articles.

Eight well finished bronzed Grates, and one Radiating Parlor Grate, new pattern, which is so constructed as to expose a large surface of heated iron to the air in the room. *Diploma.*

One German Silver Reflecting Grate, for burning soft coal. This is of a superior finish. *Silver Medal.*

827. **James Hall**, *Boston.* Model Windmill, for smoky chimnies.

## SWORDS, GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, CANNON, AND MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

401. H. **Pratt**, *Roxbury.* A Cast Steel Rifle, well made.

439. **John B. Baker**, *Boston.* Five Military Caps and one Cartridge Box and Belt.

456. N. P. **Ames**, *Springfield.* Twenty-four Swords, and three port fire Cutters. The superior excellence of Mr. Ames's swords is so well known in the United States, as to need no commendation from the Committee. Those offered for exhibition comprise specimens of the different forms and mountings required by the regulations for use in the army. Amongst them the Committee particularly noticed the heavy short sword of the artillery, and the rapiers of the military engineer, as being remarkable for the beauty of their shape; and also the very splendid sword to be presented to Commodore Hull. The perfection, to which the finish of the latter is carried, can hardly be overrated. The excellence of temper, so far as the Committee had the means of judging, was in all alike. *Silver Medal.*

One Brass Six Pounder. This specimen of casting, the Committee consider it no extravagance to pronounce absolutely perfect. The minutest examination would detect none of those imperfections to which cast metal is liable, and which do not destroy the value though sometimes they injure the beauty of the casting. The Committee would very willingly have awarded to Mr. Ames the highest premium offered by the Association. But as they were restrained from awarding the gold medal except for " some very valuable invention or improvement," they would give in this instance only the second grade of premium for " very superior manufactured or wrought articles." *Silver Medal.*

507. G. H. **Pratt**, an Apprentice, *Roxbury*. A Rifle Pistol and apparatus. Very creditable to him.

1005. **Grover & Lovell**, *Boston*. Three pairs of Cast Steel Pistols. They appear to be well made and of simple construction.

919. **Nathaniel N. Wilmot**, *Boston*. A Double Barrelled Fowling Piece. This gun is remarkable, like all others proceeding from Mr. Wilmot's hands, for its extraordinary beauty and perfection of finish. Its minutest details present evidence of great care and consummate skill. *Silver Medal.*

816. T. **Mehigan**, *Boston*. A Powder Horn.

1023. **Cyrus Alger** & Co., *South Boston*. Two Light Brass Six Pounder Chambered Navy Guns, modelled similar to the American Columbiad, and French bomb cannon.

These cannon are not exhibited merely as specimens of casting, but of the improvement in construction which has been lately introduced, and to test the value of which, experiments are now making under the direction of Col. Bomford of the U. S. ordnance corps. This improvement consists of the introduction of the chamber into *long guns*, and consequent upon that, an alteration in the external shape of the piece, by which with a less weight of metal, an equal strength is obtained in guns of the same calibre. In short pieces of ordnance, like the mortar, &c., the chamber has always been employed; but its introduction into heavy guns is of comparatively recent date. It is the substitution in the French marine of a *chambered gun for the discharge of shells instead of round shot*, that establishes the peculiarity and celebrity of the French or European bomb-cannon.

Col. Paixham is generally considered in France and elsewhere as the original inventor of this peculiarity; and the tremendous engine of destruction, which is destined to effect a great change in civilized warfare, bears his name. The merit, however, of the introduction of a similar arm, called a Columbiad, is due in point of priority to the United States, where it first originated, as a number of chambered cannon for sea coast defence were cast, more than thirty years ago, during the administration of President Jefferson. The first experimental firings were made in Washington, with a nine inch chambered cannon, by order of General Dearborn, the Secretary of War, under the direction of Col. Burbeck of the 1st regiment of artillery, and Lieut. Bomford of the corps of engineers, and proved highly satisfactory to the President and Secretary, who were present on the occasion. The report of these experiments to the war department, by Lieut. Bomford, recommending an increase of length and weight to the chambered guns, was approved; and, thus modified, do not essentially vary from the sea coast howitzer, now in course of construction for service.

The guns exhibited by the Company are chambered, and advantage has been taken of the increased strength caused by the chamber, to vary the shape of the piece and diminish the quantity of metal.

It may not be uninteresting to give the outline of a series of experiments now in process of being tried, and which, so far as they have progressed, seem to justify the expectation that the new form of the gun will in itself be a decided improvement.

The experiments were performed upon an iron cannon, having upon its upper surface ten holes drilled through the thickness of the metal into the bore, from the vent to the muzzle, in the line of the axis and at right angles or perpendicular to the bore—being distant from each other a space equal to twice the calibre. These holes had each fitted into it a screw capable of being removed at pleasure, and of allowing a pistol barrel to be inserted in its place. This pistol barrel contained a cast steel bullet, and upon the explosion of the cartridge, with which the cannon was loaded, the bullet would be projected vertically, and the projectile force ascertained by the number of half-inch boards it penetrated, the same being placed in a frame prepared for the purpose directly over the pistol.

The result of these experiments showed that the greatest force of explosion was where the ball of the cannon lies in contact with the cartridge, because the bullet penetrated a greater number of boards when the pistol was inserted into the hole over that point of contact, than when it was inserted into either of the other holes. It was also shown in the same mode that the force of the explosion and consequent strain upon the gun was proportionately less as the distance from the vent increased.

The primary object being to determine practically the true relative thickness of metal from the breech to the muzzle, these experiments proved that by altering the form of the piece by a more accurate distribution of its material, an equal strength with less weight would be obtained.

The guns exhibited are without the usual reënforces, the swell of the muzzle and several of the mouldings. Their form is that of a cylinder united by its base to a truncated cone, the plane of junction containing the point where the ball and cartridge are in contact, and perpendicular to the axis of the piece. The bore being a hollow cylinder, the conic form of the exterior graduates the thickness of the metal.

These specimens weigh 592 lbs. each. Their weight, if made in the form generally adopted, would be more than 700 lbs. Thus this improvement causes a difference in its favor of more than 100 lbs., in the weight of so small a calibre as the six pounder.

In the mechanical execution of ordnance, this Company has long borne a high reputation, and the specimens presented fully sustain it.

*Silver Medal.*

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE number and variety of articles in this department of the Exhibition *were less*, on the present, than on some former occasions, and of these, but few were of any novelty, or such as to call for special distinction. No Agricultural tool or implement appeared to the Committee to rise to that character of merit, which should entitle the exhibitor, at this time, to the award of the Society's highest premium. There were, indeed, many instruments of great value in the Halls, but they were mostly such, as on many previous occasions, *here* or *elsewhere*, had been made known to the public, and were of familiar use, and to which either high rewards had before been adjudged, or the universality of their construction and sale had secured all the encouragement, which ingenuity and enterprise required. Improvements in the fashion, or high finish in the fabrication of an instrument, are the natural result of success in the principle or model of its original construction; but after the principle is once applied, and the model found effectual to the object, there is little of just pretension or claim to credit for an exhibition of the progress of mechanism in its manufacture. This remark, although general, is particularly pertinent to those articles which fall within the official cognizance of the Committee. Nearly all the tools were curiously and beautifully wrought, showing a degree of improvement in the arts by which they were constructed, rather than furnishing any new evidence of capacity to the purposes for which they were intended. The Committee are not aware of a single tool or implement within their province of examination, with the description and properties of which the public were not before acquainted, and to which the persons by whom it was offered could fairly be entitled to any greater share of credit, than its exhibition in the Halls, and the favorable opinion of its utility, of which the medals and diplomas herein awarded are sufficient testimonials, will be like to give.

Of the principal contributors in this department of the Exhibition, were,

47. DAVID PROUTY & Co., *Boston*, and

698. RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, *Boston*.

Each of these firms presented a great variety of neat, strong, and well finished articles of Agricultural use. The PLOUGHS especially, of Prouty & Mears, and of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, who are earnest competitors with each other for preference in the market to their construction, respectively, of this most important implement, deserve particular notice. In no instrument of rural economy has *improvement* been more strongly marked, than in the Plough. The saving of cost in its use, by the reduced power now required for the draft, and the greater thoroughness with which it does the work, when compared with the machine and labor of a former period, has produced an advancement in the agricultural interest, which all else would have failed to effect. Through the agency of the Plough, the earth is prepared for "the seed of the sower," and the frequency of its use becomes the measure of the product of the harvest. So long as the sustenance of man's life shall be the purchase of the "sweat of his brow," the greatest alleviation to the hardship of his condition will be found in mechanical facilities to the operations of labor. The Ploughs of Messrs. Prouty & Mears, and of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, have heretofore been the subject of much excitement in the *field* of cultivation. The Committee are pained to learn, they are now, less usefully competing, in the more stubborn field of *litigation*. Whether *either* is an invasion of the principle *of the other*, the Committee will not presume to judge. They are, manifestly, constructed upon the same rules of mechanism, differing slightly in some comparatively unessential particulars. Both are excellent implements, well manufactured, performing their work so equally, that each, in turn, has received the highest premiums, at different trials and ploughing matches. The Exhibition is indebted to the Proprietors for adding to the interest of the occasion by the contribution of so many fine models.

Prouty & Co., also exhibited Cole's Seed Sower and Corn Planter, an ingenious invention for the purposes for which it was designed, doubtless, highly useful on smooth and mellow land, but not yet sufficiently tested to be recommended to general introduction upon the rough farms of New England. The same gentlemen put into the Hall, the Corn and Seed Planter of Mr. Buckminster, well known as an intelligent writer, and a skilful practical "Cultivator," in the field of Massachusetts husbandry.

W. Buckminster, Corn and Seed Planter. *Diploma.*

S. W. Cole, Seed Sower and Corn Planter. *Diploma.*

Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, in addition to their other Ploughs, exhibited,

A Subsoil Plough for stirring and lightening the soil at a greater depth than can be reached by the common Plough, a most valuable instrument where such an operation is required; also several models of the *Cultivator* for the tilling of land in crops.

A Corn Sheller and Grinder, better adapted for use where mills are rare, than in this region of water wheels.

Several patterns of Churns.

A Horizontal Fanning Mill, an obvious improvement upon those of earlier construction.

A case of "Ladies' Weeding Trowels," highly finished and beautiful instruments, fit for delicate hands in the cultivation of flower beds, and the plants of the parlor. *Diploma.*

138. S. R. Bickener, *Sharon.* Cast Steel Shovels. *Diploma.*

994. P. H. Merrill, *Hinsdale, N. H.* German Steel Hoes. *Diploma.*

752. H. Tower, *Millbury.* Cast Steel Hoes. *Diploma.*

21. R. Bliss, *North Brookfield.* Hay Forks, very neatly made. *Diploma.*

197. Farwell & Co., *Fitchburg.* A case of highly finished Scythes, of different sizes and for various uses. *Diploma.*

650. William K. Gates, *Lee.* Specimens of Hoes and Forks. *Diploma.*

288. Cutler & Robinson, *Boston.* Cast Steel Shovels. *Diploma.*

206. John C. Hewins, *Dorchester.* Hay Forks, and Nail Hammers. *Diploma.*

323. J. Moore, *Springfield.* Numerous samples of Agricultural Tools, of excellent fabric. *Diploma.*

Various other instruments of labor, presented by persons whose names were not found on the tickets, passed under the favorable notice of the Committee

891. H. Partridge & Son, *Medfield.* The tools manufactured by Henry Partridge & Son, are worthy of all commendation for combining extraordinary strength with elasticity and lightness of weight. Three Hay and Manure Forks, are the very best specimens of these useful implements. It would be difficult to surpass the neatness and excellence of their manufacture. *Silver Medal.*

337. Silas Lamson, *Shelburne Falls.* Offered a Scythe Snaith, of novel pattern, square instead of round, but the excellence of which consists in the mode of *fastening* the nibs, and *hanging* and *securing* the scythe. *Diploma.*

271. W. H. Carr & Co., *Philadelphia.* A lot of Manure and Hay Forks. Clumsy in shape and of poor finish, decidedly inferior to any of the articles of like kind before mentioned. If such are the tools used in our sister State, the Association can render no higher service to the agriculturists of Pennsylvania, than by giving them information of the character of the Tools manufactured by Messrs. Partridge & Son, and where they may be procured.

394. Leland & Sabin, *Millbury.* Threshing and Winnowing Machine. This was in operation in the Hall. It is designed for use by horse power, and seems to have been received with favor, as a labor-saving instrument, by the farmers of the country. It is easily removed from place to place, and put in operation, and a single machine may serve the uses of a large neighborhood. *Silver Medal.*

768. T. Holmes, *W. Boylston.* Winnowing Machine, of approved and common use.

323. J. Moore. A Seed Drill.

1031. C. P. Bosson, *Boston.* Presented one of Cole's Seed Drills.

644. T. G. & G. L. Lewis, *Boston.* Corn and Seed Planter, (patented.) Very ingenious in its contrivance, and apparently an improvement over other inventions for like purposes. There was no opportunity for trying its practical operation *in the field*, but the Committee were unanimously of the opinion, that it combined more advantages in the plan of construction, than any other offered to their inspection. *Diploma.*

269. L. & S. H. Batchelder, *Hamstead, N. H.* A Seed Planter, (patented.) An ingenious invention, seen with interest by the Committee.

72. An Improved Churn, manufactured and claimed to be invented by John Harriman, of *Haverhill*, is deserving of especial notice. It contains an improvement in this most necessary and useful instrument of the dairy, which greatly recommends it for simplicity in application, and effect in production, with the saving of time and labor. Its form compares nearly with that of the Barrel Churn, but is fixed in its position, having a horizontal rotary dasher ; and the improvement consists, (in the language of the specification,) in " a chamber surrounding the cream, for the purpose of receiving hot or cold water, as the temperature of the cream may require, with a hole at the top for drawing it off, and one other, on the opposite side, for drawing off the buttermilk." The very neat construction of this churn, with the obvious utility of the improvement, have induced the Committee to recommend a more substantial reward for its exhibition, than the mere language of commendation, although they understand that the merit of the invention is in controversy, and the person to whom the credit of it is justly due, not quite certain. *Silver Medal.*

1066. C. Whitney, *Harvard.* An Apple Picker.

1095. J. Robinson & Co., *Boston.* Two Shovels.

550. B. Warner, *Boston.* One Plant.

611. Jonathan Livingstone, *Westmoreland, N. H.* One Fox Trap.

984. J. Boynton, *South Coventry, Con.* One Straw Cutting Machine.

The Committee have thus enumerated all the " Agricultural Implements and Tools," submitted to their inspection. Their opportunities for examination, though brief, were sufficient to enable them to pass upon the character, qualities, and uses of each article, and it is with satisfaction that they thus lay before the Association the names of the deserving contributors to this interesting portion of the Exhibition. If there is any omission, it has been altogether accidental, or for want of information of the article, or the name of the persons presenting it.

## CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, HARNESSES, TRUNKS, SPRINGS, STEPS, COACH LAMPS, &c.

278. S. K. Bayley for Tomlinson, Wood & Co., *Bridgeport, Ct.* A Gig Phaeton, neatly finished, with a *spring perch,* on the *apparent* improvement of which, the Committee are unwilling to express an opinion.

A Gig Phaeton with a draw front, (an original invention,) by which accommodation is afforded for four persons. For this improvement of an extra seat, we think the manufacturers entitled to a *Silver Medal.*

182. J. M. Allen & Co. for S. & A. Hurlbert & Co. *Lee.* A Park Phaeton, tastefully finished, but with slight defects. The Committee recommend the manufacturers to favorable notice.

609. S. W. Drew, *Roxbury.* A Phaeton with draw front, some parts exceedingly well made, and from good stock.

466. A. R. Marsh, *New Bedford.* A Buggy Wagon. A good piece of work and tastefully finished.

115. T. A. Williams, *Boston.* A Miniature Stanhope. A neat, fancy article.

879. E. Titcomb, *Cambridge.* A Miniature Buggy.

312. Aaron Nourse, Jr., *Salem.* A Miniature Buggy.

625. James Goold & Co., *Albany, N. Y.* Two Sleighs, of such style and workmanship as to commend the manufacturers to favorable notice.

479. N. C. Day, *Lunenburg.* A Patent Axle.

1087. J. L. Joralermon, *Newark, N. J.* One pair of Coach Steps.

1030. George Dunn, *Newark, N. J.* Coach and Sulky Railings, of excellent workmanship.

2. E. Johnson, *Ellington, Ct.* An Umbrella Socket.

1037. Alfred Eagles & Co., *Newark, N. J.* Two Coach Lamps.

132. W. W. **Munroe & Co.**, *Newark, N. J.* Ten Coach and Gig Lamps. Better than ordinary, but in the color of the glass, and substantial quality of stock and work, not of so high an order, as they should be.

687. D. A. **Edwards**, *Boston.* Two Elliptic Springs, with patent centres, an original invention. The Committee favorably recommend them and award their maker a *Diploma.*

803. **Shelton & Cheever**, *Boston.* A Rocking Horse.

762. **Sheming Baxter**, *Boston.* A Gig Harness. Highly creditable to the manufacturer; and the Committee cheerfully commend it to particular notice, being made entirely of American stock.

636. **Robert Burr**, *Boston.* Four Travelling Trunks and two Valises. Two of the Trunks and the Valises, with American spring locks, of recent invention, are excellent, and entitled to notice.

*Diploma.*

439. **John B. Baker**, *Boston.* Three Travelling Trunks, of the best stock and superior workmanship, and judged worthy a

*Diploma.*

A Gig Harness of good stock, and well made.

665. A. H. **Brainard**, *Boston*, an Apprentice. A sample of Coach Painting. A good specimen for an Apprentice, only nine months at the business.

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## CARVED SHELL WORK AND COMBS.

175. E. K. **Josselyn**, *Boston.* Specimens of Shell Combs, carved and plain. Two splendidly finished Walking Canes. The Committee notice the canes as articles of superior finish. In regard to the combs, they could not see any inferiority when compared with other specimens; but they were too few in number to afford a just criterion of the average work of this contributor. *Diploma.*

1078. **Hovey & Samson**, *Boston.* Shell Combs in a great variety of patterns, and of the best workmanship. The French pattern shell twisting comb, we think superior to any thing of the kind heretofore made. *Silver Medal.*

1049. A. S. **Jordan**, *Boston.* Specimens of carved Shell Combs, Card Cases, Needle Cases, Head Bands, and a great variety of other articles, made from tortoise shell, from this well known establishment, fully sustain Mr. Jordan's reputation for new and elegant designs, and superior workmanship, for which a silver medal was awarded at the Exhibition of 1839. *Diploma.*

## HAIR WORK.

594. A. Gilbert, *Boston.* Gossamer or Ventilating Wigs. Although the manufacturer of the above was not the originator of the improvement, still he is entitled to great credit for the superior workmanship, which cannot be surpassed by any manufacturer in the line. The other articles exhibited in the same case are equal to any of similar kinds exhibited. *Silver Medal.*

490. Thomas Bogue, *Philadelphia.* Wigs and Hair Braid. These articles are entitled to notice—the work being neatly executed. The braids are fine specimens, although they may be excelled. *Diploma.*

701. Miss Wilkinson, *Boston.* A Case of Hair Work, very creditable to the manufacturer.

## CARPENTERS' WORK, AND CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

3. Joseph Currier, *Portland, Me.* Sample of Bell Hanging; said to be on a new plan. The Committee think it is the same that has been used by Fuller and others, of Boston, for several years.

18. T. R. Shed, *Billerica,* an Apprentice. Tool Chest, of the usual construction, and filled with useful tools. A good recommendation to the owner. *Diploma.*

124. C. W. & H. Hannam, *Norwich, Con.* Carpenters' Edge Tools. First rate articles, both in form and finish, and should be called No. 1. *Diploma.*

314. Lewis & Grenville, *Cambridge.* Railway Blinds. They may be convenient articles for houses built of wood, but are not adapted to brick houses, as built in this city.

318. D. Le Favor, *Roxbury.* Two Wooden Flower Pots. A pretty article of the kind, if the silk fringe, which seems to be out of place, had been omitted.

643. John Codman, *Boston.* Door Spring. Was a very good article, until the market was supplied with a superior one by E. Robinson.

830. M. Wood, Jr., *Boston.* A Tool Chest. Convenient in construction, and of fair workmanship.

953. T. Lear, *Boston.* One Plane. Different from any in market. The Committee could not discover any improvement on those now in use, with moving mouth-piece.

581. **Isaac Towle**, *Boston*. Specimen Door and Window Finish. A fair article for the finish of large rooms, but not altogether new in design.

981. **G. H. Oliver**, *Boston*. One Monument.

650. The Committee noticed a very fair lot of Carpenters' Planes, Clamps, Screws, &c., exhibited by **G. H. Gray & Co.**, and manufactured at Amherst, by **Luther Fox**, which were well worth the notice of retailers of those articles. *Diploma.*

892. **E. Whiton**, *Groton*. A Blind Fastener.

## CABINET FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, LACE, &c.

716. **Nicholas Magraw**, *New York*. Sofa Bed,—called M'Graw's Patent Extension Sofa. The Committee unanimously selected this, as the best article in their department, possessing all the qualities of a good piece of cabinet furniture; ingeniously contrived, constructed in good taste, the materials well selected, and the workmanship throughout excellent. *Gold Medal.*

703. **Joseph L. Ross**, *Boston*. Mahogany French Secretary. The plan, the work, selection of materials, trimmings, &c., all highly creditable to the maker. *Diploma.*

One Commode. Good work.

297. **M. Sayer**, *Boston*. Six Chairs, one Wardrobe, one Bedstead, one Somno; all of which are good, especially the Wardrobe, which exhibits much useful contrivance. *Diploma.*

584. **S. Beal & Son**, *Boston*. Two Sofas. Very rich materials, and good work.

Two Mattresses. Stock and making first rate. *Diploma.*

One Piano Stool.

One Life Preserver. A good article.

688. **Kittredge & Blakes**, *Boston*. Five Patent Rocking Chairs. The examination of these occupied much of the time and care of the Committee. Boston has acquired a name in all the cities of our country, and in many cities of Europe, for the perfection of its luxuriant rocking chairs, and any pretension to a radical improvement in the principles and construction of this article, requires notice. The Committee were satisfied, that in one or two points, the improvements here professed, were real and useful, and as such deserved recommendation as valuable to the community. The rocking is readily converted to a fixed chair, in any desired recumbent position, for the convenience of invalids. The application of castors to so large a

moveable, is here ingeniously provided for. The specimens were all well made and stuffed. The coverings were of a handsome quality of American hair cloth.

The Mattresses, from the same house, are pronounced very good.

1100. T. E. CHICKERING, *Boston*. An Apprentice of eight months' service. Work Box. Evincing a diligent use of good instruction. *Diploma.*

944. J. C. CUNNINGHAM, *Boston*. An Apprentice of four years' service. A Work Box. A good work*man* already. *Diploma.*

57. HENRY H. CLEVELAND, *North Bridgewater*. A promising Apprentice of eighteen months. Work Box.

78. F. C. HAZLEWOOD, *Roxbury*. Two Card Tables. Stock and work, respectable.

79. S. HAZLEWOOD, JR., *West Roxbury*. Two Card Tables. Of good stock and workmanship.

82. JOSEPH CLAPP, JR., *Dorchester*. Two Work Tables.

83. GILMAN D. KINGMAN, *Reading*. One Miniature Secretary. Highly creditable.

86. MICHAEL PEARSON, *Newburyport*. One Bedstead. The whole bedstead was not found, but the principle appeared to be new and ingenious.

125. GEORGE CLARK, *Portland, Me*. One Arm Chair. Very well made.

143. O. PRATT, JR., *Boston*. Work Box. Good beginning.

181. JAMES L. LEIGHTON, *Roxbury*, an Apprentice. Backgammon Board, and Miniature Secretary. Very neat.

185. HILL & COOLIDGE, *Lynn*. One Windlass Bedstead, well made.

188. S. DRUCE, *Wrentham*. One Desk, (workman aged 75.) Honorable.

243. H. A. HOVEY, *Cambridge*. Miniature Bureau. Creditable to the lad.

251. J. J. WYER, *Boston*, an Apprentice. One Work Box. Very neat.

365. LUKE BROWN, *N. Bridgeton*. Two Bedsteads. Neat style. Stock and work good.

386. A. W. PHILLIPS, *Charlestown*. Specimen of Cabinet work.

546. CHRISTOPHER TANK, *Boston*. Two Imitation Rosewood Bedsteads. Well made.

658. R. B. WILLIS, *Boston*. Four Sofas. Good family articles, well finished.

760. Thomas Smallwood, *Newton.* One Rocking Chair. Good work and materials. The plan similar to 688, slightly simplified.

766. C. K. Ware, *Boston.* Work Box.

770. B. F. Pike, *Boston.* One Miniature Bureau.

814. C. H. Keys, *Boston.* One Box.

823. J. S. Deane, *Boston.* Dressing Case.

924. H. A. Norris & Co., *Dorchester.* Two Centre Table Frames. Pattern, materials and work, all good.

855. J. P. Allen, *Manchester.* One Card Table. Approved.

1010. J. Allen, *Boston.* Miniature Bedstead. Toy.

1001. J. Williams, *Charlestown,* an Apprentice. Work Box. Commended.

227. Joseph Wilson & Son, *Beverly.* Two Rolls Curled Hair. Capital.

889. W. Baker, *Utica, N. Y.* Specimen of Cedar Stuffing—believed to be a good article, to mix with horse hair, in stuffing for all kinds of woollen covering.

1070. G. L. Parker, *Boston,* an Apprentice. One Box.

1093. A. Hubbard, *Boston.* A Jewel Case.

1104. D. N. Pickering, *Boston.* Two Car Chairs.

1114. S. H. Beal, *Boston.* Six Chairs, two Taborets, and two Crickets.

911. Baker & Lincoln, *Hingham.* One case containing a rich assortment of Gimps, Cords, Fringes, and Tassels, the style and quality of all the work so good as to claim a *Diploma.*

426. Clinton Company. Thirty pieces of Coach Lace, from the Power Loom Manufactory of Fairbanks & Loring. The truly superior quality of all the specimens, and the improved process of manufacturing, well warrant a distinguishing mark of the approbation of this Society. *Diploma.*

1111. Reynolds & Wightman, *Reading.* Coach Lace.

261. L. H. Hahn, *Boston.* A Work-box.

941. Curtis Barnes, Jr., *Boston.* A Fancy Box.

89. D. R. Murphy, *Boston,* an Apprentice. Three Fancy Baskets. Very neatly made of brush veneers.

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## PAPER HANGINGS.

71. J. Perkins & Son, *New Bedford.* Two rolls of Satin Paper Hangings, stamped "J. Perkins & Son, Manufacturers, New Bed-

ford, Mass.;" one of which, was undoubtedly made at that manufactory, but the other roll is unquestionably of French fabric.

339. C. E. WIGGIN, *Boston.* An extensive assortment, manufactured at Philadelphia, by Howell & Brothers. The plain green satined; the scroll and escutcheon figures, in flock and gold; the bronze colored Corinthian column, cornice, &c., we consider the best.

*Silver Medal.*

260. WM. MARSHALL, *Boston.* Six Rolls; and

622. T. A. GORE, *Boston.* Nineteen Rolls. Both from the same Philadelphia manufacturer; we think the next best patterns exhibited.

162. CHARLES GRANT & Co., *Boston.* Ten Rolls, which do not require a particular notice.

387. S. M. HURLRERT, *Boston.* Fourteen Rolls; some of which approach in finish nearly to those of the Philadelphia manufacture.

549. EATON & Co., *Boston.* Thirty-one Rolls. The Varnished Papers were executed the best; but were not thought quite equal in colors and brilliancy to those of the same fabric favorably noticed at the preceding Exhibition.

## BRUSHES.

319. J. J. ADAMS, *Boston.* The Committee have examined with much care, the very full and splendid assortment of Brushes offered by Mr. Adams, containing all the varieties, from the sash tool of the painter, to the most beautiful hair brush for the toilette. The Committee deem it proper to make a few observations on the great improvement made in this branch of American manufactures, which has been mainly produced by the *perseverance* of Mr. A. It is but a few years since the greater part of the brushes used in this country were imported, and in fact, a *good* hair or cloth brush could not be obtained, unless it was of English or French manufacture; but Mr. A. has combined in the manufacture of his brushes, all the solidity of the English, with the taste and beauty of the French.

The Committee notice particularly, specimens of Ebony and Tulip Wood Cloth Brushes; Rosewood and Ebony Hair Brushes; a beautiful pattern of Ladies' Cloth Brushes, for velvets; Infants' Hair Brushes; Shaving Brushes, *superior* to any heretofore imported; Circular or Bent Flesh Brushes; (the Committee notice a great improvement in this article;) Window Blind Dusters, a new and useful article; Piano Dusters, made from ostrich feathers, a highly finished article; Hearth Brushes; Common Floor Brushes, which the Committee have had in use in the hall, and appear to be a first rate article for service. The specimens of Paint Brushes, were deserving of the highest commendation. The Committee would here observe, that, were they to notice every article, deserving of praise, it would occupy more space than could be conveniently spared. They are of opinion that Mr. Adams has made such improvements in the manufacture of brushes, as would entitle him to the highest award proffered by the government.

*Gold Medal.*

The Committee would here express their regret that there has not been any specimens of Teeth Brushes exhibited, as they cannot see any sufficient reason why the article cannot be made at home as well as the finer kind of hair brushes; and thus save to the country over a million of dollars, annually expended for that article.

422. E. Johnson, *East Boston.* Three pairs Horse Hair Mittens, and an improved pattern of Horse Hair Flesh Brush. Specimens of the same were also exhibited by J. J. Adams. These being new articles, the Committee cannot speak of them from a comparison with others; but they have understood that they are considered a valuable improvement by the medical faculty.

936. T. Smith, *Medfield.* Whitewash Brushes. A first rate article.

602. W. Tothill, *Boston.* Brass Mounted Whitewash Brush.

## UMBRELLAS, CANES, AND FANCY TURNING.

31. W. Streeter, *Boston.* A Wooden Chain.

88. Henry D. Moody, *Salem.* An ingenious specimen of Turning; six Balls in one.

293. G. W. Fitch, *Charlestown.* One Turned Work Box. One Turned Vase and Boxes. Of very good workmanship.

383. L. C. Ware, *South Boston.* One Turning Tool.

402. E. Howe, *Cambridge.* Two Puzzles, and one Wooden Chain.

514. George Wheelwright, *Boston.* Four Billiard Balls. One Cane. The Balls are a very fine specimen of Turning, and worthy of especial notice. *Diploma.*

540. L. C. Ware, *South Boston.* A Ball Machine.

545. S. Clapp, *Roxbury.* A Stair Newell.

557. J. B. Lane, *Woburn.* An Umbrella Frame.

624. A. Dodge, *Boston.* A Wooden Chain.

661. T. B. Dillaway, an Apprentice, *Boston.* An Umbrella Frame. Very good for a beginner.

691. C. Davis, *Boston.* A Wooden Chain.

692. T. J. Snow, *Boston.* A Wooden Gun.

741. F. A. Lord, *Boston.* Five specimens of Turning. Very good.

860. C. H. Phillips, *Boston.* Three Canes.

914. A. R. C. Pike, an Apprentice, *Boston.* Two Umbrellas, of very superior workmanship. *Diploma.*

918. J. P. Lakin, *Boston.* One Cane.

934. J. Lillie, *Boston.* One Stand of Canes, of fine finish.

1063. J. Haberstroh, *Boston.* Two Walking Sticks.

1098. O. N. Marston, *Boston.* A Wooden Chain.

1122. D. R. Moody, *Newburyport.* A Silk Reel, carved out of whalebone; very neatly done.

1141. Charles Studley, *Boston.* A Wooden Chain.

995. Granville Mears, *Boston.* A large Vase; for exhibition only. Very beautiful.

940. Joseph Gross, *Boston.* An Umbrella Frame.

1073. W. F. Braman, *Boston,* an Apprentice. One Cane.

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## CONFECTIONARY, PICKLES, WINES, CIGARS, CORKS, &c.

The Committee found stands occupied by the following Confectioners: In Faneuil Hall, Azell Bowditch, No. 976, and Harvey Tileston and Charles M. Copeland, 982. In Quincy Hall, Jesse Bradshaw, 973; George H. Childs; 971, Wm. Wells, 974; Charles S. Heilge, 977; Horatio N. Wild, 972; and F. Lecompte, 969.

The appearance of the various specimens of manufacture and work of these gentlemen was highly creditable to them, and added much to the interest and beauty of the Exhibition.

The display of Candies was quite large, and generally of excellent manufacture.

Messrs. Lewis & Co.'s Tables of Pickles, Preserved Fruits, Jellies, &c., were beautifully arranged, and much admired.

933. Mrs. Louisa Converse, *Boston.* Specimen of Honey. Very fine.

788. J. Tidd, *Roxbury.* Bunches of Grapes. Excellent.

The Committee found the Cake of the different Confectioners to be of excellent quality, and made of good materials, and of so nearly equal merit, as to make it difficult to determine which were entitled to especial notice. They, however, came to the conclusion that Mr. Lecompte's Cake should be considered as number *One;* Mr. Bradshaw's, number *Two;* and Mr. Bowditch's, number *Three;* and all recommended for *Diplomas.*

Mr. Tileston presented a beautifully decorated Cake, which was particularly worthy of notice, and entitled to a *Diploma.*

The various kinds of Candy, offered by Messrs. Bradshaw, Bowditch, Copeland, and others, was very good, and handsomely manufactured. Of Crystalized, and other kinds, the Committee readily rank Mr. Bradshaw's as the best; Mr. Bowditch's as second; and Mr. Copeland's third. Those by Mr. Wells, and Mr. Heilge, also deserve to be mentioned as of good quality. Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. Bowditch, and Mr. Copeland, recommended for *Diplomas.*

The Vanilla Candy, offered by Messrs. Bradshaw, Lecompte, and Bowditch, and by Mrs. Lindmark, of New York, No. 957, was all excellent.

F. Lecompte offered by far the best Ice Creams, having, however, but one competitor.

Crystalized and Chocolate Table Ornaments, were offered in great variety. Those of the former, manufactured by Lecompte, Tileston and Copeland, and of the latter, by Lecompte and Wells, were very beautiful; the Chocolate of excellent quality.

The sample of Peppermints, offered by Mr. Copeland, and Mr. Wild, were both very good.

The Indian Cough, or Indian Pulmonary Candy, presented by Mr. Wild, appeared to be a well manufactured article, but the Committee could not decide as to its medicinal properties.

978. J. B. SMITH, Pastry Cook and Fancy Biscuit Baker, *Boston,* exhibited a variety of his work, which deserves commendation.

*Diploma.*

255. AARON D. CAPEN, *Dorchester.* Native Wine, manufactured from the Native and Uncultivated Grape; was by far the best the Committee have seen; superior to much of the imported Champagne Wine, which it very nearly resembles. Mr. Capen, in his letter to the Committee, remarks that "this is his second attempt; that it was made in 1839, of grapes from vines on his own premises, or in the vicinity, and a few selected from the many varieties found in the market; none of which had been cultivated, and that it is prepared entirely without alcohol, either in its composition or for its preservation." The Committee may add, that they think "his success will warrant further effort."

*Silver Medal.*

5. A variety of Cigars, manufactured by B. **Pearson** & Co., *Salem.*

229. F. **Holden**, *Cambridge.* Cuba Tobacco, well made, of good stock, and neatly put up.

724. G. B. **Richardson** & Co., *Boston.* Havana and Principe Cigars, of good quality.

569. S. S. **Pierce**, *Boston.* Champagne Cider. Inferior quality.

191. W. K. **Lewis** & Co., *Boston.* Specimens of Pickles, preserved Fruit, and Jellies; put up with much taste; and all of excellent quality. *Silver Medal.*

A Sample of excellent Raspberry Jam, by Mr. **Tileston**, of *Boston.*

654. S. **Nicolson**, *Boston.* American Mustard, from the Boston City Mills. A superior article. *Diploma.*

1033. P. **Cooper**, *New York.* American Isinglass. A well known article for preparing jellies, blanc mange, &c., deservedly popular. *Diploma.*

150. S. A. **Barber**, *Boston.* Samples of Corks. Good stock, and well manufactured.

437. **Holmes** & Co., *Boston.* A Case of Corks. Quality excellent.

1099. A. **Buzzell**, *New Bedford.* A Pastry Crimper, manufactured from the bone of a whale, with much ingenuity.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND BELLS.

The instruments examined by the Committee were of four kinds, namely: stringed instruments, wind instruments, keyed stringed instruments, and keyed wind instruments. Of the *first* kind, there were three double basses, five violoncellos, one violin, one viola, and one double action harp; of the *second*, seven flutes, and one keyed silver bugle; of the *third*, one grand and nineteen common square piano fortes; and, of the *fourth*, two parlor organs, two melodeons, and one organ piano forte. The Committee have also examined four church bells. Two keyed trumpets, which were not placed in the Exhibition until after the Committee had made their examination, were consequently not examined. The Committee will proceed to notice the several articles referred to them, under the divisions above indicated.

## I. *Stringed Instruments.*

The instruments under this head were of five kinds, marked and numbered as follows:

102. J. B. Allen, *Springfield.* One Violoncello. One Double Bass.

313. Ira J. White, *Boston.* One Violin. One Viola.

712. D. M. & L. Dearborn, *Concord, N. H.* Four Violoncellos. Two Double Basses.

1077. James Hanley, *New York.* One Double Action Harp.

Before entering upon the individual merits of these different instruments, the Committee think proper to remark, that the double basses and violoncellos show a very marked improvement over those exhibited in 1839. The remarks contained in the report on musical instruments of that year, seem to have been seriously studied, and the suggestions of the Committee adopted, by the manufacturers of the instruments now under examination;—a fact, which cannot but be gratifying to the Association, as it affords evidence of the practical usefulness of their Exhibitions in promoting improvement in the art.

Double Basses. The three double basses are all fine instruments. The Committee consider the two numbered 712, which are very nearly equal in all respects, as the best. One of them, marked No. 1, in pencil, is a little the fullest in point of tone, and speaks well and easy on all its strings. The tone of this instrument is of excellent quality, full and mellow. The double bass, numbered 102, is in its body, a finer model than the other, but the neck is a little too long. The tone of this instrument is a little nasal, and somewhat thinner than the first mentioned.

Violoncellos. The Committee have selected one of the four violoncellos (the dark colored one) belonging to lot numbered 712, as the best. This is really a beautiful instrument—one which no professional player need disdain for the performance of a solo;—attracting much attention by the symmetry and beauty of its form, and possessing a full and mellow tone, which, by good practice, will undoubtedly become powerful. There are two points, in reference to which the Committee think a change desirable. In the first place, the neck should lean back somewhat less, so as to bring the finger board nearer to the body, and reduce a little the height of the bridge; and, secondly, we should be glad to see the odious patent head dispensed with, which, however, we understand the manufacturers are obliged to put on to meet the demands of purchasers, who do not seem to comprehend that the getting out of tune of a stringed instrument is less owing to the fault of the screws, than to the contracting or expanding of the strings themselves. The violoncello numbered 102, is also a very good instrument, though the tone of it is somewhat nasal, and less pleasing than that of the first mentioned. The neck of this instrument is rather too thin, and the bridge too narrow; in consequence of which the outward strings (the first and fourth) are brought so near the edge of the finger board, that in the performance of rapid passages, they are in danger of slipping off. In both these instruments, the proportion between the neck and the body, and that between the height of the bridge and the finger board, are correct. The last mentioned instrument, as also one of the lot numbered 712, have wooden screws. All these points were alluded to in the report of 1839.

| | |
|---|---|
| D. M. & L. Dearborn, | *Silver Medal.* |
| J. B. Allen, | *Diploma.* |

Violin and Viola. These instruments, both in their form and make, show a careful study, and a successful imitation of the best European models. The Committee could not judge perfectly of their tone, as they were not completely strung. The tone of the violin is powerful, but somewhat harsh; it will probably be greatly improved, and the harshness perhaps removed altogether, by good practice. The viola seemed to possess the clear and penetrating tone of the violin, rather than the soft one peculiar to its own class; but, in regard to the fourth string, generally a weak point in the instrument, this is an advantage, as it gives it a full, clear, and distinct tone. The maker of these instruments, in our opinion, deserves much encouragement for the successful introduction of a branch of manufacture so important to the cause of music as that of superior violins.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ira J. White, | *Silver Medal.* |

Harp. This instrument was made by an English artist, who has recently established a manufactory of harps in the city of New York. Its form is beautiful—its tones rich and full—and its action easy, notwithstanding the complicated character of its machinery. Considering the cost of instruments of this description, and the increasing cultivation of the harp in this country, the Committee regard the establishment of this branch of manufacture among us, as an object worthy of commendation and encouragement.

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|---|---|
| James Hanley, | *Silver Medal.* |

### II. *Wind Instruments.*

The wind instruments examined by the Committee consisted of nine flutes and one keyed bugle, marked and numbered as follows:

709. H. Prentiss, *Boston.* Four Flutes.
840. W. J. Davis, *Boston.* Five Flutes.

950. H. SIBLEY, *Boston*. One Silver Bugle, with keys.

FLUTES. After a careful examination of these instruments, in reference to the three particulars of quality of tone, correctness of intonation, and mechanical finish, the Committee do not hesitate to pronounce the flutes manufactured by W. J. DAVIS, superior to any or all of the others; and, of these, they give the preference to one, which has the upper joint of silver, which they regard as among the most perfect instruments they have ever seen. Of the four instruments, numbered 709, two bear the name of J. PFAFF, of Philadelphia, and two were made by C. G. CHRISTMAN, of New York. The latter the Committee consider the best, especially in the mechanical part. One of the former, they pronounce a very ordinary piece of work; the other somewhat better, but still inferior to Christman's.

The Committee observe a decided improvement in the construction of these instruments, since the last Exhibition, in the important particular of *tuning;* in which respect, all the instruments examined deserve much praise; and especially those manufactured by Mr. Davis, which will bear a favorable comparison with any imported flutes the Committee have ever seen.

W. J. DAVIS, *Silver Medal.*

BUGLE. This instrument, made by HENRY SIBLEY, of Boston, the Committee pronounce to be a first rate piece of workmanship. Of the quality of its tone, and the correctness of its intonation, they have not had a very favorable opportunity to judge for themselves; but they understand, from persons on whose opinions they can rely, that it is equal in these respects to the best imported instruments.

*Silver Medal.*

1137. T. D. PAINE & Co., *Woonsocket, R. I.* One Keyed Trumpet.

1148. E. G. WRIGHT, *Boston*. One Keyed Trumpet.

These instruments came in too late for examination.

## III. *Keyed Stringed Instruments.*

The Committee have examined twenty instruments belonging to this division, namely:

One Grand, and nineteen Common Square Piano Fortes, which were made at eight different manufactories in the city of Boston, and are numbered and marked as in the table herewith submitted.

408. CHICKERING & MACKAYS, *Boston*. GRAND PIANO FORTE.—The Grand Piano is so essentially different from the Common Square Instruments, that it cannot with any propriety be classed or judged of in comparison with them. The Committee have given the Grand

Piano submitted to their inspection, a most careful and thorough examination, and regard it as a very superior instrument. The manufacture of piano fortes of this kind, is highly important to the progress of piano forte playing, and has been commenced in this country by the manufacturers of the instrument in question, which is the first that has ever been placed in any of our public Exhibitions.

For this instrument, and the five Square Piano Fortes, described below, a *Gold Medal.*

COMMON SQUARE PIANO FORTES. These instruments, nineteen in number, have been examined by the Committee, according to the general plan adopted and pursued by the committee on musical instruments for 1839, in reference to the three qualities of *tone*, *touch*, and *evenness;* and, after the most careful and repeated trials of each instrument, both separately and comparatively, the Committee have come unanimously to the results presented in the following table:

| Exhibition Number. | Maker's Number. | Makers. | Tone. | Touch. | Equality. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 408 | 5115 | Chickering & Mackays. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | 4988 | do. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | 5093 | do. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | 5023 | do. | 1 | 1 | 1½ | 3½ |
| | 4987 | do. | 1 | 1 | 1½ | 3½ |
| 791 | 1262 | Brown, Hallett & Co. | 2 | 1 | 1½ | 4½ |
| | 1247 | do. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| | 1251 | do. | 2½ | 2 | 2 | 6½ |
| 875 | 1904 | T. Gilbert & Co. | 2½ | 2½ | 2 | 7 |
| 677 | 894 | L. Gilbert. | 2½ | 2 | 2½ | 7 |
| | 892 | do. | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 7½ |
| | 909 | do. | 2½ | 3 | 2½ | 8 |
| 805 | 90 | George Hews. | 3 | 2 | 2½ | 7½ |
| | 89 | do. | 3½ | 2 | 2½ | 8 |
| 485 | 192 | E. Harper. | 2½ | 2½ | 3 | 8 |
| | 194 | do. | 2½ | 2 | 4 | 8½ |
| | 181 | do. | 3½ | 2½ | 4 | 10 |
| 748 | 177 | W. Sargeant. | 3 | 2½ | 4 | 9½ |
| 591 | 2 | J. T. Hunt. | 3½ | 3 | 4 | 10½ |

In conformity with the results thus exhibited, the Committee arrange the Square Piano Fortes, examined by them, in three classes, namely:

First Class. Five Piano Fortes manufactured by Messrs. CHICKERING & MACKAYS.

Second Class. Three Piano Fortes manufactured by Messrs. BROWN, HALLETT & Co. *Silver Medal.*

Third Class. One Piano Forte manufactured by Messrs. T. GILBERT & Co. *Diploma.*

Three Piano Fortes manufactured by L. GILBERT, *Diploma.*

All the other Pianos in the Exhibition, belong also to this class.

### IV. *Keyed Wind Instruments.*

Under this head, the Committee have examined two Parlor Organs, (7 and 308,) two Melodeons, (927,) and one Organ Piano Forte, (951.)

PARLOR ORGANS. The parlor organs, exhibited this year, appear to be rather poor specimens even of this class of instruments. Two, only, were offered for inspection, one of which was made by GEORGE G. NORTH, of West Roxbury, Mass.; and the other, by B. MILLER, of Mount Vernon, N. H.

The tones of the first of these instruments, are not very pure, nor very even. The action is tolerably good; and the mechanical part appears to be well executed. The compass of the key-board is too small for most of the music now written for the organ. The full organ is too loud and harsh.

The tones of the second, in the diapasons, are tolerably even; though accompanied with a considerable imperfection in the quality. The dulcinea is quite uneven, both in power and purity of tone. The principal, twelfth and fifteenth, are too loud and heavy for the diapasons, giving much harshness to the full organ. The workmanship of this instrument appears to be very good; the whole organ is ingeniously compact; and the pipes are enclosed in a swell-case, which is conveniently opened by a pedal. The arrangement for the draw stops being the reverse of that commonly used in organs, is embarrassing to the player, and apparently unnecessary.

These instruments, though undoubtedly inferior in quality, give evidence, nevertheless, of talent and promise in the builders; but attended with inexperience and want of instruction in some important branches of the art of organ building.

MELODEONS. Two specimens of this instrument were exhibited by C. AUSTIN, of Concord, N. H. They seem to be an improvement, at least in point of size, on those formerly exhibited. The scale consists of four octaves. The tones are tolerably even, and are altered with as much readiness as is usual in this instrument. The mode of playing is very awkward, from the necessity of moving the whole key board, in order to inflate the bellows, and from the shape and disposition of the keys, which require a new system of fingering. The quality of tone is good.

**Organ Piano Forte.** An instrument with this title, constructed upon the principle of the Seraphine or Melodeon, was placed in the Exhibition, by the maker, J. A. Bazin, of Canton, Mass., which, in the opinion of the Committee, deserves much praise. Its tones are better in quality, and are more promptly uttered, than is common in instruments of this kind. The Committee think, that this instrument, (if it will stand well in tune, of which they cannot judge,) may be used as a very convenient and agreeable substitute for an organ, to accompany the voices in church music, where it is not practicable to have an organ. *Silver Medal.*

### V. *Bells.*

The Committee have examined four Church Bells, two (967,) from the foundry of G. H. Holbrook, of Medway, Mass., weighing respectively 2554, and 2040 pounds; and two (996,) from the foundry of H. N. Hooper & Co., of Boston, weighing respectively 2659 and 1180 pounds. They give a decided preference to the first two.

G. H. Holbrook, *Silver Medal.*

## FINE ARTS.

In the examination of the numerous articles intrusted to their judgment, the Committee on the Fine Arts, have endeavored to render strict justice to every contributor; though, perhaps, the "sin of omission" may be charged to them. The great number of specimens of various denominations dignified with the opposite title to those of the useful, have rendered the labors of the Committee very arduous; and therefore should some articles have escaped their notice, scattered as they have been throughout the Exhibition, it is hoped that the depositors will not feel themselves aggrieved, or imagine any intentional neglect on the part of the judges. We wish we could congratulate the executive government of the Association, and the public who visited the late Exhibition, on having viewed a splendid display in painting, statuary, engraving, penmanship, or other of the many branches of the Fine Arts; but, if, in this point, we cannot indulge what would have been our desire, still we conceive that many, very many of the specimens, afforded evidence of much merit, labor, and skill; and in the discovery of the same, the Committee were happy to find that we have artists who are capable of high execution, and whose works are certainly deserving of much credit. We only regret that these persons were not disposed to place more of their best productions before the community. The Committee are fully aware that in judging of the merits of a picture, due allowance must here be made for its position, and the general bad effect of the light upon it; and if the Association will not deem it out of the province of the Committee, they would recommend, that in future Exhibitions, these subjects be more concentrated and classified, under the direction of persons of skill in these matters—that the different branches of statuary, paintings, engraving, &c., be given to separate Committees—and especially would they advise that penmanship and photography be judged of by professors of those arts. It will be at once apparent that these divisions of this part of the Exhibition, will be more satisfactory to artists, to whom a full, fair, and impartial examination by persons thoroughly conversant with the practice, as well as theory of these arts, is due and expected.

But one gentleman has offered to our notice any favorable specimens of Statuary Modeling. The Committee have viewed with pleasure the rapid strides of the advancement of this art, in America, and they are happy to perceive, from the evidences they have had before them, no symptoms, as yet, of its being on the retrograde. The true life appearance, the ease, and correct proportions of the busts of Mr. John C. King, were peculiarly apparent, and are sure indications of genuine talent in this artist. We hope he will meet that encouragement and success in his profession, which real merit deserves. While so many sculptors are rising into notice, presenting us productions of their chisel, not unworthy to be compared with the efforts of the more experienced European professors, we regret so little has yet been accomplished in bronze or metal figure casting. Why will not some of our founders make the attempt? What beautiful copies of modern and antique statues, might be produced in *iron*, which would be suitable for the embellishment of our halls, of our buildings, both public and private, our gardens and pleasure grounds—and could be furnished at so little cost, in comparison with castings in brass. Whoever has visited the city of Berlin, in the kingdom of Prussia, undoubtedly has viewed with admiration the splendid, spirited and imposing statues of Blucher, Scharahost, Bulow Von Dennewich, and those of other generals, and distinguished characters, adorning the great square, the Volk's Denkmal, (People's Monument,) erected by the late King, according to the design of Schinkel, with its five bas reliefs—and statues of warriors in its niches, by the sculptors Rauch and Tieck—the whole cast at the Royal Iron Foundry. Will not the plaster models, suitably prepared, be a cheap and all sufficient substitute for an expensive wooden pattern? The Committee take this opportunity to throw out these suggestions, hoping that this branch of the fine arts may receive more attention than it has heretofore—and that ere many years elapse, we may have the pleasure of witnessing some appropriate additions of the above nature to the pedestals of the gateways of our Common.

Some of the objects submitted to the Committee, appeared to be the productions of very young persons, nearly or quite uninstructed in the arts; and it is suggested that such productions should hereafter be placed by themselves, and be submitted to the examination of a special committee.

130. FRANCIS N. MITCHELL, *Boston.* One Case of Seal Impressions, of various designs, from Stone and Metal Seals and Dies. Beautiful specimens of the art. Some of them would do credit to the most eminent European engravers. Also, specimens of Embossed Work, for cards, and other ornamental purposes, so much better than any thing previously done in our city, that we are happy to speak of them as deserving very great praise; and it is a source of gratification to find an artist of so much talent as Mr. Mitchell among us.
*Silver Medal.*

163. WILLIAM S. ROWSON, *Boston.* A Drawing of Machinery. An excellent work, in every respect. Deserves very favorable notice.
*Diploma.*

164. J. G. COLE, *Boston.* Two Paintings. Both noticed in the catalogue of the first Exhibition.

167. Miss MARY K. GAY, *Nashua, N. H.* One Crayon Drawing.

189. CLARK & MORSE, *Boston.* One Sign. Lettering very well done.

279. JAMES BURT, *Boston.* One Painting—Landscape. A good composition, but somewhat defective in coloring.

285. GEORGE PALMER, *New York.* Two specimens of Painting, in imitation of wood and marble. The best of their kind in the Exhibition, and as good as the Committee have ever seen. *Diploma.*

287. C. L. FENTON, *Boston.* Several Paintings. Much time and

labor had evidently been bestowed upon this collection. Among them, were two landscapes of considerable merit; also a portrait of an aged person, excellent in drawing and expression, and very good as to color. The head of the gentleman in the large picture, is a good likeness, and well painted. *Diploma.*

289. G. Howorth, *Boston.* Five specimens of Picture Cleaning. Superior specimens of the process. The restoration of the color appears almost perfect. The specimen of transferring from wood to canvass, evinced great success in this difficult art. *Silver Medal.*

290. Nichols & Gibson, *Boston.* One specimen of Kalsomine Painting. A new process, which bids fair to come into use for interior decoration. *Diploma.*

295. W. S. Rowson, *Boston.* One Drawing, in water colors.

298. Mrs. McCallum, *Boston.* Four Water Color Paintings. Neatly executed.

299. Miss E. Preston, *Boston.* One Painting.

306. Wm. Lydston, Jr., *Boston.* Three Miniatures. It seems to the Committee that, in attempting to produce a striking effect, the artist has rendered his picture too sombre.

326. J. A. Whipple, *Boston.* Daguerreotype Portraits.

332. Miss C. K. Hooper, *Boston.* Twelve years of age. One Crayon Drawing. Very well done for so young a person.

342. James Ball, *Boston.* A specimen of Carving.

345. E. T. Blood, *Boston.* Painting on Wood. Fair specimen of Chair Work. *Diploma.*

355. J. J. Soren, *Boston.* Two Landscape Paintings. These landscapes possess much merit—and the artist has but to persevere in his own style to produce a pleasing and valuable picture. *Diploma.*

376. T. Ball, *Boston.* Six Paintings. The large Portrait of an elderly lady, is highly meritorious, in every respect; and may be considered the best portrait in the Exhibition. The drawing of the hands is particularly good—a rare merit. *Silver Medal.*

411. M. B. Russell, *Boston.* Five Miniatures. These, although entered under one name, appear to be the work of different hands, and quite unequal in point of execution. Several of them possessed much merit, and were undoubtedly the best miniatures in the Exhibition. *Silver Medal.*

423. Mrs. Russell, *Boston.* Three Miniatures. Highly finished, though somewhat defective in drawing.

432. S. L. Gerry, *Boston.* Four Miniatures. Very well done. *Diploma.*

446. W. & J. C. Sharp, *Boston.* Two Frames of Prints. Lithographs; colored in the printing. A new process. Very ingenious and useful. *Silver Medal.*

449. Miss Marion Richards, *Claremont, N. H.* One Painting —a copy. In style and color, this painting greatly resembles the compositions of Rubens. The coloring of the faces is peculiarly Flemish, and evinces extraordinary talent in the artist. It deservedly attracted general attention, and was unquestionably the finest copy in the Hall. *Silver Medal.*

937. Joseph Wheeler, *Boston.* One Portrait of Charles A. Wells, Esq. Well drawn, and tolerably colored. Creditable to the artist, considering that his opportunities for improvement have been exceedingly limited, until within a few months.

938. C. Jones, *Boston.* Two Drawings.

272. Alexander Parris, *Boston.* One Drawing of a Cast Iron Beacon. This drawing, although very good in general effect, seems to be defective in the cylindrical shadowing. We believe that very few (particularly in architectural design,) can excel him.

136. Miss A. A. Green, *Chelsea.* Wax Flowers. *Diploma.*

257. Charles Thomas & Co., *Boston.* Specimen of Plate Printing. Very good. It is gratifying to remark the gradual improvement in this process, so necessary to the progress of science as well as art. *Diploma.*

207. Miss H. Whiting, *Boston.* Vase of Flowers. Prepared with much care.

177. A full length portrait of the Hon. H. G. O.is. In last Exhibition.

351. Miss Twitchen, *Boston.* Three Wax Baskets.

375. Mrs. Spalding, *Boston.* Wax Fruit, and Worsted Flowers. A fair specimen.

412. G. H. Ruggles, *Boston.* Mica of commerce. This deserves our approbation for the excellent manner in which the packages are prepared. *Diploma.*

414. Devereux & Brown, *Boston.* Two Frames of Wood Engravings. Highly finished, and exceedingly creditable to the artists. The Committee are, however, compelled to notice the inferiority of many of our best specimens of wood engraving, when compared with the English. There is a masterly style of drawing and force of effect in the latter, which few American artists have yet approached. *Diploma.*

427. A. F. Winnemore, *Boston.* Four specimens of Music Engraving. Neatly executed. *Diploma.*

597. H. Redding, *Boston.* A Window of Stained Glass. The colors in this specimen were very good, more brilliant than is usual in American stained glass, but the pictures failed in drawing and effect.

725. New England Glass Company, by Lord & Preston, *Boston.* Fine specimen of Stained Glass. Very beautiful both in design and execution.

728. C. Nowell & Co., *Boston.* One Transparent Sign. Very good specimen.

862. T. H. Darling & Co., *Boston.* One Case of Daguerreotype Miniatures. No. 2.

954. Miss Curtis, *Boston.* Two Colored Prints. In last Exhibition.

956. S. Torrey, *Quincy.* Granite Carving.

979. Mrs. W. Pelby, *Boston.* The Last Supper, represented by Wax Figures, of the size of life, designed after the celebrated picture by Leonardo Da Vinci. This piece is a great improvement upon any thing in the shape of wax-work, which has previously been exhibited here. Some of the heads are beautifully copied, and have a life-like air about them which is very striking. The principal failure is precisely where it might have been expected, in the bust of the Saviour, and the central group generally; but Mrs. Pelby is entitled to high praise, from the difficulty of her task having been greatly increased by the necessity of modeling the whole from an engraving. *Gold Medal.*

1011. R. Trembly, *Philadelphia.* Lithographic Print.

1021. N. Dearborn, *Boston.* Specimens of Stencil Work, and Bank Checks. Very good.

1025. Miss M. E. West, *Boston.* Wax Flowers. Very good—on the whole, the best in the Exhibition. *Diploma.*

1036. Richard Paine, *Springfield.* One Frame of specimens of Die Sinking and Letter Cutting. *Diploma.*

126. Mrs. M. B. Longhurst, *Boston.* Fruit and Vegetables in Wax. Shell Work, in imitation of flowers, of various colors. Clock. Fairy Palace. Stuffed Birds, &c. All these articles exhibited great taste, skill, and industry. The Fairy Palace, in particular, was quite a novel and brilliant object, and attracted general notice. Mrs. L.'s specimens of shell work were not only numerous, but the finest in the Hall; and this lady deserves much credit for her ingenious and beautiful contributions. *Diploma.*

238. J. L. Dimmock, *Boston.* His own Portrait, by Cole. For exhibition only.

512. Miss E. Wheelwright, *Boston.* Wax Fruit. Good specimens.

719. Mrs. J. T. Hunt, *Boston.* One Chalk, and one Pencil Drawing. The best specimen of what is technically termed Academy Drawing, in the Exhibition. In this branch of art, there has always been a great deficiency. Many specimens in the hall, were the productions of very young persons, not sufficiently instructed. Do not the exhibition of works of the last named grade, tend to lower the standard of art, and vitiate the public taste? *Diploma.*

617. A Lady, *Boston.* Two Miniatures. These are of considerable merit, as to color of the flesh, but rather defective in general effect.

619. T. C. Savory, *Boston.* Sign Painting. This is a good representation of various mechanical implements, and is creditable to the artist.

641. Miss M. A. Parker, *Boston.* Two Water Color Paintings.

683. A. H. Conant, *Boston.* One Painting.

696. Joseph Andrews, *Boston.* One Frame of Engravings. We were sorry to see no other specimens of this class of engravings, in the Exhibition, but are gratified in being able to say, that in these productions, Mr. Andrews fully sustains his reputation as one of our best artists. *Silver Medal.*

734. H. Noyes, *Boston.* One Painting, by E. Atherton. Mother and child. Some parts of this picture are exceedingly well executed, when we consider that the artist had not taken his pencil in hand for more than two years.

736. Miss A. M. Gridley, *Boston.* One Water Color Painting of Athens.

753. A. G. Hoit, *Boston.* Two Portraits. Well drawn, as Mr. Hoit's pictures generally are, and in a pleasing tone of color. We look in vain, however, among the works of the artists of the present day, for that brilliant and true coloring so conspicuous in the portraits of Stuart. *Silver Medal.*

755. ——— Robbins, *Boston.* One Stuffed Owl. This appears to be very well prepared, and is a fair specimen of of taxidermy. *Diploma.*

757. C. Bramhall, *Boston.* One Painting.

761. Mrs. E. Ruggles, *Boston.* Mica Ornaments.

771. J. C. King, *Boston*. Five Busts, in Plaster, and several Cameos. Mr. King is an artist of much merit; there is a poetic feeling about his female heads, especially, which ought to bring him patronage as well as honor. The Cameos are profile likenesses, admirable for their accuracy, of well known individuals; they are intended for brooches, and are beautifully cut. *Silver Medal.*

772. H. Reed, *Boston*. Eight Drawings. A pupil of the Drawing School of the Association, and one who has made considerable proficiency.

789. S. W. Gill, *Boston*. Stencil Cutting. Very well done.

795. S. Blaney, *Boston*. A Glass Tomb. This represents an insect embedded in gum copal, the gum worked down to the shape of a coffin—and, on the whole, is a very ingenious device.

832. Robert Jones, *Boston*. One Painting.

833. O. Stearns & D. Lloyd, *Boston*. Four Transparent Signs, and one Transparency of Archimedes. Very neat, and deserving of commendation. *Diploma.*

843. F. E. Childs, *Boston*. One Sign. A fair specimen.

864. Miss H. L. Swan, *Medford*. One Drawing.

866. C. H. H. Billings, *Boston*. Twelve Drawings. One of these, a large design, for the contemplated Michigan University, is of great merit, in every respect. The ten small specimens in the frame, are, also, finished and superior productions. The sepia drawing, for a certificate, is all that can be desired in this branch of the art.

*Silver Medal.*

867. Alpheus C. Morse, *Boston*. One Painting, indicating much promise in this young artist, and should incite him to untiring industry in his profession. *Diploma.*

880. A. S. Southworth & Co., *Boston*. Twenty-two Daguerreotype Miniatures. The best exhibited. *Diploma.*

One Daguerreotype Apparatus.

882. Gerrould & Smith, *Boston*. Two Daguerreotype Miniatures. No. 6.

820. The Same. A Daguerreotype Machine.

886. D. S. Learnard, *Boston*. Eight specimens of Penciling.

887. J. S. F. Huddleston, *Boston*. Six Daguerreotype Miniatures. No. 5.

One Thermometer.

895. C. A. Foster, *Boston*. One Picture.

913. H. Chaplin, *Boston*. One Print. For exhibition only.

894. J. R. Priest, *Boston.* One Window Blind, painted on wire work. Very well done.

450. Miss C. C. Nichols, *Boston.* Drawing of a Single Leaf Rose. When we consider the age of the painter, (but ten years,) we cannot but acknowledge that the work merits our praise.

461. G. B. McLane, *Boston.* Two specimens of Carving. One of these, the crest of the Association, a naked right arm, holding a hammer, and surrounded by mechanic implements, is remarkably well done; the anatomy of the arm is much more than commonly correct. *Diploma.*

462. James Hall, *Boston.* Stencil Cutting. Very well done. *Diploma.*

464. A. Cowdrey, *South Reading.* Indian Tools. Curiosities, in their way.

465. F. G. Fisher, *Boston.* Five Drawings.

471. T. Burnham, *Boston.* One Painting, in oil colors. Dead Game. A clever picture, indicating decided talent in this branch of painting. *Diploma.*

472. J. H. Hayward, *Boston.* Two Paintings. One a portrait of General Harrison, as a full length, we consider the best in the Hall; although, as to the likeness, we have no means of forming an opinion. The other, a portrait of a gentleman, is well drawn, and forcibly colored. *Silver Medal.*

473. F. H. Lane, *Boston.* Four Marine Paintings. This artist has a very pleasing idea of sea sketching. His drawing and perspective are generally very good, and the grouping of vessels, excellent. If, in regard to coloring, he will follow nature a little closer, to do which he is evidently able, his productions cannot fail to take a high rank in the scale of merit. *Silver Medal.*

474. Robert Jones, *Boston.* Three Paintings. From some cause unknown to us, this artist does not seem to be appreciated as he ought. There is a certain romantic feeling about his compositions, which indicates a high order of talent. *Silver Medal.*

475. G. L. Brown, *Boston.* One Painting. A landscape, in his early manner. A very unequal picture, but full of the marks of genius. *Diploma.*

480. George Swindell, *Boston.* One Drawing in ink. Very good for a beginner, and promises well. We recommend this young man to persevere.

486. A. Hewins, *Boston.* One Painting. A representation of the Battle of New Orleans.

488. Miss M. L. Dudley, *Cambridge.* One Pencil Drawing.

497. W. B. Gleason, *Boston.* Carving in Wood. The work of an Apprentice. Fair.

517. John Stott, *Boston.* Nine Cases of Seal Impressions. Finely done. The artist having fully sustained his previous reputation.

532. W. V. Cole, *Boston.* Three specimens of Plate Printing. Mr. Cole has produced a much better impression from the worn out plate of the Declaration of Independence, than could have been expected. His other specimens are very good. *Diploma.*

541. Keene & Cannon, *Salem.* Four Daguerreotype Miniatures. No. 5.

547. C. G. Bullard, *Boston.* Paintings on Bedsteads, in imitation of rose wood. Very good. *Diploma.*

556. Elisha Hunt, Jr., *Attleborough.* One Portrait. A specimen of the genus "Loafer," possessing the peculiar characteristics of his class, very strongly marked.

571. L. B. Felt, *Boston.* Two Drawings. One in Pencil, and one in Water Colors. The latter is a picture of much merit. *Diploma.*

567. B. F. Lord, *Boston.* One Frame of Drawings. One do. Cards.

572. A. H. Ogden, *Boston.* Preserved Birds. Very well prepared.

573. E. A. Wright, *Boston.* One Stuffed Hawk, looking so natural, as to be easily mistaken for a live bird.

600. Miss Butcher, *Boston.* One Painting, in Water Colors. This may be considered as a good specimen.

606. H. I. Abel, *Boston.* Eight Daguerreotype Miniatures, taken in the light of a common window. No. 6.

608. E. W. Jones, *Boston.* Six Paintings on Chairs.

612. W. Pelletier, *Boston.* Two Drawings.

615. James Mann, Jr., *Boston.* Two Cases Preserved Birds. Excellent, as are all his works of the kind. *Silver Medal.*

740. Miss E. V. Ray, *Boston.* Wax Work. The apples very

good, quite natural in color as well as form, and the best in the Exhibition. *Diploma.*

20. J. H. Willard, *Boston.* Five Frames Pen Drawing. Mercantile hand tolerably good. The ornaments are in rather bad taste.

81. Alfred Kimball, *Ipswich.* Pennmanship.

145. A. Ferrier, *Stoneham.* One Frame Pen Drawing.

226. J. W. Harvey, *Boston.* One Pen Drawing.

315. Albert Day, *Boston.* Two Frames Pen Drawing. Three specimens of Penmanship. Very good. Rather too great an attempt at ornament in mercantile hand.

324. N. S. Dearborn, *Boston.* One Frame of Engraving and Printing. All very neatly done.

413. J. W. Bourne, *Boston.* Penmanship. In plain mercantile hand, the Committee considered this as the best in the Exhibition. *Diploma.*

438. H. Plummer, *Boston.* Two Frames Penmanship.

477. J. T. Mahony, *Boston.* Specimens of Gilding. Apprentice work. Very well done.

531. N. D. Gould, *Boston.* Two Frames Penmanship. One Frame Penciling.

599. James French, *Boston.* Five Frames Penmanship. Also a system of Penmanship which is said to be received with much approbation.

780. O. B. Goldsmith, *Boston.* Thirteen Frames Penmanship. The mercantile hand is very good, although not so good as some other specimens. In the large hand, the Committee could not but notice some violations of the rules of form and distance. *Diploma.*

804. A. R. Dunton, *Boston.* Six Frames Penmanship. Undoubtedly the best specimens. The struck lettering is admirably done, and seems scarcely susceptible of improvement. The mercantile hand is excellent—the whole evincing great labor and reflecting credit on this chirographist. *Silver Medal.*

961. Davis Stratton, *Boston.* Pen Drawings, in imitation of etchings, by Wm. F. Stratton. Very beautifully executed, and certainly deserve praise.

962. W. F. Stratton, *Boston.* One Pen Drawing. This person appears a master of his art. *Diploma.*

1009. S. Whitney, *Duxbury.* One Sign. One Door Plate. One Drawing. One Linear Perspective Machine. *Diploma.*

1014. Barnabas Whitney, *Boston.* Penmanship. Another substantial work of this veteran; and may be considered as the best ornamental and round hand writing in the Exhibition. *Silver Medal.*

1042. Chester Harding, *Boston.* One painting of Gen. Harrison. A good picture, as all of this artist's are. As to the likeness, the Committee cannot judge, there being three portraits of the late President in the exhibition, each differing from all the others.

1044. G. W. Putnam, *Salem.* One Portrait of Capt. Smith of Salem Museum—the last survivor of Washington's Life Guard.

1054. W. Savory, an Apprentice, *Boston.* Specimens of gold and bronze Printing. Very well done.

1059. J. R. Lowe, *Newburyport.* Two models of Rustic Lodges.

1062. Abel Nichols, Jr. *Danvers.* Portrait of Gen. Harrison. We understand that this young artist is now pursuing his studies in Italy. He has evidently the true feeling of portrait painting, but has yet much to learn, particularly in coloring.

327. W. Y. Balch, *Boston.* Specimen of Gilding. Very well done. *Diploma.*

447. S. Curtis, *Boston.* Two Picture Frames. The ornamental work of these frames very elaborate and elegant, and the gilding as good as can be executed. These specimens were altogether the best in the Exhibition. *Diploma.*

846. B. F. Gilbert, *Boston.* One Picture Frame. Varnished mahogany, well finished.

1074. W. P. Winchester, *Boston.* Drawing of the Yacht "Northern Light."

1075. S. F. Banister, *Navy Yard, Charlestown.* One Drawing of the ship of the line Ohio.

1091. J. H. Blackman, *Dorchester.* One Pencil Drawing.

898. Miss M. Davis, *Boston.* Moss Basket. Neatly made.

494. Miss L. Prinell, *Boston.* Temperance Cottage.

997. Miss H. H. King, *Boston.* Specimen of Paper Work. An imitation of white flowers—a very beautiful and delicate ornament, and prepared with much care and skill. *Diploma.*

935. Mrs. L. Newton, *Boston.* Three Alum Baskets.

118. G. H. Pollock, *Boston.* Two Wax Baskets.

992. Miss Emma Abbott, *Hampden, Me.* One Shell Box. This town is very well represented in the present Exhibition, by several tasteful and elegant articles in this line. *Diploma.*

330. Miss S. Bosworth, *Boston.* A Moss Cottage.

667. Miss L. S. Pendleton, *Boston.* Shell Work.

416. Mrs. E. **Strange**, *Taunton*. Model of a Church, curiously constructed of Seeds.

292. Miss S. M. **Cummings**, *Boston*. Box ornamented with Shells, or Shell Basket.

989. Mrs. E. **Emery**, *Hampden, Me.* One Shell Basket. Very good.

990. Miss L. **Emery**, *Hampden, Me.* Two Shell Card Racks. Beautiful specimens. *Diploma.*

991. Mrs. **Crosby**, *Hampden, Me.* One Miniature Centre Table, in Shell.

431. **Andrews & Bunce**, *Boston*. Music Printing. Very good. The improvement made by these gentlemen in music printing, does them much credit. The Committee have never seen them equalled; in fact, it is very gratifying to state that musical publications are no where better got up than in Boston. *Diploma.*

769. W. V. & A. W. **Coles**, *Boston*. A Case of Cards. Very well printed.

930. Mrs. M. **Abbot**, *Hampden, Me.* A Shell Basket.

14. Miss H. M. **Judkins**, *Boston*. A Coral Basket.

942. W. M. **Wesson**, *Boston*. Daguerreotype Miniatures. No. 3.

1029. J. **Plumbe**, *Boston*. Daguerreotype Apparatus and Miniatures.

1102. B. W. **Thayer** & Co., *Boston*. Two specimens of Lithographic Printing, and Colors applied to Military Standards. An ingenious and useful application of this process, and deserves commendation. We recommend them to the notice of our National and State governments. *Silver Medal.*

30. A. **Morse**, *Concord, N. H.* One Drawing. A design for a public Museum or Institute.

218. W. G. **Brooks**, *Boston*. One Drawing. Various articles of Hard Ware, exceedingly well done. This was for exhibition only.

228. Miss S. M. **Hart**, *Boston*. One Colored Print.

552. G. W. **Boynton**, *Boston*. One Folio, specimens of Map Engraving. Mr. Boynton has been long known as one of our best map engravers; and these specimens are worthy of his well earned reputation. *Diploma.*

618. G. **Evans**, *Worcester*. Daguerreotype Apparatus and Miniatures.

1051. A. **Clark**, *Boston*. One Portrait; exhibiting one indispensable requisite of portrait painting, that of being an excellent likeness, and well drawn and colored.

1113. G. W. Stevens, *Boston.* A Miniature.

1115. J. Pierce, *Boston.* One Drawing.

1124. T. F. Power, *Boston.* One Pencil Drawing.

1138. Hale & Smith, *Boston.* A Frame of Daguerreotype Miniatures.

1149. W. Newman, *Boston.* Six Drawings.

1152. Dr. A. Jones, *Washington.* Specimens Omnigraph Engraving.

The specimens from this very ingenious machine, were not deposited in season for a premium, otherwise the Committee would have felt great pleasure in awarding one, as this process seems to promise that certain descriptions of engraving may be greatly facilitated thereby, particularly maps, and all works containing large quantities of uniform lettering.

In concluding their Report, the Committee would observe, with respect to the several specimens of the Daguerreotype Process exhibited, that, as this art is yet in its infancy, they do not profess to be sufficiently acquainted with its details, to be able to decide upon the comparative merits of the various apparatus in the Hall. The instruments, however, appeared to them to be neatly made, and well adapted to the purposes for which they were designed.

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## BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, AND OTHER WOOLLEN GOODS.

172. Samuel Lawrence, *Lowell.* A suit of Felted-cloth Curtains. A specimen of woollen cloth manufactured without spinning or weaving, the wool being clotted together, in consistency and thickness similar to common coating. The samples exhibited were made in Europe by Mr. Henry Wells, an American. The Committee are informed that the invention is purely American, and bids fair to be brought into use for many kinds of woollen fabrics.

362. Waterston, Pray & Co., *Boston.* Twenty pieces of printed Flannels from the Salisbury Manufacturing Company. James Horton, Agent. This is a beautiful article, and of an excellent fabric; the colors are brilliant, and of a variety of shades, such as the Committee have never before seen produced on this article in this country. The printing and finishing were executed by Messrs. John Schouler & Co.,

of West Cambridge, and are extremely well done—the neatness of the figures are in good taste. The Committee are assured that these samples were not prepared especially for exhibition, but were taken promiscuously from goods on sale at the warehouse of the Agents in this city. They would well compare with imported goods of the kind, and the colors are presumed to be as fast as they are brilliant.

*Silver Medal.*

390. Lawrence, Stone & Lawrence, *Boston.* Four pieces wool-dyed black Broadcloths; three pieces wool-dyed black, wave-figured Beaver Cloths; six pieces wool-dyed black—one piece fancy colored, single milled—and ten pieces fancy colored, wove figured Cassimeres. These goods were manufactured by the Middlesex Company at Lowell, and all deserve high commendation.

The Broadcloths are made of excellent wool, and finely spun; they are even in width, with beautiful lists, and apparently of good colors.

*Diploma.*

The waved Beaver Cloths are very handsome goods of the kind; they are steam-finished, which is unusual in this article, and possess a high lustre. The pieces exhibited are heavier than Broadcloths, though not so clumsy as coatings of this style usually are. In all respects these goods would well compare with foreign productions of the same description. The preference for figured goods for overcoats, over a plain fabric of the same weight and firmness, is of course a matter of taste with the wearer, controlled by the fashion of the day; that they are more desirable in any other point of view, may perhaps be questioned. *Silver Medal.*

The plain Cassimeres excel any goods of the kind that the Committee have ever examined of American manufacture, and are hardly inferior to the best foreign fabrics, whether imported from England or France. The thread is good, the weaving even, the finish excellent, and the colors appear permanent. It is gratifying to see, from year to year, a steady improvement in the goods of this description, from this establishment; a proof of the skill and unwearied attention of the manufacturers. *Gold Medal.*

The fancy Cassimeres, also manifest great care and skill. The samples are all of wool, and faithfully made; the figures are *wove in* by machinery constructed for the purpose. The Committee are not aware that this Company have any competition in the manufacture of this article in this country; and they take great pleasure in stating their belief, that their goods will hold fair comparison with any English or French fabrics of the same description. The substitution of figured goods, for plain, is in accordance with the humor of the season, and the Committee have learned, that thus far they have met with fair success. The article is especially popular, at present, in the New York and other Southern markets. *Silver Medal.*

The wrought headings upon the goods exhibited from this establishment, display much skill in the art of embroidery by the girls, who perform that labor; the usual headings, however, are much more simple, and in good taste.

The Committee are informed that the Middlesex Company consume, on an average, *three thousand pounds* of wool per day, producing therefrom, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Beaver Cloths, etc., equal to *two thousand three hundred yards* of single width goods.

381. STEPHEN SIBLEY, *Hopkinton, N. H.*, by SAMUEL LAWRENCE, *Lowell.* Twenty-five fleeces of Saxony Wool, from a flock of three hundred and fifty sheep, owned by Mr. Sibley—and said to be a fair representation of the wool produced by the whole flock. This wool is put up in the very best condition, being well washed and tagged, and the loss from scouring would not, in the judgment of the Committee, be greater than in the same quantity of the best imported German wool. It is extremely fine, and very uniform in quality, and proves that Mr. Sibley is completely a master of this great branch of American industry. *Gold Medal.*

579. JOHN MARLAND, *Boston.* Two bales white Flannel, from the Ballard Vale Company, at Andover. One bale of these goods fully maintains the high character possessed by this Company for the manufacture of this article, being of the same quality and style of those exhibited two years ago, which gained the highest premium then awarded. The pieces from the other bale are of a quality quite superior. They were made of Saxony wool, of a very fine grade; and for evenness of thread, and softness of finish, they can hardly be excelled by any goods produced abroad, and certainly have not been by any manufactured in this country. Too much commendation can hardly be bestowed upon them. That American manufactures generally should be steadily, and in many cases rapidly, advancing in style and quality, is to be expected; but when so high a degree of excellence had been attained by this establishment, it may truly be considered a matter of pride with every American, if not of astonishment, that an improvement so apparent should be exhibited over the best goods produced two years ago. Flannels from foreign markets need no longer be sought for, when a nice article is desired, while such goods as these are produced by the manufacturers of our own country. *Gold Medal.*

735. W. D. DAVIS, *North Kingston, R. I.* By JOSEPH VILA, *Boston.* One bale Washington Plains. This article is of wool filling and double cotton warp, weighing about two yards to the pound; and

is in all respects well manufactured. It is intended for Negro clothing, and much used in the Southern States.

819. J. Richardson, *Woburn*. By William G. Eaton, *Boston*. Samples of Flock Cloth. This is a new waterproof article, the backs of which are of silk or cotton fabric, and the face of wool, prepared for the purpose, in such a manner as to resemble the waste wool produced from shearing broadcloths, and called by manufacturers, *flock*. The wool thus prepared is cemented upon the silk or cotton cloth, constituting the backs, apparently in a firm and permanent manner, by a composition consisting in part of India rubber. The samples exhibited are mere patterns. The usefulness and durableness of the article needs to be tested.

859. Daniel Saunders, *Andover*. Four pieces Frocking. Very well made, and composed of better stock than is generally used in the manufacture of this article.

871. Francis Skinner & Co., *Boston*. Twenty-nine pieces wool-dyed Black Broadcloths of different qualities, and six pieces of Brown ditto—from the Northampton Manufacturing Company. Stephen Brewer, Agent.

These samples represent five qualities, being made from as many different grades of wool. They manifest in all respects a great improvement in manufacture over any broadcloths exhibited two years ago. The Committee are informed, that, with the exception of five pieces, they are manufactured from American wool; and in the lower qualities especially, much skill is exhibited in having made the most of the stock used. They are of full width, measuring about sixty inches—handle firm, and promise great strength and durability. They all possess a heavy, firm body—show a full, fine face, and yet retain a brilliant lustre; combinations of rare excellence, and with much difficulty attained, and are seldom seen united in greater perfection in the manufactures of either England or France. The colors are brilliant, and apparently fast. The shades of the browns are beautiful and attract particular notice. The five finest pieces of blacks, made of Saxony wool, are extremely beautiful, resembling very closely, in style and finish, the finer goods produced by the celebrated manufacturers in the west of England. High as the reputation of this establishment has always been, a great advancement in the skill of the manufacturer, and excellence of the fabrics, in all particulars, is manifested by these goods; and the Committee do not hesitate to say, that they have never seen them excelled by any cloths produced in this country. A laudable pride may well be indulged by Americans when examining such goods as these, and in comparing them with the manufactures of any of the older European nations. ***Gold Medal.***

Under the same number, and from the same manufactory, are eleven pieces of wool-dyed Black Beaver Cloths, wave and diamond figured, representing three different qualities; and six pieces Brown ditto. These goods are all made from American wool, of rather common quality, but very perfectly manufactured. They are heavy and tight—handle firm, and are of good colors. The style of finish is much like the Yorkshire goods, at present so largely imported. The article is well calculated for our northern climate. *Diploma.*

1012. **Denny, Rice, & Gardner**, *Boston*. Three pieces Blue Broad Cloths, from the Black River Canal and Manufacturing Company, Cavendish, Vt. The stock from which these goods are made is good, and the spinning even and fine; but they are not sufficiently fulled, and consequently are deficient in weight and firmness. The colors are good, and they are very perfectly cleansed.

1041. **Lawrence, Stone, & Lawrence**, *Boston*. Specimen of Waterproof Cloth, from the Middlesex Company, Lowell.

1068. **John Albree**, *Boston*. Two lots of Wool, one consisting of twenty, and the other of twenty-five fleeces—both grown in the State of Pennsylvania. The Committee are informed that these fleeces were selected promiscuously from two large lots of wool on sale by the exhibitor. The quality is extremely good, though not so even and fine as that described under No. 381. It is, however, entitled to very high commendation. *Diploma.*

1103. **The Whitney Mills**, *Lowell*. Four pairs 11-4, and two pairs 12-4 Family Blankets, and four pairs 3 point Mackinaw ditto. These Blankets are well manufactured, of good sizes and weight. The wool is of rather ordinary quality, but the nap is thick and well raised, which contributes greatly to the warmth of the article. They are of a quality and style calculated to meet the wants of a large class of purchasers. *Diploma.*

578. J. O. **Bradford & Co.**, *Boston*. Two pair Woollen Drawers. Two pair Woollen Hose. Fair stock and work.

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## CARPETINGS, RUGS AND FLOOR-CLOTHS.

159. D. & S. **Pulsifer**, *Salem*. Six pieces Painted Floor-Cloths, manufactured by the exhibitors. A good article.

210. A. & A. **Lawrence & Co.**, *Boston*. Five pieces Carpetings of different qualities, and fourteen Rugs, embracing five varieties of styles, from the Lowell Manufacturing Company at Lowell. The

Committee in describing the relative merits of these goods, all of which deserve commendation, refer in their remarks to the manufacturers' numbers attached to each article.

Two pieces of the Carpetings, Nos. 778 and 779, termed superfine, are of good quality and fair designs.

Two other pieces, Nos. 780 and 781, designated as power-loom, are firm, heavy goods, well woven, of bright and apparently fast colors, and of good patterns. They are excellent in all respects.

*Diploma.*

The other piece of the Carpetings, No. 782, of three-ply, is of superior quality, and excels in fabric, colors and style, any that the Committee have before seen manufactured in this country. They consider it equal, if it does not exceed, the best carpetings of the kind imported from Scotland. *Silver Medal.*

Two Florence Rugs, numbered 33. A bright, showy article.

Two Chenille Rugs, numbered 52 and 54. These possess very handsome faces, fine backs, and are of superior quality. Three Worsted Tufted Rugs, numbered 207, 209 and 210. A superior article, bright colors, and of extra quality. *Diploma.*

Six Wilton Rugs, numbered 14, 30, and 33. The colors and patterns are good, and they furnish specimens of first rate workmanship in all respects. One Turkey Rug, numbered one. This is a very superior and splendid article; heavy and of brilliant colors—uniting beauty with durability; and manifests much care and skill in the manufacturer. *Silver Medal.*

241. W. S. & G. L. MONTAGUE, *Boston.* One Table Cover. A handsome article.

435. A. & A. LAWRENCE & Co., *Boston.* Two 4-4 Worsted Tufted Rugs, from the Lowell Manufacturing Company at Lowell. Of superior quality, bright colors, and handsome designs. A Diploma is awarded for the same article under No. 210.

750. J. D. EDWARDS, *Elizabethtown, N. J.* Twelve pieces Painted Floor-Cloths, from the New Jersey Oil Floor-Cloth Factory. These are excellent specimens of this article. They are heavy and firm, of brilliant colors, and many of the designs are very beautiful. The workmanship in all respects is very creditable to the manufacturers.

*Diploma.*

937. SAMUEL A. ALLEN, *Boston*, and DAVID BAKER, *New Bedford.* A specimen of painted Floor-Cloth. This is a small but very fine specimen of painting upon oiled cloth, executed without blocks, a new mode of applying the colors in the manufacture of this article. The Committee hope that the invention will prove successful, as it

would afford opportunity for a great display of taste and variety in designs.

1097. **Samuel Phillips**, *New York*. Three Tufted Rugs. These are made in a peculiar manner, and the Committee are informed that a patent has been obtained for the mode of manufacturing them. The colors are good; they possess a superior face, in some degree resembling velvet, and are a beautiful article, worthy of very high commendation, as well for their intrinsic merit, as for the ingenuity and skill of the manufacturer. *Silver Medal.*

The Committee would express, with reference to the Carpetings, and more especially in regard to the Rugs, their high gratification at witnessing such commendable proofs of the skill and good taste evinced in the manufacture of these articles. They combine durability with beauty of appearance. They consider that many of the specimens exhibited may be compared with great confidence with similar articles of the best foreign production. It would have been an additional source of satisfaction to the Committee, and doubtless to the many thousands who visited the Fair, had the competition for excellence been extended, by the exhibition of goods from other establishments, of which there are many, for the manufacture of these articles; and they hope that on a future occasion the number of competitors will be increased.

## COTTONS AND PRINTED CALICOES.

80. **Cummings, Hildreth & Co.**, *Boston*. Two pieces printed Window Shades; ten dozens printed Cotton Handkerchiefs of various styles; and three dozens printed Cotton Shawls. These articles are exhibited as samples of printing, and are deserving of much commendation. The window shades are new in style, from English designs, and quite handsome. The handkerchiefs and shawls are of good figures, apparently of fast colors, and well executed. A Diploma for printing on silk, is awarded to the same exhibitors. See No. 80, page 109.

Under the same number are four pieces rolled, and two pieces book-folded Silesias. These goods are firm, even in quality, and well finished in all respects. They are put up in a neat and handsome manner, closely imitating the English style. The consumption of Silesias has greatly increased within the last few years, and in all excepting the finer qualities, the American has almost entirely taken the place of the imported article. *Diploma.*

214. A. & A. **Lawrence & Co.**, *Boston.* Sample pieces of Shirtings and Sheetings, 30, 37 and 46 inches in width, manufactured at the Indian Head Mills, by the Jackson Company at Nashua, N. H. These goods are heavy, even, and of excellent quality. Equal to any of similar fineness, manufactured in this country. *Diploma.*

231. **Sayles, Merriam & Co.**, *Boston.* One bale Tickings, manufactured by the Milford Cotton and Woollen Manufacturing Company, at Milford, N. H. The goods are of superior quality, as regards evenness, colors and firmness, and do credit to the establishment that produced them. *Diploma.*

232. **Sayles, Merriam & Co.**, *Boston.* One bale Tickings, from the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, at Amoskeag, N. H. The goods are not excelled by any of the kind in the Exhibition ; although it is with some hesitation that the Committee decide to give them the preference over those under No. 231. They are even and firm—of good colors, and well manufactured in all respects. They are entitled to high commendation. *Diploma.*

363. **Waterston, Pray & Co.**, *Boston.* Thirty pieces printed Calicoes, representing three different styles, from the American Print Works, at Fall River, Mass. The Committee are assured that these samples were taken promiscuously from goods on sale by the Agents, and were not intended by the manufacturer for exhibition. They are of fair designs and execution, and of a quality well calculated for extensive sales.

370. S. **Frothingham, Jr.**, *Boston.* Bleached and Brown Cottons, from the Bartlett Steam Mills, at Newburyport, formerly called the Wessacumcon Steam Mills, Charles T. James, Agent. These goods possess great beauty and excellence. The spinning and weaving are very perfect. In firmness and evenness of fabric, and appearance in all respects, they surpass any cottons of American manufacture that the Committee have ever examined; and they have seldom, if ever, seen them excelled by the most beautiful specimens of British production. The machinery of the establishment at which they were produced, is propelled by steam power, on the principle of the English cotton mills. *Gold Medal.*

481. **Everett & Mather**, *Boston.* Six pieces Sheetings, from the West Boylston Manufacturing Company.

482. **Everett & Mather**, *Boston.* Thirteen pieces Printing Cloths, manufactured at the Sturbridge Cotton Mills.

483. Everett & Mather, *Boston*. Six pieces Printing Cloths, from the Eliot Mills at Newton.

738. James Read & Co., *Boston*. Two pieces Brown Sheetings, from the Brunswick Works, at Brunswick, Me. The Committee presume that these two pieces of sheetings, measuring 102 1-2 yards, were exhibited for the reason that they were woven in one day, on one loom, by one girl. The dexterity and skilfulness of the weaver is certainly entitled to very favorable notice. The goods are of fair quality. *To the Weaver a Diploma.*

746. James W. Paige & Co., *Boston*. Five cases printed Calicoes, from the Merrimac Manufacturing Company at Lowell. The goods represent a variety of styles, but the Committee cannot very highly commend the beauty or taste displayed in the designs. The cloths are even and firm, the colors undoubtedly permanent, and the execution good. The high character for durability which the prints from this establishment have for years maintained, render them worthy the attention of consumers. *Diploma.*

747. James W. Paige & Co., *Boston*. One case Brown Cotton Flannels; one case bleached superfine do.; one case fancy Cotton Cassimeres; and one case fancy printed Calicoes, from the Hamilton Manufacturing Company at Lowell. These goods are all of excellent quality, and entitled to high commendation. The cotton flannels are heavy, sufficiently firm, and possess a thick, well raised nap. For economy and warmth, the article is desirable for the approaching season; and the Committee are not aware, that it is manufactured of equal quality, at any other establishment in this country. The cotton cassimeres are firm, even and durable goods, equal to any produced. The prints are of a new, neat and desirable style, and do credit to those who designed and executed them. *Silver Medal.*

863. M. D. Ellis, *Dedham*. One case Spool Cotton, of various colors. The thread is even, round and well twisted; the colors are brilliant, and of desirable shades. It appears to be strong, and is put up with as much taste and neatness as the English article. *Diploma.*

870. Francis Skinner & Co., *Boston*. Fifty-four pieces printed Calicoes, from the Print Works of Andrew Robeson & Sons, Fall River, Mass. These samples represent ten different styles of 7-8 and 4-4 fancy prints. The designs are beautiful, and exhibit great taste and variety; the colors are brilliant and effectively arranged; and the execution is good in all respects. They do great credit to the establishment where they were produced, and manifest a great improvement in calico printing over any goods of American manufacture, that the Com-

mittee have ever examined. Several of the styles are decidedly genteel, and in general appearance strikingly like English work, while for durability and economy they are undoubtedly to be preferred. The Committee are much gratified to witness such rapid advances in this branch of American manufactures. The long experience of the old countries must soon be overcome by the skill and enterprise of our own citizens; and the importation of this article, if it be not entirely abandoned, must continue rapidly to diminish. *Gold Medal.*

905. **James W. Paige & Co.**, *Boston.* One case bleached Cotton Sheetings, from the Hamilton Manufacturing Company at Lowell. These goods measure *two yards and three quarters in width.* They are of even thread, firm fabric, and well manufactured in all respects. Their great and convenient width entitle them to notice. *Diploma.*

949. **John H. Pearson & Co.**, *Boston.* Five pieces Cotton Duck. These goods are soft and pliable, composed of good stock, and in all respects of superior quality. The article is getting into very general use. It is afforded by the manufacturer at about twenty per cent less than the cost of Russia sail duck, and is represented to be more durable. *Diploma.*

230. **Ebenezer Rhoades**, *Boston.* Twelve Quilts.

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## SILKS, SEWING SILK, DYING, AND COCOONS.

28. **I. R. Barbour**, *Oxford.* Samples of Sewing and Raw Silk. The material of which the sewing silk is made is of good quality, but the thread is quite too hard twisted. The raw silk is a good article.

80. **Cummings, Hildreth & Co.**, *Boston.* Seven pieces printed Pongee Handkerchiefs. These are good specimens of printing upon silk. The colors are brilliant and appear permanent; the designs are in good taste, and well executed. *Diploma.*

85. **Olmstead & Co.**, *Manchester, Ct.* Two bundles of Sewing Silk. These specimens are of good quality, and very well manufactured; the thread is even, well twisted and of good lustre. The best in the Exhibition. *Diploma.*

149. **W. O. Norcross**, *Monson.* Raw Silk. This is a very excellent specimen, and worthy of much commendation. The best exhibited, and quite equal to the imported article. *Silver Medal.*

368. **Charles Robbins**, *South Boston.* Silk and Cocoons. The samples of both articles are superior, and worthy of high commendation. *Diploma.*

504. Mrs. L. B. Rix, *Haverhill, N. H.* Sewing Silk. A fair article.

564. Mrs. L. H. Sawin, *Wendell.* Cocoons. The samples are of large sizes and appear very well.

669. B. W. Dodge, *Boston.* Samples of Silk and other Dying, from the Malden Dye House. The Committee notice many articles among the variety of samples exhibited under this No. which are very well executed, and do credit to the individuals having charge of the establishment. The Rug Worsted is quite equal to any imported from Germany. *Diploma.*

706. William G. Eaton, *Boston.* Four printed Silk Handkerchiefs. The design is a map of the United States, printed upon silk, and is executed in a very clear, distinct and perfect manner. The fabric is of foreign manufacture. *Diploma.*

787. E. S. Davis, *Lynn.* Three Silk Handkerchiefs. These samples are made of native silk, and furnish fine specimens of American manufacture. The *printing* is quite inferior. *Diploma.*

818. Barrett & Brothers, *Boston.* Samples of Dying. The articles exhibited under this No. are numerous, and worthy of much commendation. The colors of the sewing silk are very clear and brilliant. The dying of the silk dresses the Committee have never seen excelled. The mode and scarlet crape shawls are fine specimens of this art. The watered silks appear to be quite equal in finish and style to any imported. *Diploma.*

899. Timothy Smith, *Amherst.* One piece of Silk. This is a very superior article; decidedly the best that the Committee have ever seen made in this country, and equal to the better qualities of imported silks. Great credit is due to the manufacturer for his skill and care in its production. *Silver Medal.*

1032. L. Cobb, *Needham.* Four bundles of Sewing Silk. A fair article.

## BOOKBINDING, MOROCCO WORK, AND STOCK.

The Committee notice, that at the last Exhibition, Bookbinding was very properly divided into three distinct branches.

First. Blank Books and Ruling.

Second. Printed Books, finished with hand tools, a few at small cost, in a skilful hand, being capable of producing an indefinite variety of patterns. This kind of work is considered the highest branch of the trade.

Third. Cloth Work, Arabesque or Embossed Work, and Gilding on Cloth and Morocco, all the ornamental parts produced by means of plates and a powerful press; therefore mostly mechanical, requiring but little skill in order to produce good work.

In the second and third branches, there was no competition.

### *First Branch.*

694. **B. Loring & Co.**, *Boston.* Five Bank Ledgers, all made to order, and exhibited as " specimens of custom work ; " the ruling well done; sewing remarkably good, forwarding extremely neat, and finishing chaste, showing skill in the design and arrangement. As a whole, very superior " specimens of custom work." *Silver Medal.*

690. **John G. Roberts & Co.**, *Boston.* Two Blank Books. These had strong claims for the first premium, and can hardly be considered inferior to No. 694. They were finished with mitered tools, which produced a remarkably neat appearance. *Diploma.*

633. **Thomas Groom & Co.**, *Boston.* Five Blank Books, and a set of Miniature Books in a mahogany case. These books were all well and faithfully bound, but somewhat faulty in neatness, both in forwarding and finishing. The miniature books are very neat, would be a capital article for a retired gentleman to keep his small accounts in, or to grace a lady's bureau, who is in the habit of keeping an account of family expenses. The Ruling of a Demy Ledger was the best on exhibition.

678. **John J. Meston**, *Boston,* an Apprentice. One Blank Book, (bound in Russia leather ;) some parts of the gilding a little faulty, but the binding, as a whole, very well done, and deserving of particular notice. *Diploma.*

671. **Robert W. Emmons**, *Boston,* an Apprentice. One Blank Book, bound in calf, with Russia bands, an old style of binding, but well and neatly done.

### *Second Branch.*

763. **Peter Low**, *Boston.* Several Books of Custom Work, in elegant bindings. Two were in white calf, with mosaic work inside the cover ; one of them (Burns,) was not in good taste, the inlaying being too large to produce a good effect ; the other, (Prize Essays,) was in very good taste, and beautifully done ; all the books were first rate custom work. Mr. Low also exhibited some loose covers, for preserving costly binding, made of crimson velvet, and lined with watered silk, a prime article for that purpose. *Diploma.*

690. **John G. Roberts & Co.**, *Boston.* Several Books, in Calf

and Morocco extra; remarkably well forwarded and finished; fully sustaining their well earned reputation as good binders.

*Third Branch.*

845. **Benjamin Bradley**, *Boston*. A number of Volumes in Cloth Binding; very superior work. In this branch of the business he is unrivalled.

Two Annuals, in morocco, full gilt; very good work.

One Copy of the Token, in arabesque. He has recently commenced this kind of work; it is very well done. *Diploma.*

850. A. H. **Merrywether**, *Boston*. Two specimens of Edge Gilding. Very superior work.

851. **Joseph Foster**, *Newton*. Bookbinders' Board. His No. 1, has long and deservedly sustained the reputation of being the best board made in this country. *Diploma.*

966. J. **Amies**, *Philadelphia*. Bookbinder's Board, two small pieces of No. 1, a very superior article, very even and smooth, and good stock, but the Committee were not informed whether it could be furnished in quantity of as good a quality. The No. 2 was very even and smooth, and the best exhibited.

1013. J. **Campbell**, *New York*. Bookbinder's Board, made from card cuttings; a very good article for cloth binding.

1017. S. S. **Kilburn**, *Newton*. A Case of Stamps, for cloth lettering.

8. **Charles** A. **Cobb**, *Lancaster*. Six Calf Skin Wallets. Well and strongly made.

122. **John Vreeland**, *Boston*. One Pocket Book. A very well and neatly made article.

286. **Joseph Nahor**, *Nashua, N. H.* Caba Baskets, (a large assortment,) made from japanned cloth, of his own manufacture, lined with calico. Very well and neatly made; much superior to a similar article imported from France. *Silver Medal.*

782. **Whitney & Abbot**, *Boston*. A Machine for Sawing Books. This is an improvement on former machines, and, with some little alterations in its arrangement, will be a labor saving, and useful article in a bindery. *Diploma.*

## PRINTING, PRINTING PRESSES, PAPER, CARDS, &c.

THE Committee on the various articles exhibited in the professions kindred to the " Preservative Art of all Arts," regret that so few specimens of workmanship, in the branches confided to them, have been entered at the present Exhibition; there having been but little or no competition in any of these branches. These things ought not so to have been. There is ability enough, among the Printers' Craft, in our own city, to have furnished an abundant collection of specimens of exquisite workmanship in *every* department of the Art; and no less beautiful specimens might have been presented from other places. Neither is there any lack of ability to have furnished specimens, deserving of all praise, in the other professions immediately connected with that of Printing. The Committee hope that a different state of things will hereafter be witnessed; and that, at future Exhibitions, the judges, who may be selected by the Association, will not have occasion to give so " beggarly an account," as has fallen to the lot of the present Committee.

But, notwithstanding the small variety of articles submitted to them, the Committee have found no slight difficulty in coming to a correct decision, as to the proper awards to be recommended. The very paucity of materials and absence of competition, though they obviated the necessity, and rendered less onerous the duty, of deciding between rival claimants for the highest rank in their respective departments, still imposed upon the Committee the no less difficult task of deciding upon the intrinsic merits of articles or work, with which, there were no other specimens to be compared. Though they could satisfy themselves as to the quality and value, in a pecuniary point of view, of the work or articles, they could not so readily decide as to what award, or whether any, should be recommended to be given in such cases. They however devoted as much time and attention to the examination, as they probably would have done, had a much greater number and variety been before them; and they trust that their decisions, respecting each of the specimens, will be satisfactory to all parties concerned.

### *Paper*

being indispensably necessary, in the process of Book-making, the attention of the Committee was first directed to this article, expecting, that, from the great number of excellent Paper Manufacturers in our country, and especially in our own immediate vicinity, there would be much competition in this department. But they regret to be obliged to state, that but one firm, engaged in the manufacture of Printing

Paper, entered the lists; and that they only presented one kind of Printing, and two qualities of Copperplate, Paper.

520. **Tileston & Hollingsworth**, *Milton.* Six dollar Medium Printing Paper, of a superior quality, said to be made *wholly* from linen, and undoubtedly containing a *larger* proportion than usual of foreign materials. Also, Plate Paper, of very good quality; the thicker of the two lots being the best imitation of English Plate Paper, with which the Committee have ever met. *Diploma.*

583. **George Bird & Sons**, *Boston.* Cloth and Carpet Paper, of very good quality.

### *Blank Cards.*

559. **E. Lamson Perkins**, *Boston.* Enamelled and Pearl-surface Cards. Notwithstanding the absence of all competition, the Committee were unanimously of opinion, that these were of a very superior quality; and, in many particulars, better than any others in the market. The specimens examined by the Committee were not made expressly for the Exhibition, but were such as the manufacturer happened to have on hand, when he decided upon offering them for our inspection; and the Committee are satisfied, from examination, that they were not so good as others which he had before manufactured, and which some of the Committee had an opportunity of trying. The composition on the surface is of an excellent character; and is stated by Mr. Perkins to be his own invention. The cards may be used when damp, even immediately after they are finished, without losing their lustre; and will receive good impressions, even from very large letters and with strong ink. This is a great advantage, which card printers will know how to appreciate; as they can now procure, at short notice, Cards of any size they may want; a circumstance sometimes of great importance to them. The Committee understand that the amount of card printing executed on a large scale, has been fifty per cent greater since Mr. Perkins's Pearl-surface Cards were introduced, than at any time previous. These enamelled cards possess another valuable property; they can be written upon, without difficulty, with a steel pen and common writing ink; an advantage which few enamelled cards possess, at least in so high a degree.

The Committee are informed, that the art of manufacturing these cards was acquired by Mr. Perkins, without any previous knowledge or instruction on the subject; and, from a series of experiments, and perseverance through many difficulties, he has brought his manufacture to a high degree of perfection, and succeeded in producing work equal or superior to that of any other manufactory.

*Silver Medal.*

395. **Justin Jones**, *Boston.* Frame of Cards, with copperplate embellishment. Some of them very neat patterns.

### *Printing Presses.*

In these articles, so indispensable to the Printer, there was no competition; the only three presses exhibited being of different characters. Two of these are considered by the Committee to be great improvements in their respective departments, enabling the Printer to work with much less expense of labor, time, and money, than he can without their use. Both inventors have conferred benefits upon the craft. The Committee deem each of these presses as deserving of minute notice.

621. **S. P. Ruggles**, *Boston.* A Printing Press, calculated principally for handbills, showbills, and jobs of that description, but will print, with facility, any kind of job, which may be desired, from a visiting card, of a single line, to a page of the size of medium quarto, including cards, labels, billheads, shopbills, circulars, billets, notes, drafts, checks, and blank forms of every description. The distribution of the ink is on a new principle, which the Committee think a great improvement. It is effected by means of a moveable grooved fountain or feeding roller, which can at pleasure be made to turn faster or slower, according as a greater or less quantity of ink is needed. The workman, by simply moving a crank, may easily change the motion of this roller, which is so contrived as to distribute the ink as it is given out, thereby saving a considerable portion of the power otherwise required for taking and distributing it in the usual way. The form being reversed, and the face of the type being downward, the inking rollers are so arranged that they do not fall into the margins and blanks of the forms, and therefore pass over the type with greater nicety than in other presses.

This press takes up but little room, and is worked by means of a crank, turned, like the treadle of a lathe, by the foot of one man or boy, who is the only attendant required, the sheets being laid on by him, and, when printed, carried back and deposited, printed side up, in a box or receptacle directly under the eye of the workman, who is thus enabled immediately to detect any defects in the printing. Each sheet is laid on while the preceding one is printing, so that the speed of the press is only bounded by the ability of the workman to place the sheets. The inventor states that it will print 1200 impressions an hour; and while in its ordinary daily operation, in the Exhibition Hall, the Committee noticed its speed to be at the rate of 1080 impressions an hour.

It is said, by the inventor, to possess very great advantages for the putting on of the form, and getting at it when necessary; but the Committee are not prepared to say, that the reversal of the page, with the face of the type downwards, is a judicious or safe plan, at least for large forms. It is stated, however, that this is not found, by experience, to occasion any inconvenience in practice; but, on the contrary, that, by this means, the form is inked better, and decided advantages, in all the other arrangements of the press, are obtained.

The frisket is so arranged, that it can be adapted to jobs of any size, without the trouble of pasting it; and, therefore, a form can be made ready in less time than on the common hand press.

It is said, that one boy can accomplish as much, within a given time, on this press, as eight or ten persons can at the ordinary hand press.

The Committee think there are objections to some features of this press; but yet they consider it a decided and great improvement, enabling the printer to do his work with fewer hands, quicker, and, of course, more economically, while there is a saving of room, and consequently of rent, more than equivalent to the interest on the cost of four common hand presses.

A large press of this construction is now made by the inventor, and one of them (No. 1126) was set up in the Exhibition Hall, and carried by steam power, but was not put into full operation. The inventor intends to make them of a size for medium forms; and the Committee hope he will be successful in so doing. If such forms can be advantageously worked upon this principle, it will prove a still greater benefit to the art, than this one, which the Committee consider as deserving of great praise, and for which they recommend the award of a

*Silver Medal.*

675. Samuel Orcutt, *Boston.* The Yankee Card Press. This is only intended for the printing of cards and other small jobs; and for these purposes, it is considered by the Committee as decidedly superior to any common press, and as possessing some advantages over every other.

Its paramount beauty and utility consist in its great simplicity, which secures its being afforded at a low price, and lessens its liability to get out of order. And even should it get out of order, or any part break, it could probably be repaired in a few hours, and at a trifling expense. These circumstances, which place it more generally than any other press, within the reach of printers, will lessen their subsequent risk and trouble, and serve to make it of greater public utility.

In facility of adjustment, it is superior to any other press; the form, when simply placed on the bed, being immediately ready for operation, without the use of screws or quoins: and in changing the size of the card, or other job, the frisket is easily and quickly adjusted, to adapt it to any shape. The arrangement of the frisket, for holding the card, and the movement by which the card is dropped, after being printed, are simple and beautiful; so also is the movement of the carriage, on which the frisket runs, which is effected by the lever that gives the impression.

The Committee are informed, by a printer who has used one of these presses for some time, that a boy is able to print shop-bills, labels, &c., at the rate of three tokens an hour, or three times the average speed, of the common hand press. The speed, with which cards can be printed, must, of course, in some measure, depend upon the quality of the cards, the best being printed at the rate of a pack in two minutes, as the Committee personally witnessed. Single wood cuts may also be printed on this press with great ease and convenience.

The distribution of the ink is effected by a motion, which may be continued while the remaining portion of the machine is at rest; and the inking rollers are set on springs, so as to make their pressure on the types even. Inks of different colors may be used, and the rollers readily changed for that purpose.

In fine, the Committee consider this press, also, as one of the greatest improvements which have been made in the art; lightening the labor of the printer, and lessening his expenses of time, room, and money. They think the inventor is deserving of great praise; and they recommend the award of a *Silver Medal.*

685. J. H. & F. F. FARWELL, *Boston.* A common Adams Hand Press, for small jobs, &c. which was in operation in the Hall, striking off a paper containing daily accounts of the Exhibition.

### *Specimens of Printing.*

"My leanness! my leanness!" exclaimed an ancient prophet, when bewailing his people's shortcomings; and the Committee are disposed to repeat the exclamation, and again express regret, that their craft should not have furnished more proofs of skill in this department. The following were the only specimens entered, and but *one* of them by the *printer!*

The Committee are desirous of preserving the distinction between those who may merely enter articles for exhibition or premium, and those, to whom alone the merit of the execution is to be awarded; while, at the same time, they wish to give all due credit to the enterprise and liberality of those who may be entitled to it, for the "getting up" of works. They would here venture a remark, in which they are persuaded that they will be joined by all printers—that, in the "getting up" of a work, the taste and judgment of the printer, (presuming, of course, that none but a well qualified printer will be selected for such a work,) as to the selection of type and paper, are of great importance; as none but a printer can judge of the effect of these articles. There are some kinds of type, which *never can* be made to look so well as others; and a printer, only, can give a correct opinion in reference to such matters.

69. John Owen, *Cambridge.* The History of Harvard College, by President Quincy, printed at the University Press, by Folsom, Wells, & Thurston. For the "getting up" of this work, those who were engaged in its publication, are entitled to great praise. The printers deserve much credit for its execution, which is not, however, *quite* equal to No. 1108, from the same office, and hereafter noticed. The Committee recommend the award, to those who were instrumental in the "getting up" of this work, and to the printers, for the execution of this and 1108, of a *Diploma.*

400. D. H. Williams, *Boston.* The Token for 1842, printed by S. N. Dickinson. The publisher is entitled to credit for his style of "getting up" this work, so far as the paper and binding are concerned; but the Committee think, if he had left the selection of the type to his printer, (who, probably, would not have chosen a brevier type,) a better executed volume could have been produced. The printing is very good; as good, probably, as *can* be done on such a type; but is not equal to the English Annuals. American printing *ought* now to equal the English; and if our publishers will give their printers the selection of materials, there is no reason why it should not.

614. Marsh, Capen, Lyon, & Webb, *Boston.* "The School Library, published under the sanction of the Board of Education of the State of Massachusetts." A valuable collection of works, for the whole "getting up" of which, the publishers deserve great praise. This Library is to consist of one hundred volumes, of which thirty-seven were exhibited, in a uniform, substantial, durable, and neat binding. They are uniformly printed, on good paper, with a clear and handsome type, and are creditable to the publishers, in whose foundry and office they were stereotyped and printed. The works are, many of them, of standard reputation, but are edited specially for this series; great care is taken in preparing them for, and carrying them through, the press; caution appears to have been exercised, that they should be free from errors; a uniform mode of orthography, punctuation, capitalizing, &c., is followed throughout; and great expense is incurred

in preparing extensive glossaries and copious indexes to the various works.

Considering the magnitude of this enterprise, and its execution, thus far, in all its details, the Committee recommend the award of a *Silver Medal.*

958. Bradbury & Soden, *Boston.* Fair specimens of common Magazine, Pamphlet, and Music Printing. These publishers are entitled to praise for their good taste. The wood cuts, introduced as frontispieces to the late numbers of Merry's Museum, are very well executed.

582. Kidder & Wright, *Boston.* Music Printing, well executed.

407. John B. Hall, *Boston.* Boston Weekly Magazine. Fair Magazine printing.

1108. Entered by The Boston Lyceum. Franklin's Works, in ten volumes, printed at the University Press, by Folsom, Wells, & Thurston. This was not entered for a premium; but the Committee consider it the best specimen of book printing exhibited, as well as a credit to those who had the "getting up" of the work. (See Remark under No. 69.)

1123. Entered by Tappan & Dennett, *Boston.* La Fontaine's Fables, translated and published by Elizur Wright, Jr. The execution of these volumes is very good; and Mr. Wright is deserving of much credit for the "getting up" of the work. So also are the stereotypers, the printer who arranged the vignette heads of the fables, &c., and the printers who did the press-work, of whom, it appears, *several* were employed, and yet the uniformity is very great.* The cuts are very beautiful, but were engraved, stereotyped, and printed, in France. This work was not seasonably entered for a premium.

142. William B. Tappan, *Boston.* A Juvenile Library, in a glass case, locked up, and no opportunity given to examine it.

965. Lemuel Shattuck, *Boston.* A Family Register. This work must have required great labor to get it up; and the author has shown much ingenuity in his plan. It may be made very useful in keeping and preserving pedigrees of families, and other matters interesting to them, and from a neglect of the preservation of which, many have been prevented from recovering estates and other property, rightfully belonging to them, but to which they were unable to substantiate their claims, through want of records, such as it is the object of this volume to collect and preserve. It does not fall within the province of this Committee to express any further opinion respecting this work, besides saying that its mechanical execution is very good.

### *Card, Job, and Fancy Printing.*

In this department, the Committee were divided in opinion, as to the relative merits of the two principal competitors;—two members being of opinion that the collection of Dutton & Wentworth was No. 1, and another member thinking that the collection of Mr. Dickinson should be so considered; while two other members thought that the collections were so nearly equal, that it was very difficult, if not impossible, for them to decide to which of the two the palm of superiority should be given, if to either. The Committee, however, with but one dissenting voice, agreed to recommend, considering the great variety of different kinds of job work presented by each of these competitors, that a similar premium be awarded to each. All the members of the Committee think that great credit is due to both of these competitors, for their exertions to supply themselves with the endless varieties of type and ornaments so continually "got up" at foreign and American foundries, and for their skill and taste in the arrangement and finish of their work. Specimens of printing in gold and colored inks, by both these competitors, were very beautiful.

653. S. N. Dickinson, *Boston.* Books of Printed Cards and Billets. Specimens of Bank Checks of different patterns, Drafts, Certificates, Circulars, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Fancy Bills, and Jobs of every description, including Cards of large size, printed in gold and colored inks, and printing in various colors. Also, the Token for 1842, as a specimen of Book Printing. (See Remark under No. 400.) *Silver Medal.*

1022. Dutton & Wentworth, *Boston.* Frames of Printed Cards; Cases of Billets, Circulars, Checks, *Imitation French* Letter and Billet Paper, Cards, and Envelopes; Books of Circulars, Billets, Drafts, and Bank Checks, of different patterns; Certificates, Bills of Lading, Bills of Exchange, Indentures, Deeds, Bill Heads, School Bills, Show Bills, Custom House and Legislative Blanks; Rule and Figure Work; Cards of very large size, and other work in gold and bronze and various colored inks; specimens of Pamphlet Printing; and a great variety of printing in general. *Silver Medal.*

676. Henry L. Devereux, *Boston.* Printed Cards. Very well executed. The cards printed at the Hall, during the Exhibition, on Orcutt's Card Press, (already noticed, No. 675,) were also very well printed. Judging by his execution in this one branch of the art, the Committee have no doubt that Mr. D. is equally successful in other branches, and regret that they had no other specimens of his work before them. *Diploma.*

184. Upton & Farwell, *Boston.* Frame of Printed Cards.

567. B. F. LORD. Frame Cards.

568. P. LORD. Frame Cards.

253. J. M. L. BABCOCK, an Apprentice of three years to I. R. Butts, *Boston*. Printing on satin. Well done, and deserving of great credit.

254. W. RICHARDSON, an Apprentice of two years, to S. N. Dickinson, *Boston*. Printing on satin. Well done, and deserving of much credit.

74. WM. MUNROE, *Concord*. Lead Pencils, for ruling, drawing, and marking. Very fair, but similar to those which have been in the Exhibition in former years.

897. G. C. TAFT, *Worcester*. A Copying Press.

985. J. H. PETTEE, *Boston*. Stamp Letters and Figures.

710. M. A. METCALF, *Boston*. Types and Stamps for marking clothing, &c., with Indelible Ink. The same or similar articles were in a former Exhibition.

In closing this Report, and again alluding to the few articles submitted to their especial notice, the Committee would particularly express their regret that no specimens of type or ornaments, type metal, or stereotype plates, were exhibited. These are articles in which our craft is deeply interested; and the Committee would have been gratified to have seen, in this Exhibition, specimens, such as they know could have been presented, from the Foundries of our own City, even if none had been sent from other parts of the Union. The Committee think, and they would impress upon their brethren of the profession the opinion, that the great benefit to be derived from Exhibitions like the present, is, not from the competition for the premiums offered, (which, however valuable they may be, are yet paltry and insignificant in comparison with other and greater benefits,) but from the competition who shall show to the visiters of the Exhibition the best and greatest variety of work. "The best reward," says Gov. Everett, "will be the consciousness of having contributed to the common stock of the public welfare, by the successful cultivation of the arts, so important to the improvement of society and the happiness of life." It should not be forgotten, too, that the deposite of articles in such an Exhibition, is a more extensive and effectual advertisement than can be given in any other way; as the articles will be *seen* by thousands, who might otherwise never *hear* of them, and also by many, who, though they might hear of them, would never take the trouble to seek for them.

The Committee are desirous of adding another remark, suggested by the great improvements they have witnessed in the various articles submitted to them, over similar articles of former years. In no department of the arts and manufactures has there been greater improvement than in ours; and in no particular, in our profession, than in regard to Printing Presses. The substitution of powerful presses moved by machinery, for the common hand press, at which we all worked in our early days, opened a new era in the history of our art. The incipient measures in relation to the first attempt to substitute horse power for that of man, in the moving of Printing Presses, was within the knowledge of some of the members of this Committee. In 1810, Mr. Thomas B. Wait, whose memory is yet held in respectful recollection by the craft, invented a press, to be moved by horse power, which worked so admirably in the model, that a large press was constructed, with the expectation that it, also, would work well. And it did work admirably in every respect, save one; but that failure was fatal to the project. The inking rollers, which were cylinders covered with wash leather, in the model, worked without difficulty; but when made on a larger scale, did not answer the purpose for which they were designed; and, after an expense of some three or four thousand dollars had been incurred, the machine was thrown aside as useless, and the large and valuable cylinders and other materials were sold for old iron, by one of this Committee, into whose hands they fell in consequence of his connection in business with the inventor. The son-in-law of Mr. Wait, who made the first set of rollers for the model, and also for the larger machine, still resides in this city; and often, no doubt, when musing upon days "o' auld lang syne," recalls to mind the joyous anticipations indulged in by all concerned, and the mortification experienced, when, after so much expenditure of time, money, and labor, and when so many ardent hopes were, as all supposed, on the eve of being realized, there

> "Came a frost, a killing frost;
> And,—when they thought, good easy men, full surely
> Their greatness was a ripening,—nipped their root,"

dispersing all their expectations, like to "the morning cloud and as the early dew," and adding another to the numerous instances of the near approach to a great discovery, retarded by a comparatively unimportant defect. Had the manner of making composition rollers then been discovered, the name of Thomas B. Wait would have stood high on the list of distinguished benefactors to "science and the arts of industry," as the successful inventor of the Power Press;—the greatest improvement that has ever been made in our art. Now, it is known, in *this particular connection*, only as one of the many instances in which genius has struggled, unsuccessfully, to accomplish what, in after times, has proved of great and lasting utility. But disappointment is the lot of mortals; and often has it been the case, that, when we have toiled long and late, and the prize has seemed almost within our reach,

> "We've seen our fondest hopes decay;"

and all our labor has proved to have been in vain. Yet this should not operate as a discouragement. The seed may lie long buried in the ground, but it will at last spring up; and though the principle of the invention may be hidden for ages, it will eventually be discovered, and place an amaranthine wreath upon the brow of the successful discoverer.

> "Oft expectation fails, and most oft there
> Where most it promises; and oft it hits
> Where hope is coldest, and despair most sits."

Let no one, then, hesitate to persevere in his inquiries, nor despond because he has not yet seen the fruit of his labors, remembering the promise, which is as sure, when applied to temporal as to spiritual things,—"In due season ye shall reap, if ye faint not."

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## COOPERS' WORK AND TOOLS.

48. **Gegorge H. Lamb**, *Charlestown*, an Apprentice. One Water Cask and one Keg. Very good work and finely finished, especially the keg—which is well made, and displays ingenuity and skill. *Silver Medal.*

49. **James Kelly**, *Charlestown*. A Ship's Buoy. Quite fair work.

50. **Joseph Fernald**, *Charlestown*. A Ship's Buoy. Very good.

110. **Henry Ball**, *Boston*, an Apprentice. One Bung Starter and one Spoke Shave.

201. **Conant & French**, *Ware, N. H.* A case of four Buckets. Beautiful articles, made and finished in a workmanlike manner; one, which had a cover to it, was particularly neat, and a great improvement. *Diploma.*

321. **B. Abrahams & Co.**, *Boston*. Two Barrels—two half do., made and finished in a workmanlike manner, superior to the general make of fish barrels of this description. *Diploma.*

492. **C. Badger**, *Boston*. A Wooden Pitcher.

999. J. **Breed, Jr.**, *Boston*. A Water Cask, made in eighteen hours; this is first rate work, finely proportioned, and perfect. It does great credit to the maker. *Silver Medal.*

502. **Michael Downer**, *Boston*, an Apprentice. A Water Cask. Very good, and made in a workmanlike manner. *Silver Medal.*

640. **Benjamin Clapp**, *Boston*. Three Stock Howels, two Crozes, one Level, one Joiner, one Water Cask. The howels good work; one of them excellent and highly finished. The crozes very fair and a credit to the maker. The level and joiner, good work. *Silver Medal.*

The water cask, which was made in fourteen hours, does great credit to the maker. *Diploma.*

835. **Albion Sawyer**, *Boston*. A Miniature Cask. Fine work, displaying ingenuity.

501. S. **Low**, *Boston*. A Water Cask. Excellent work and stock, good finish, and reflects great honor upon the workman. *Silver Medal.*

896. C. **Wilder & Son**, *Hingham*. Ten Cedar Pails. First rate articles—made and finished in a superior manner. *Diploma.*

737. **Justus Jones**, *Hampstead, N. H.* One Cooper's Axe, one Adze, three Shaves. Good, well finished articles.

366. M. **Humphrey & Co.**, *Hingham*. Two Fancy Pails—made of different kinds of wood, with brass hoops—superior work and highly finished. They are fit to ornament a Parlor. *Diploma.*

## BLOCKS, PUMPS, AND NAVAL WORK.

196. L. **Doolittle**, *Boston*. Reed's patent improved Iron Pump.

331. **Adams & Spaulding**, *Townsend*. Two Wooden Pumps. These are small and neatly made, and may be used instead of copper pumps. The lead pipe may be easily attached, and they have a good contrivance for letting off the water so as to prevent freezing. *Diploma.*

369. **Mead & Vose**, *Hingham*. A Steering Wheel. Good stock and workmanship. *Diploma.*

457. **Simeon Bowman**, *Lancaster*. Three Copper Pumps. These are strong, well finished and handsome articles. They have metallic boxes so constructed as to let off the water. *Diploma.*

525. **Samuel Hosea, Jr.**, *Boston*. Two Double Blocks, with

roller cogs, and brass plates let in at the pin holes. The stock is good, and the blocks are well made and finished. *Diploma.*

544. **Samuel Nicolson**, *Boston.* One Double, and one Single Geared Steering Wheel.

796. **Jonathan Peirce**, *Boston.* Four lignumvitae Tiller Blocks with roller cogs. Well made and finished.

745. **John Clark & Son**, *Boston.* One Force Pump. Very neat and strong. The workmanship and materials are of the first order. The same article received a silver medal at a previous Exhibition.

239. **Ebenezer Tappan**, *Manchester.* Two Steering Wheels. The stock and workmanship are excellent, and they are highly finished, and very creditable to the maker. Received a medal on a former occasion.

1026. **William Beckford**, *U. S. Navy Yard, Charlestown.* Four Sheaves. Good specimens of U. S. Navy work.

865. **L. B. Swan**, *Rochester, N. Y.* A Soda Pump and apparatus. Of good materials and thoroughly well made.

## SHIP MODELS, BOATS, AND CORDAGE.

The ship models produced at this Exhibition are, in the opinion of the Committee, of very superior construction, and go far to demonstrate that the noble art of ship-building is fast approaching to perfection. The Committee, however, regret that no drafts or specifications accompanied the models; this omission they hope will be remedied at a future Exhibition.

16. **A. Holmes**, *Boston.* A Model of a Schooner.

33. **G. H. Randall**, *Boston.* A small Schooner.

44. **Francis Low**, *Boston.* Model of Ship Alexander.

54. **Charles L. Pook**, *Charlestown.* A Miniature Ship of War.

60. **Robert Campbell**, *Boston.* A Model of a Club Boat. A very pretty model.

169. **C. L. Pook, Jr.**, *Boston.* Two Miniature Ships.

192. **J. G. Goldthwaite**, *Boston.* A Miniature Brig. Very well done.

212. **F. Maguire, Jr.**, *Boston.* A Miniature Ship full rigged. The spars and rigging well proportioned.

284. **Geo. Stimpson, Jr.**, *Charlestown.* A Miniature 74 gun Ship, full rigged. The spars and rigging in good proportion.

325. Capt. W. R. **Tuck**, *Boston.* A Model Quarantine Boat.

391. **Whitmore & Holbrook**, *Boston.* A Ship's Quarter Boat. Neatly and substantially built. *Diploma.*

511. J. W. **Fowle**, *Boston.* A Miniature Sloop.

620. ——— **Waterman**, *Medford.* Two Ship Models. Well made and proportioned with fair lines. *Diploma.*

626. H. **Sargeant**, *Boston.* A Miniature Ship.

632. E. H. **Bagnall**, *Boston.* A Miniature Schooner.

639. L. **Winde**, *Boston.* A Model of a Pilot Boat. A very good model. *Diploma.*

682. A. S. **Fowle**, *Boston.* A Miniature Schooner.

721. C. **Smith**, *Navy Yard, Charlestown.* Two Miniature Pilot Boats, or sharp Schooners. Intended for fast sailing. *Diploma.*

783. **James Ford**, *Medford.* Three Ship Models. These models are very neatly made, combining great capacity with fast sailing. *Diploma.*

822. F. **Harding**, *Boston.* A Miniature Ship.

883. **Henry Matta**, *Boston.* A Ship Model. Very fine; intended for great burthen.

986. **John Wade**, Jr., *Charlestown.* Two Models for Pilot Boats. Both very good. *Diploma.*

A Model of U. S. Brig, "Apprentice."

988. M. **Rice**, *Charlestown.* One Ship Model; intended for a Packet Ship. The design and workmanship of this model are worthy of notice, being in the opinion of the Committee, the best exhibited. *Diploma.*

Also a model of a Sharp Schooner, intended for a fast sailer.

1112. **Jotham Stetson**, *Medford.* A Model for a Cotton Ship. Very good. *Diploma.*

250. Mrs. **Wilson**, *Marblehead.* One dozen Lines. One dozen Log Lines. Both very good.

148. J. **Webber & Son**, *Roxbury.* Two coils of Cordage. One of these is of tarred rope, the other from Manilla hemp, and a very superior article. *Diploma.*

97. **Jeremiah Johnson**, *Portsmouth, N. H.* Three coils of Cordage. Made from Manilla hemp, hard spun. Two coils from tarred hemp rope, hard spun. The yarns of these ropes were remarkably even spun, and well laid up. *Silver Medal.*

751. **Cowdin & Miller**, *Boston.* A Clothes Line Strainer. A good serviceable article.

## FIRE ENGINES, AND APPARATUS.

343. W. C. HUNNEMAN & Co. *Roxbury*. No. 1. A Fire Engine and Apparatus, called the Fire King, of six inch cylinders; a very powerful and highly finished machine, and the workmanship far superior to any that has ever before been exhibited. Attached to this engine is a Hose Carriage, which is also highly finished and well built; and the Committee would recommend a *Gold Medal.*

No. 2 and 3 are also first rate Machines, well built of 5 and 5½ inch cylinders, and although not so highly finished as No. 1., yet they are powerful and well built machines.

786. THAYER & EDWARDS, *Boston.* A Force and Suction Pump, on a new construction. Although the Committee have not seen it in operation, yet they pronounce it a valuable improvement, and well adapted for use as a fire engine on board vessels, in factories, public buildings, &c. *Silver Medal.*

803. SHELTON & CHEEVER, *Boston.* Leading Hose. Of the first quality, and highly creditable to the manufacturers.

91. B. J. MORRILL, *Boston.* A Model of a Fire Engine. Very neatly made.

## GLASS, STONE, AND EARTHEN WARES.

THE Committee have but a limited field, on which to construct a Report, as they find but two articles of Stone Ware offered for exhibition—one, a large Fifteen Gallon Water Pitcher, made by Mr. C. Collier; the other, a Water Jar, of nearly equal capacity, from the manufactory of Messrs. Barnabas Edmands & Co., of Charlestown. The Committee find the material of these two articles of a very superior quality, and the workmanship of a higher character than any that they have ever before met with of this country's manufacture. They show an advance in the art, highly creditable to the makers, and give promise that the hitherto almost untrodden field of the finer quality of stone ware manufactures, may soon be occupied by the skill and taste of our countrymen. The Committee, however, could not but notice, that a general fault in all articles made of stone ware, applied, (at least in one of the specimens,) to those now exhibited. They found that the covers to the articles were not made with that care and fitness which they deem highly necessary; and they felt surprised, that articles, showing such a high state of improvement in the art, should not have met with a greater share of attention, in this respect.

281. CHARLES COLLIER, *Charlestown.* *Diploma.*

282. B. EDMANDS & CO. *Diploma.*

637. LORD & PRESTON, *Boston.* A Stand of Glass Door Knobs. Handsome articles.

506. BLAKE & TRUMBULL, *Boston.* A Filterer. Very neat.

The Committee express their surprise, and regret, that, at an Exhibition like the present, intended to display the genius, talent, and skill, of every branch of manufactures in New England, no articles of our splendid flint glass wares, were offered for exhibition. The two principal manufacturers of glass wares, in this State, are celebrated all over the country for the brilliancy and high qualities of their wares; and perhaps no branch of the arts has more rapidly advanced to a state of perfection, than the product of the two principal establishments here alluded to: in every point of view they deserve the fostering care and protection of the country. The materials are the product of our own soil; the skill and talent, displayed in forming and bringing to perfection the various articles, are almost wholly the labor of our own countrymen. The number of hands employed, directly and indirectly, in the various processes of manufacture and sale, exert a wide influence on the public prosperity; and the Committee close their Report with the earnest desire, that, at our next Exhibition, the brilliant and beautiful specimens of glass wares, which can so readily be produced, will not be so entirely neglected.

## MASONRY, AND STONE AND MARBLE WORK.

322. T. J. BAILEY, *Boston.* A Marble Mantel Piece. The design is beautiful, and the execution of the work exceedingly fine. *Silver Medal.*

328. W. B. BAILEY, *Boston.* A Model of the Bunker Hill Monument, in marble. Very neat.

96. M. LE FOULON, *Woodbridge, N. J.* Fire Bricks. Not having an opportunity to test their qualities by any experiment, the Committee are unable to speak as highly in commendation of these bricks as they could wish. They certainly appear to be very good.

334. HIRAM POND, *Deer Island, Me.* Specimens of Verd Antique Marble.

420. J. H. THORNDIKE, *Boston.* A Brick Corner. The Committee are highly pleased with this improvement, which they think richly deserves a *Silver Medal.*

680. J. STAFFORD, *Boston.* A Piece of Marble Work. Very neat for an Apprentice.

702. D. O'BRIEN, *Boston.* A Marble Candlestick.

730. T. BURNHAM, *Boston.* Ancient Stone Head.

785. F. W. GRANGER, *Boston.* A Marble Box. A very neat article.

798. C. R. HUMPHREY, *Boston.* A specimen of Letter Cutting in Marble.

802. J. HILLS, *Proctorsville, Vt.* Four Marble Slabs. These are of serpentine stone, and are very superior specimens. *Diploma.*

923. H. BEALS, *Boston.* Two Egyptian Marble Table Tops. Very good.

888. LUTHER MUNN, *Boston.* A small Granite Monument. Exceedingly well carved. *Diploma.*

1153. A Granite Pedestal. Came in too late for examination.

## NEEDLE-WORK, EMBROIDERY, &c.

THE articles presented for Exhibition were so beautiful and numerous, and many so exquisitely wrought, that the Committee have found it very difficult to determine which is preferable; they assure the contributors that it was their earnest desire to do justice to all—and if they have omitted the inspection of any article, it was only through inadvertency on their part.

10. Miss SARAH FELTON, *Salem.* A Rag Rug. Very well done.

11. Mrs. RAYMOND, *Boston.* A Rag Rug. Very neatly done.

13. Miss SARAH JACKSON, *Plymouth.* An Embroidered Table Cover, on black broadcloth, the centre a medallion of flowers, with a rich border, the whole cloth sprigged with small flowers. *Diploma.*

15. Mrs. HOLMES, *Boston.* A Patchwork Quilt, containing 11,400 pieces. A monument of industry and patience. *Diploma.*

17. Mrs. WHITTIER, *Lowell.* An Embroidered Table Cover, on drab cloth—a medallion of flowers in the centre, and very rich corners. *Diploma.*

19. Mrs. Bowker, *Boston.* A Silk Rug. Very neat.

22. A. W. Lord, *Newburyport.* A Silk Reel in a bottle. Very ingenious.

23. Miss Mary Warren, *Boston.* A Rag Rug.

24. Miss M. A. Long, *Boston.* A Lamp Mat.

27. Miss L. M. Osgood, *Salem.* Four pieces of Needle-work.

35. Miss M. R. Prouty, *Boston.* Three pieces of Needle-work.

37. Miss A. E. Lynes, *Boston.* Specimen of Needle-work.

38. Miss E. E. Lynes, *Boston.* Two Cricket Covers on canvass.

40. Mrs. Woodley, *Antrim, N. H.* A Rag Carpet and Rug.

42. Miss Emmeline Shepherd, *Northampton.* A Collar worked on linen cambric. Very beautiful. *Diploma.*

43. Miss Mary Morrill, *Boscawen, N. H.* Two pair Lambs-wool Hose. Open work knitting. Very beautiful indeed. *Diploma.*

45. Miss C. L. Hills, *Lynn.* A Patchwork Quilt. Well done for a little Miss only six years old. *Diploma.*

51. Miss Matilda Jordan, *Wiscasset, Me.* A Rag Rug. The maker only twelve years old. *Diploma.*

56. Miss E. Butman, *Boston.* A fancy Bag.

58. Mrs. Abigail Carter, *Boston.* One white Quilt, and two balls of Fringe. Very well made.

59. Miss Sarah Butler, *Boston.* Two Baskets, and one pair open work unbleached Hose. Very good.

63. Miss M. A. Baker, *Boston.* One pair wrought Suspenders. Very handsome.

64. Miss M. J. Roundy, *Beverly.* A Rag Rug. Very handsome and worthy of notice. *Diploma.*

65. Miss Maria Sohier, *Boston.* A Lamp Mat, ornamented with worsted flowers. The best. *Diploma.*

66. Mrs. Jewett, *Boston.* A Feather Cape.

73. Miss Ann E. Bullard, *Boston.* A wrought Rug. Very pretty.

75. Mrs E. T. Lemoyne, *Boston.* An embroidered Apron.

76. Miss S. H. M. Swan, *Boston.* An embroidered Taboret, on drab broadcloth, well wrought and very pretty.

77. Mrs. Eliza Williams, *Deerfield,* aged 73 years. An embroidered Table Cover. The pattern arranged by herself from flowers selected from her own garden. A wonderful display of taste and industry. *Silver Medal.*

87. Miss **Louisa Greenwood**, *Dublin, N. H.* A white Cotton Counterpane.

90. Miss **E. M. Upton**, *Salem*. Two pieces of Needle-work. Very good.

93. Mrs. **E. Kingsley**, *Boston*. One pair Taboret Covers on canvass.

98. Miss **Mary Tompkins**, *Boston*. A silk patchwork Quilt. Very good.

99. Miss **Luthia Abbott**, *Boston*. A Mohair Rug.

100. Miss **M. F. Leavitt**, *Salem*, aged 13. A Table Cover. The centre a bunch of flowers in a medallion, and bunches of flowers at the corners. A pretty pattern and neatly wrought. *Diploma.*

101. Mrs. **M. E. Dodge**, *Boston*. A Lamp Mat. Very good.

108. Miss **M. J. Hamilton**, *Boston*. A card of knit lace Edging.

112. Miss **E. Paddleford**, *Taunton*. A wrought Lace Veil. Beautiful. *Diploma.*

114. Miss **S. F. Gore**, *Boston*. A frame of Embroidery. Very good.

117. Miss **F. H. Dexter**, *Boston*. A Lamp Mat. A Basket.

119. Miss **H. Soames**, *Gloucester*. A Rag Rug.

120. Miss **E. W. M. Nicholls**, *Boston*. A pair of Children's Socks. Very good.

121. **S. T. Johnson**, *Charlestown*. Two Rag Mats.

123. Miss **M. Bellows**, *Boston*. An embroidered Table Cover, on black broadcloth. A medallion of birds and flowers in the centre, border all round, and corners. A very showy pattern.

126. Mrs. **Longhurst**, *Boston*. A Minister's Gown. A Lady's Waist. Very beautifully made. *Diploma.*

134. Mrs. **John Lowe**, *Chelsea*. A Cotton Counterpane.

135. Miss **M. A. Hoyt**, *Newton*. A Worsted Rug. A very splendid article. *Diploma.*

144. Mrs. **Nancy Binney**, *Boston*. A piece of Embroidery in floss silk. Very good.

152. Mrs. **M. Stevens**, *Boston*. A Counterpane. Inlaid work, design good, and well executed.

153. Mrs. **T. A. Dame**, *Boston*. A Quilt. Prettily designed.

155. Mrs. **Lucy Wyeth**, *Nashua, N. H.* A Rag Rug.

157. Miss **Bramhall**, *Boston*. A Yarn Rug. An excellent imitation of the imported. *Diploma.*

160. Mrs. **Mary Nourse**, *South Boston*. A Rag Rug; a Cradle Quilt.

165. Misses H. & L. YOUNG, *Boston.* Artificial Flowers. Very pretty.

166. Mrs. BURRILL, *South Boston.* A frame of Needle-work.

168. SOUTH BOSTON FEMALE SEMINARY. Framed Worsted Needlework.

170. Miss M. B. DELANO, *Boston.* A Lamp Mat. Very good.

171. Mrs. M. B. LEMAN, *Boston.* A Wrought Hearth Rug. The wool taken from the sheep, dyed, and manufactured by the above lady.

173. Mrs. C. C. DEAN, *Boston*, aged 86. A Patchwork Quilt. *Diploma.*

176. Miss S. A. LORING, *Boston.* One pair Embroidered Shoes. One Cricket Cover on haircloth. Good.

187. Mrs. M. PARKHURST, *Lowell.* A Wrought Rug. Very handsome and worthy of notice. *Diploma.*

190. Miss M. C. SMITH, *Boston.* A Collar, knit of the finest number of spool cotton. Very beautiful. *Diploma.*

194. Miss H. A. WYMAN, *Medford.* A Wrought Cape.

200. Mrs. LUCINDA FRENCH, *Weymouth.* A Quilt. Very handsome, and well designed. *Diploma.*

209. Mrs. G. W. BRADFORD, *Boston.* Two Quilts. Very well executed.

213. Miss E. MUNROE, *Boston.* Two small Run Bonnets. Work exceedingly fine. *Diploma.*

215. Miss M. A. FULLER, *Boston.* One pair Embroidered Slippers. Very well executed on silk canvass.

216. Miss C. T. LEEDS, *South Boston.* One Frame Worsted Needle-work. Garden Scene, Children at Play.

217. Mrs. M. JOHNSON, *Boston.* A Silk Quilt. Good design.

221. Mrs. HORSEMAN, *Boston.* Two Masonic Aprons.

224. Mrs. M. CORTHELL, *Boston.* A Rag Rug. Braided very handsomely; a superior article of the kind. *Diploma.*

225. Mrs. M. LEWIS, *Roxbury.* A White Counterpane. Finely quilted.

236. A LADY, *Boston.* A Needle-work Screen.

237. Miss M. G. STEVENS, *Boston.* Six pieces of Knitting.

242. Miss M. MILES, *Boston.* A Screen Cover on haircloth. Flowers, garden implements, a bird, &c. No. 1. *Silver Medal.*

248. Miss M. B. JOHNSON, *Boston.* A Rug. A new style of work. Very handsome.

258. Mrs. **Sweet**, *Boston*. Six pair Children's Hose. Very handsomely knit.

262. Miss B. **Hahn**, *Boston*. One pair Slippers, embroidered on cloth.

263. Miss E. **Collier**, *Charlestown*. A Rag Rug.

264. Mrs. J. A. C. **Randall**, *Boston*. A Quilt. In very good taste.

265. Miss R. **Newman**, *Newbury*. A White Counterpane, wrought in colored worsted.

266. Miss E. A. **Atkinson**, *Newbury*. A Rug. Very handsome of the kind.

273. Mrs. **Lakeman**, *Boston*. A Pocket Handkerchief. Exquisitely wrought. *Diploma.*

275. Miss **Bugbee**, *Boston*. Two Taboret Covers. Embroidered on black cloth. Handsomely executed. *Diploma.*

276. Miss E. **Atkinson**, *Newbury*. A Rag Rug. Good.

280. Miss E. A. **Dearborn**, *Boston*. A Purse.

283. Miss C. **Clapp**, *Roxbury*. A Counterpane. Well quilted.

294. Mrs. **Cotely**, *Boston*. Two Taboret Covers on Denmark satin. Remarkably well done for a lady of 70.

296. Miss **Hamilton**, *Boston*. A piece of Lace Edging made from spool thread.

301. Mrs. S. **Evans**, *Boston*. A Cradle Quilt, containing 1248 pieces.

302. Mrs. H. **Gilford**, *Boston*. A Rag Rug.

310. Mrs. I. M. **Bassett**, *Boston*. An Infant's Dress. A beautiful specimen of needle work. *Diploma.*

329. Miss E. **Carver**, *Plymouth*. One pair knit Silk Stockings. Very good.

333. Miss **Mary** A. **Cheever**, *Boston*. A Taboret Cover, on prunella.

338. Mrs. M. **Peterson**, *Duxbury*. Three very handsome Wrought Worsted Rugs. The best. *Diploma.*

340. W. **Perkins**, *Boston*. Two pair Embroidered Slippers.

344. The Misses **Hatch**, *Kennebunk, Me.* A Worsted Rug. The pattern very graceful, and merits a *Diploma.*

346. Miss B. I. **Holland**, *Boston*. Two Rag Rugs. The most beautiful in the Exhibition. The design of one is a landscape, richly shaded; the other, a bunch of flowers, and very natural. *Silver Medal.*

347. Miss E. A. **Smith**, *Lowell*. An Embroidered Dress.

348. G. H. Chapman, *Saybrook, Conn.* Twelve boxes Hooks and Eyes. These are plated, and of admirable construction. Mr. Chapman has brought his manufacture to such perfection, as to render the imported article no longer desirable. *Silver Medal.*

352. Miss S. A. T. Mann, *Boston.* A Wrought Belt. Very prettily done.

353. Miss S. Brown, *Boston.* A Lamp Rug. Very well done for a child of 9 years.

356. Mrs. N. C. Poor, *Boston.* A Cape wrought on muslin in twelve days. Very beautiful. *Diploma.*

361. C. Pike, *Boston.* A Pincushion.

367. Miss Lucy Whiton, *Hingham.* A Lamp Rug, ornamented with worsted flowers.

373. Mrs. W. Craft, *Boston.* Two Taboret Covers. One a dog,—the other, a bunch of flowers. The latter is a spirited design, and very true to nature. *Diploma.*

377. Miss S. Wetherbee, *Dorchester.* A Yarn Rug.

382. Miss A. P. Davis, *Boston.* Aged twelve years. A Patchwork Quilt, consisting of 2200 pieces. Handsome, and a pattern of industry. Worthy a *Diploma.*

384. Miss F. Hartshorn, *Chelsea.* A Lamp Mat. Very neatly done.

385. Miss S. Kittredge, *Boston.* A Piano Cover. The centre represents a sportsman; the border is of flowers. *Diploma.*

388. Mrs. Gardner, *Marblehead.* A Rag Rug. Large and good.

389. Mrs. Deziah Whiting, *Boston.* Aged 70. Two Rag Mats. Beautifully made. *Diploma.*

392. Mrs. A. O. Bigelow, *Boston.* A Frame of Needle-work. A scene from Scott's "Talisman." For variety of stitches and execution, this piece exceeds any in the Exhibition. *Silver Medal.*

403. Mrs. M. Pulsifer, *Boston.* Nine Pincushions. Neatly made.

404. Mrs. Dr. Phelps, *Boston.* One Dress, two Collars, two pair Cuffs. Very well made.

405. Miss C. E. Wright, *Boston.* Two Ottomans. Very good.

406. Miss S. J. Wright, *Boston.* One pair Cuffs. One Handkerchief. Neatly done.

418. Miss Margaret Russell Codman, *Dorchester.* An Embroidered Screen. Robert Burns. Quite as good as No. 585, but the pattern less complicated. *Diploma.*

419. Miss M. Staniford, *Roxbury*. An Embroidered Screen. Garden scene. Design good.

424. Mrs. M. Gordon, *Amesbury*. One Carpet, and two Rugs, made by herself from rags and thrums. A very tasteful pattern, and well arranged. *Silver Medal.*

434. J. Ridgway, Jr., *Boston*. A Child's Rail Road Car.

440. Mrs. L. C. Draper, *Natick*. A Patchwork Quilt.

443. Miss S. C. Fernald, *Boston*. Two Taboret Covers on black velvet.

445. Miss S. L. Comygys, *Boston*. A Travelling Bag. Very beautifully done for a young lady only ten years of age. *Diploma.*

454. Miss Mary Humphrey, *Marblehead*. One Dress. Two Capes. A most elaborate pattern, and the work very beautiful. *Silver Medal.*

487. Miss H. Saunders, *Cambridge*. One pair Cricket Covers.

489. Miss A. Lovejoy, *Cambridge*. One Cricket Cover. One Lamp Stand.

491. Mrs. F. M. Badger, *Boston*. A Rag Rug.

493. Miss E. H. Adams, *Boston*. One Pair Slippers embroidered on cloth. Very good.

499. Mrs. Proctor, *Beverly*. A Rag Rug.

508. Mrs. A. Munroe, *Charlestown*. A Quilt.

509. Miss H. Gay, *Boston*. One pair Cricket Covers on drab cloth. Very neatly done. *Diploma.*

513. Miss C. E. Wheelwright, *Boston*. A Lamp Rug. Very nice.

515. Miss C. Nolen, *Boston*. A Case of Toy Rabbits. Very natural indeed.

519. Mrs. A. V. Hyde, *N. Scituate*. A Counterpane. Very pretty.

521. Mrs. T. J. Dunbar, *Boston*. A Frame of Needle work on canvass.

523. Mrs. E. Mansfield, *Saugus*. A Patchwork Quilt. Very handsome. *Diploma.*

530. Mrs. Heustis, *Boston*. A Pair of Slippers embroidered on satin.

534. Miss N. T. Reed, *Boston*. Two Shell Harps. Very pretty.

535. Mrs. S. Rogers, *Boston*. A Patchwork Quilt.

537. Miss M. A. Babbage, *Charlestown.* A Lady's Silk Waist. Very good.

538. Mrs. M. Powers, *Boston.* Four Specimens of Lace Knitting.

539. Pupils of the Female Asylum, *Boston.* Yarn Hose. Very good.

542. Miss J. L. Morse, *Francistown, N. H.* A Rag Rug. Border very pretty, and, altogether, handsome.

543. Mrs. J. Follansbee, *Francistown, N. H.* A Rag Rug.

554. Miss E. Shepherd, *Illinois.* A Wrought Collar, on linen cambric. Superior to any thing of the kind exhibited. Worthy a *Silver Medal.*

560. H. L. Singleton, *Boston.* Two Needle Cases.

561. Miss M. Little, *Boston.* A blind lady. Specimens of Braided Straw. Even and beautiful. *Diploma.*

562. Mrs. H. I. Perkins, *Boston.* A Tied Bag. Very good.

574. Mrs. W. J. Davis, *Boston.* A Wrought Cloth.

585. Mrs. W. P. Eastman, *Boston.* An Embroidered Fire Screen. "John Anderson my Jo"—beautifully wrought. *Silver Medal.*

588. Mrs. D. Montgomery, *Boston.* A Rag Rug.

598. Mrs. H. Williams, *Boston.* A Cape. Very good.

627. Mrs. M. Morton, *Boston.* A Braided Rug.

631. Mrs. E. Hosea, *Boston.* A Patchwork Quilt.

638. Miss McFarland, *Boston.* An Open Work Grass Bonnet. Very pretty and durable.

647. Mrs. E. A. Tappan, *Boston.* A Frame Worsted Needle Work. Mary, Queen of Scots, and her Secretary. Design good, beautifully wrought, and nearly equal to No. 392. *Silver Medal.*

655. Mrs. Page Brewer, *Boston.* Two Bead Purses. Very beautiful. *Diploma.*

656. Miss E. R. Clark, *Boston.* One Pair Embroidered Slippers on cloth. Very good.

657. Miss A. M. Clark, *Boston.* Wrought Slippers on cloth.

668. Mrs. Henry, *Worcester.* One Counterpane, one Rug, and one Cricket Cover. Knit with pegs, and well executed.

673. Mrs. R. Farnsworth, *Boston.* A Rug.

674. Miss R. Farnsworth, *Boston.* One Pair Suspenders, and one Perfume Bag. Very good.

705. Miss L. Loubet, *Boston.* One Doll. One Basket.

713. Mrs. **Metcalf**, *Salem*. Two Rag Rugs. Very handsome, and worthy of a *Diploma.*

714. Miss E. R. **Spear**, *Boston*. One Collar and Cape. Very elegantly executed on sheer muslin. *Silver Medal.*

715. Miss M. **Sutherland**, *Boston*. A Hair Chain. Very handsome.

723. A **Lady**, *Billerica*. A Rocking Chair, embroidered on drab cloth. Well executed. *Diploma.*

726. Mrs. M. B. **Howe**, *Cambridge*. A Braided Rug.

727. Miss L. W. **Cushing**, *Plymouth*. A Bed Spread. Very good, evincing great industry.

729. Miss N. G. **Lewis**, *Boston*. Silk Hose, open work knit. Very much like the imported. Exceedingly good. *Diploma.*

731. Mrs. A. **Palmer**, *Chelsea*. One Collar, and one pair of Cuffs. Very well wrought.

732. Mrs. S. **Pratt**, *Roxbury*. A Silk Quilt. Very good.

739. A. **Casselli**, *New York*. Two patent Amazon Bonnets, manufactured from hemp; highly recommended for their beauty and durability. *Diploma.*

749. P. **Kraemer**, *Hingham*. Six specimens Worsted Knitting.

775. Mrs. F. W. **Lincoln**, *Canton*. An Embroidered Fire Screen. A spirited design, well wrought, and the scroll border particularly beautiful. *Diploma.*

776. **Crosby & Loomis**, *Boston*. A case of Bonnets and Flowers. The work very good, trimmed with much taste, and altogether exceedingly admired.

777. S. **Weltch**, *Boston*. A Cabinet of Industry from Sunday School Pupils, and other children.

790. Miss M. E. **Conant**, *Boston*. A Bag, on silk canvass. A Brooch in imitation of Mosaic. Very pretty, and well wrought.

794. Mrs. W. **Tarr**, *Rockport, Me*. A Basket, a Spool Stand, and a Pincushion.

806. Miss L. **Bouncore**, *Boston*. A Bead Bag, a Lamp Mat, and several other articles, made by the pupils of this lady's school in the Masonic Temple. Very good.

831. **John Evans**, *Boston*, an Invalid. A Cradle Quilt. Very good.

834. Miss M. E. **Fisher**, *Boston*, aged 12. A specimen of Needlework on canvass.

836. Miss M. S. **Ingraham**, *Boston*. A Bead Chain.

837. Miss E. B. **Lowe**, *Boston*. A Lamp Mat.

838. Miss M. Lowe, *Boston.* One Cricket Cover on prunella.

852. Mrs. D. Davis, *Boston.* Two Embroidered Table Screens. The one, Robert Burns; the other a vase of flowers. They are both superior to any worsted table screens exhibited. *Silver Medal.*

857. Mrs. L. Hazeltine, *Cambridge.* A Counterpane. The quilting very good. *Diploma.*

858. Miss H. E. Roby, *Boston.* A pair of Embroidered Slippers.

869. Mrs. E. Mears, *Boston.* A Bag, knit of saddler's silk.

872. Miss M. Hancock, *Boston.* A Table Screen. A music master and his pupil. A fine subject and well expressed. *Diploma.*

873. Miss J. Dillon, *Boston.* A Quilt. Very pretty.

884. Miss S. G. Read, *Boston.* A Taboret Cover.

885. Miss M. McKennon, *Boston.* A Lamp Stand.

890. Miss H. King, *Boston.* A Seed Bag. Very handsome.

893. Miss Moulton, *Gilmanton, N. H.* A specimen of Lace, knit from American thread.

900. Misses L. & P. Harwood, *Boston.* Three Pincushions; one Purse.

902. Mrs. Williams, *Boston.* A Wrought Flannel Petticoat.

906. Mrs. Shapleigh, *Boston.* A Silk Quilt. A specimen of perfect quilting. . *Diploma.*

915. Miss L. M. Penfield, *Portland, Me.* Two pair Socks, two pair Mittens, made of dog's hair. Very good.

916. Mrs. Hogan, *Boston.* A Patchwork Quilt.

920. Miss S. M. Champney, *Roxbury.* One pair Cuffs, one Handkerchief. Very neatly done.

925. Miss C. Rutter, *Boston.* A Toy.

926. Miss S. A. Rutter, *Boston.* A Feather Fan.

931. Mrs. C. S. Andrews, *Boston.* A Basket made of glass beads. *Diploma.*

939. Mrs. Cummings, *Boston.* A Quilt. Much work.

947. Mrs. Newton, *Shrewsbury.* Three Wrought Wallets.

948. Miss E. A. L. Humphrey, *Marblehead.* Two Taboret Covers on black cloth. Design, a messenger bird; pretty. Two Lamp Stands, one Pincushion, six Book-marks.

960. A Lady, *Newburyport.* A pair Miniature Slippers.

993. Mrs. P. O. Wilson, *Nashua, N. H.* A Rag Rug. A superior article, worthy of much notice, made from old rags not worth 25 cents. Evinces great taste, economy, and industry. *Diploma.*

1000. A Lady, *Boston*. A specimen of Needle-work. Very good.

1002. E. Carter, *Boston*. A Toy.

1003. Mrs. Pierce, *Boston*. A Button-work Rug. A pretty article.

1004. Miss B. Brainard, *Boston*. Two Taboret Covers, embroidered on haircloth.

1007. Mrs. H. Hubbard, *Boston*, aged 83. Knit Lace, in imitation of thread. Very remarkable indeed for so old a lady. *Diploma.*

1015. Miss Goddard, *Boston*. A Pincushion. Very neat.

1016. Miss Rutherford, *Boston*. A Pincushion.

1028. Mrs. Regally, *Boston*. A Pocket Handkerchief. Very handsomely executed, and wrought without a pattern. *Diploma.*

1034. Miss C. T. Howard, *South Boston*. A Lamp Mat, inlaid work, and cross stitch. A Bag. Very good.

1038. Mrs. Hook, *Boston*. A Quilt.

1040. Miss N. Shaw, *Boston*. A pair of Slippers, wrought on cloth.

1045. Miss F. D. Hovey, *Boston*. An Embroidered Apron.

1047. Mrs. E. Vanderford, *Salem*. A Rag Carpet. Good.

1057. E. Conway, *Boston*. One pair Indian Moccasins. One Bag.

1061. Miss C. L. Cook, *Cambridge*. A Taboret Cover. A rich pattern, well wrought, colors very brilliant, and well arranged. *Diploma.*

A pair of Slippers. Well wrought.

1065. Mrs. M. V. Derby, *Boston*. A Rag Rug. The design good, and tastefully arranged.

1071. Miss H. W. Birbeck, *Boston*. A Miniature Bonnet. Two Pincushions.

1072. Mrs. D. Baker, *New Bedford*. A Quilted Counterpane, in imitation of Marseilles. More beautiful than *any* other in the Exhibition. *Silver Medal.*

1079. Miss E. Forbes, *Boston*. Two knit Caps for Infants, and two pair of Socks. Worthy a *Diploma.*

1082. Mrs. J. T. Woodbury, *Acton*. A Worsted Rug. Pattern, cats and monkey at law. The rug contains 11,000 stitches.

1083. Miss M. S. Dodge, *West Cambridge*. A Transparent Window Shade. Can be washed without injury, and is a perfect article. *Silver Medal.*

1092. Miss M. B. PALMER, *Boston*. A White Satin Waist. This lady is a self-taught dress maker. *Diploma.*

1094. Miss S. RICHARDS, *Boston*. A Rag Rug.

1105. THE LADIES of WARREN STREET CHAPEL. Two Moss Baskets. Very handsome.

1106. Miss A. W. LOCKE, *Boston*. Two Head Bands.

1107. Miss M. P. LOCKE, *Boston*. Two Watch Guards.

1114. Mrs. S. H. BEAL, *Boston*. A set of Chairs, Taborets, and Stools. Very well done.

1116. Dr. HEYMANS, *Boston*. A Paper Cutting.

1118. E. JONES, *Boston*. A Paper Cutting.

1119. Mrs. J. G. HAVILAND, *Boston*. A Neck Ribbon.

1129. Miss M. B. EDES, *Boston*. A Wrought Skirt.

1131. Miss E. F. WELLS, *Boston*. Three Clove Baskets.

1133. Mrs. CUMMINGS, *Boston*. Two Baskets.

1134. F. JOHNSON, *Lynn*. A Shell Cottage.

1140. Miss E. T. BRADSHAW, *Boston*. A Lamp Mat.

1142. Mrs. RHODA WILLIS, *Easton*. A Braided Rug. Very good indeed. *Diploma.*

1147. J. SNELLING, JR., *Boston*. Thirty Canary Birds.

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